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NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES,

AND A

RECORD OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES, EDITOR.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞At a much increased exertion and cost, we commence our new volume by complimenting our readers with a SUPPLEMENT, by which we have been enabled to get in the *whole* of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet, with a great deal of other matter of unusual interest. We intend to publish, and in the most compact and convenient manner that we can, and as rapidly as we may, all the papers belonging to the political controversy that this pamphlet has given, or shall give, birth to; which, with the heavy stock of valuable articles waiting the adjournment of congress for insertion, promise to render this volume uncommonly valuable.

We have not yet either time nor room to make any remarks on the extraordinary state of political feeling that has lately prevailed at Washington, and is powerfully extending itself to all parts of the United States. Perhaps, we shall keep ourselves altogether out of the arena—though we may faithfully give the remarks of some of the leading editors, on either side of this *triangular* or *quadrangular* warfare. The excitement at Washington was unprecedented for eight or ten days before the close of the session, and on many accounts; and many strange rumors were afloat, as to expected changes in the condition of persons and things. But we are so cramped for room that we could not mention them, if so disposed; and are compelled to postpone many *current* articles which should have had a prompt insertion. A week or two more, will restore us to the usual command over the contents of our pages. We need a great deal more space, to keep up with events. Many articles in type are lying over.

FLOUR. A letter from Liverpool by the Silas Richards, received at the exchange, dated the *25th of January*, says:—"In consequence of the prohibition of the export of grain from Poland, flour has risen in Liverpool to 35 shilling per barrel in bond.

On the receipt of this news, flour advanced 25 cents a barrel at Baltimore.

MARYLAND. We omitted to mention last week, that Mr. Chambers had been re-elected a senator of the United States, for six years, from the 3rd inst. without any regular opposition—all the votes not given for him being blanks.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON RAIL ROAD. Bills have passed the congress of the United States and the general assembly of Maryland, authorising the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company to make a lateral road to Washington city. Particulars hereafter.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY. *London, Jan.* 20. It is calculated that the *hasty* decision of the king of Holland, relative to the long pending boundary question between this country and the United States, will transfer from Great Britain to the Americans at least six millions of acres. Of this vast extent of country nearly 4,700,000 acres belong to the county of Hertford, and upwards of a million to the county of Devon, two of the nearest counties to the city of Quebec, the capital of the Canadas. It is also calculated that the United States boundary will be brought within about 13 miles of the river St. Lawrence for the distance of 60 miles; and that about 100 miles of the river St. John, along the banks of which runs the old and direct communication between Quebec and New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia, will be given as the United States boundary. But this is not all; we understand that four other proposed roads to different parts of our lower provinces will be henceforth within the United States territory. As has been observed, "his Orange majesty must have vaster ideas of space than his present limitted sway would lead us to believe."

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

[We shall be compelled to use much brevity in our journal of the proceedings, but the important things occurring will all appear on the issue of them, and some of the long articles, such as motions made and resolutions submitted, on which no action was had, shall have place hereafter.]

SENATE.

February 24. In the sketch of Thursday's proceedings given in our last, we were barely able to briefly notice the remarks of the gentlemen who took part in the debate on the motion to strike out some items in the general appropriation bill, relative to the mission to the Ottoman Porte. The following view of the proceedings had on that occasion is more full, and will, therefore, be more satisfactory.

The senate then again resumed the consideration of the amendments to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1831—as heretofore stated:

Mr. *Tyler* rose, and, in a speech of about two hours duration, defended the course of his colleague, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. *Livingston* and *Kane*. Remarking upon the terms "lawless;" "unconstitutional," and "derogation of the rights of this body," as used by his colleague:—he said that the citizens of Virginia were a bold and fearless people, and called things by their right names. If the terms used were offensive to the senate, he had no doubt his colleague would give such reasons for using them as would justify him in so doing, and satisfy the senate. He said the discussion had been forced upon them, and if the integrity of the party was to be sustained, it required no great sagacity to determine upon the mode in which it should be done. It seemed to be thought, that, if any opposition was made to the measures of the administration by members of the party, it was the desertion of the party and of the executive. This reminded him of an anecdote. At or near the time when his colleague was delivering his speech, commenced the breaking up of the ice in the Potomac. Being in company with a gentleman, he was informed of the breaking up of the ice, and that a portion of the bridge had been carried away, thus serving to show that Virginia had fairly separated from the administration, and raised the flag of the opposition. He was willing to let the anecdote pass for what it was worth. Every senator should feel that on this subject of executive appointments a stand should be taken. *Esto perpetua* should be the language of every one as to the preservation of the constitution of the United States. Tempests might rage and commotions prevail—yet, amidst the rocking of the battlements and war of the elements, we might laugh, unconcerned, if the constitution was preserved in its purity. As to the independent spirit of Virginia, not the two houses of congress, backed by the federal judiciary, had been able to drive her from taking a stand on constitutional principles.—Mr. T. remarked on the course pursued by the present secretary of state after the stand he had taken upon the Panama question. He read an extract from his speech on that occasion, and said that the honorable secretary had not only turned his back upon that speech, but upon his vote on the question also. He had moved heaven and earth to seek to put down the last administration, but, notwithstanding the shoes which he then had on were not worn out, when he himself—this same individual—the present secretary—*originated a mission*, and called upon the senate to sanction it. The course pursued by Mr. Adams was then said to be a dangerous infraction of the constitution; and after what had recently transpired, had not the Jackson party a right to complain that the secretary had done all this to break up that party? A great deal was said about modern statesmen—it was difficult to find statesmen at the pre-

sent day. Certain individuals walked with heads erect, facing the sky, regardless of what ever fell in their way, and trampling upon some of the dearest and most invaluable principles of the nation. He would not give a tittle of the statesmen who framed the constitution of the United States for all the modern statesmen who had been so much lauded. The foregoing is but an imperfect sketch of part of the remarks of Mr. T. He concluded by submitting the following amendment, by way of proviso.

"*Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed as sanctioning, or in any way approving, the appointment of these persons, by the president alone, during the recess of the senate, and without their advice and consent, as commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman porte."

Mr. *Brown* was not prepared, nor had he intended to say a word on the subject—but, from the extraordinary course pursued in the debate, he could not remain silent. It had been said that those who voted for the appropriation would prostrate the senate to the executive will. He considered the measure constitutional, and should vote for it, without any fear or design of prostrating himself or the senate at the feet of the executive. A discrimination had been attempted to be made between the president and his ministers. He had been taught to believe that this was the doctrine of Great Britain—he had been also taught to believe that the president was responsible for the acts of his ministers.—Our shafts might be cast at the ministers, but they wounded only the president: for he alone was responsible. The "lawless" and "rank usurpation" must be pardoned, it seemed, because it was the language of fearless Virginia. He had as much respect for that state as any other senator—she had furnished able statesmen in the cabinet and distinguished warriors in the field; but he believed there was not an individual here who would yield the palm to Virginia in zeal for the preservation of the constitution. He had not been able to discover any abuse of power in this case. The practice began with Washington, in sending commissioners to Algiers, and was followed up by Jefferson, in sending a mission to Russia. There was no comparison between this commission and the mission to Panama. Mr. B. read an extract from the speech of Mr. *Tazewell* on the latter case, in which he made a distinction between a mission to barbarians and civilized nations, &c.

Mr. *Tazewell* rejoined to those who had replied to his remarks, and defended and enlarged upon them.—Among other remarks he said, he called the power exercised unconstitutional. He had not been bred in courts, and was not acquainted with any diplomatic word to soften it. If the proceeding was actually unconstitutional, was it disrespectful to say so? He might have said the provisions of the constitution had been mistaken—but, nevertheless, would it not be unconstitutional? If a thing was done contrary to law—a power exerted contrary to law—was it not a lawless exertion of power? The terms he had used fell short of what had been charged against a former president. It had been said, on the discussion of the Panama question, by two of the present secretaries, then senators, that the course pursued by Mr. Adams was a lawless usurpation of power. This was the language used on that occasion; and, seeing he had no more than copied the language of the courtiers of the day, he did not know how he could be accused of disrespect. If gentlemen were disposed to apply the terms he had used to particular men, he could not help it. He reiterated that there had been a power exerted in this case in violation of the constitution. Mr. *Tazewell* continued at much greater length, but we have not attempted literally to follow him, and shall not, on the present occasion, give his further remarks. The foregoing is indeed a mere abstract of the debate.

Mr. *Livingston* next rose, and occupied about half an hour in explaining his previous arguments, and defending them. He also remarked upon what had fallen from Messrs. *Tyler* and *Tazewell* to-day; when,

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth*, (who has the floor for to-morrow,)

The senate adjourned.

February 25. Mr. *Dickerson* presented a memorial from certain citizens of New Jersey, praying that the duties at present imposed on the importation of foreign iron may not be reduced.

Messrs. *Poindexter* and *Benton* submitted certain propositions that will have place in our next.

Mr. *Benton* presented a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting the report of a board of inquiry appointed to inquire into the causes of the destruction of fort Delaware. Mr. B. afterwards made an unsuccessful effort to get up the bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who suffered a loss of their private property by the conflagration.

The bill for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise, was read the third time and passed.

The bill for laying out a road from Line creek to Chatahooche, and for repairing the present mail road through the Creek nation of Indians, was also read the third time and passed.

The bill declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, concerning the national road, (to erect toll-gates, for the purpose of keeping the road in repair), was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. *Burnet*, *Hayne*, *Poindexter*, *Livingston*, *Forsyth* and *Ruggles*. It was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. *Livingston* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to examine and report whether any legislative provision is expedient, in order to prevent and punish the practice of duelling in the District of Columbia, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

After some remarks by Messrs. *Livingston* and *Hayne*—the resolution was then agreed to, and Messrs. *Livingston*, *Hayne*, and *Clayton*, were appointed the committee.

The senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the amendments to the appropriation bill, the question being on that submitted by Mr. *Kane*.

After a variety of proceedings—

Mr. *Tyler* submitted a proviso (to come in at the end of Mr. *Kane's* amendment), which he had handed to the chair a few days ago in the following words:

"*Provided, always*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed as sanctioning, or in any way approving the appointment of these persons, by the president alone, during the recess of the senate, and without their advice and consent, as commissioners to negotiate a treaty, with the Ottoman Porte:" which was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Ellis, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnston, King, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Poindexter, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Tyler, Webster, Willey—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Chase, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Kane, Livingston, McKinley, Robbins, Robinson, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. Carolina, Troup, Woodbury—18.

An amendment then offered by Mr. *Webster*, to authorise the appointment of a charge des affaires, instead of a minister plenipotentiary, was, after debate, agreed to—ayes 37, noes 7. The senate then adjourned.

February 26. Other business being attended to—the bill declaring the assent of congress to a certain act of the state of Ohio, (as stated in yesterday's proceedings), being opposed by Mr. *Poindexter* and supported by Mr. *Hendricks*, was passed by the following vote—

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Benton, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Dickerson, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Kane, King, Knight, McKinley, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of Md. Webster, Willey, Woodbury.—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Ellis, Hayne, Iredell, Poindexter, Smith, of S. C. Troup.—7.

Mr. *Hayne*, from the select committee, to which was referred sundry memorials, praying for a reduction of the duties on imported iron; and others, remonstrating against the reduction, made a report, and moved that it be printed.

Mr. *Dickerson* said, the report was from the majority of the committee; the sentiments of the minority were

directly at variance with those of the majority. The report had come under his eye for the first time on yesterday, and he had not yet had time to prepare a report of the views of the minority. He should probably be able to do so on Monday. He thought the views of both parties should go to the world together, and he therefore hoped the printing would not be ordered until the counter report was ready to go with the report of the majority of the committee. He moved to lay the report on the table, but withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. *King*, who said the statement made by the senator who had just taken his seat, was one of the most extraordinary he had ever heard. Committees were seldom unanimous; it was generally the majority of the committee which reported measures for consideration. If the minority were not satisfied, they had always an opportunity to present their individual views. He believed such a thing as a counter report had not been known in this body from the first commencement of the government. It had been done, he believed, in the house of representatives. When the report was made to the house, the committee ceased to exist, and it was not in the power of the minority to make a report.

After a general discussion—Mr. *Webster* moved to refer the report of the select committee to the committee on manufactures; which Mr. *Brown* remarked was like putting the lamb under the protection of the wolf.

The motion gave rise to a further debate between Messrs. *Hayne*, *Dickerson*, *Smith*, of Md. and *Tyler*.

Mr. *Hayne* accepted the amendment of Mr. *Webster* as a modification of his motion, and then called for a division of the question, so that it might be put on the printing first.

The question being put on the printing, it was determined in the affirmative, unanimously—42 votes being in favor of it.

Mr. *Hayne* asked, as a matter of justice to the select committee, that a censure might not be cast upon them in sending their report to another committee. The course proposed was unprecedented.

Mr. *Holmes* said he should vote for the reference, and could not see in what manner it would be a censure on any body.

Mr. *Foot* said such a course was altogether unprecedented.

Mr. *Webster* then moved to lay the whole matter on the table; and on this motion he called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. Being taken, they stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Webster, Willey—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, McKinley, Poindexter, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. Carolina, Sprague, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—20.

So the report was laid on the table, and the decision of this motion in the affirmative, had the effect to prevent the printing. It is understood that the views of the committee are in favor of a reduction of the duty on iron imported.]

The consideration of the general appropriation bill was resumed, and some amendments made in it, in committee of the whole. It was reported to the senate, and Mr. *Bibb* moved to strike out the proviso, yesterday adopted on the motion of Mr. *Tyler;* but gave way for Mr. *King*, who moved to strike out all after the word "*Provided*," and insert a proviso more general in its nature, referring not only to the present and past administration, but to all former administrations.

Mr. *Bibb* now renewed the motion to strike out the whole of the proviso, which, after an explanation by Mr. *Tyler*, of his object in offering it, disclaiming any intention of giving it a particular application to the president, was determined in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Chase, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, Robbins, Robinson, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C. Troup, Woodbury—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Clayton, Ellis, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Poindexter, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Tyler, Webster—25.

Other amendments being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and then, at 6 o'clock, the senate adjourned.

February 28. On motion of Mr. *Burnet*, it was ordered that, when the senate adjourns this morning, it will adjourn until half past one o'clock.

Mr. *Hendricks* then arose, and announced the decease of his colleague, Mr. *Noble*, who died on the evening of the 26th. Mr. H's notice of Mr. Noble, was brief, but very respectful and kind to the memory of the deceased.

[We cannot go into details—at present. The body was brought into the chamber, as usual, at a little after 11 o'clock, and thence afterwards taken to the place of interment, &c. according to custom in such cases.]

At half past one o'clock the senate again assembled.

Mr. *Webster* said, that, supposing the chairman of committee on manufactures was prepared to make the counter-report, (of which he had spoken on Saturday), he would move to take up the report of the select committee on the subject of a reduction of the duties on iron, with a view to ordering it to be printed.

Mr. *Hayne* withdrew the motion which was made by Mr. *Webster*, on Saturday, and accepted by him, for its reference to the committee on manufactures; and so the printing was ordered.

Mr. *Dickerson* then presented a paper, which he stated to be the views of the minority of the select committee; but the chair declared that it could not be received as such.

Mr. D. then presented it as an individual senator.

Mr. *Hayne* called for the reading of the paper.

Mr. *Grundy* moved to lay the whole subject on the table, with a view to give an opportunity to order the general appropiation bill, as amended, to a third reading.

On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and it was decided in the negative, 15 to 20.

The question then being on receiving the paper, a short debate arose between Messrs. *King*, and *Hayne*, which was arrested by a motion of Mr. *Foot*, to lay it on the table; which motion prevailed.

Other proceedings being had, the senate took a recess till 6 o'clock.

Mr. *Smith*, of Md. presented the credentials of the hon. *E. F. Chambers*, re-elected a senator of the U. States, by the legislature of the state of Maryland, to serve for six years from the 4th of March next; and they were read.

The general appropriation bill, as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

The evening session continued until 11 o'clock. A great many bills were passed. Among other proceedings were the following—

On motion of Mr. *Chambers*, the senate took up the bill, "to authorise the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road into and within the District of Columbia: together with the amendments reported by the district committee of the senate. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill supplementary to the act to reduce the duty on salt, was, on motion of Mr. *Silsbee*, read the second time.

Mr. *Woodbury* remarked that there were two or three other cases of grievances, for which this bill did not provide. Having stated them, he said they all came within the spirit of the law of the last session, and he would therefore submit two additional sections to the bill now under consideration, to embrace them. The amendments were read and agreed to, and the bill, as amended, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It was subsequently read the third time, and passed.

March 1. Mr. *Dickerson* moved that the senate now proceed to consider the paper submitted by him, as the views of the minority of the select committee on the subject of reducing the duties on iron.

It was finally ordered to be printed—19 to 18.

Mr. *Naudain* presented three resolutions of the legislature of the state of Delaware, in relation to the officers of the revolution, the tariff and the public lands; which was severally laid on the table.

Mr. *Marks* presented petitions from certain citizens of the state of Pennsylvania, relative to the southern Indians; which were laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States was then taken up, on motion of Mr. *Webster*, and, being explained by him, was ordered to a third reading.

The military appropriation bill was then taken up, and some amendments made.

The bill from the house, making provision for a subscription to a completion of congressional documents, [by *Gales* and *Seaton*], was read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole.

The yeas and nays were called eight times, on different motions to refer or amend the bill, &c. or, in other words to defeat it; but a general majority of about 3 votes resisted all the propositions. Finally,

The bill was then reported to the senate without amendment; and the question being put on ordering it to a third reading, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Livingston, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C. Sprague, Webster, Willey.—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, McKinley, Poindexter, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Tazewell, Tyler, Woodbury—19.

The senate agreed to take a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The bill from the house of representatives, for the punishment of persons for cutting or otherwise destroying live oak and red cedar timber, reserved for the use of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

The bill for the benefit of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, was also read the third time and passed.

The military appropriation bill, as amended, was also read the third time and passed.

After other proceedings—the *vice president* stated that he should not again attend the meetings of the senate at the present session, and availed himself of this opportunity of wishing the senators a very pleasant return to their homes.

In the evening session, the first business was to elect a president *pro tem.* There were three ballots—

	1*st.*	2*d.*	3*d.*
Mr. Smith, of Md.	17	18	15
Bell,	12	8	
Tazewell,	3	9	21
Scattering,	4	2	3

Thus Mr. *Tazewell* was elected president *pro tempore*, of the senate.

Whereupon Mr. *Tazewell* rose, and with a profession of his sincere distrust of his ability to discharge the duties of the chair with satisfaction to himself or to the senate, begged to be excused from accepting the honorable station which the senate had assigned to him.

Mr. *Webster* expressed a hope that the honorable senator from Virginia would re-consider his determination, and would not be excused from the duty to which the vote of the senate had called him.

Mr. *Tyler*, expressed his high respect for his colleague, and declaring that he himself, with all the sincere respect which he had for his colleague, not expecting such a course, had voted for the venerable senator from Maryland, and desirous to pay due regard to the wishes of his colleague, moved that his colleague be excused from serving as president *pro tempore*.

The secretary of the senate having put the question on this motion, it was decided in the affirmative, by 20 votes to 14.

A fourth ballot was then had—Mr. Smith had 20 votes, Mr. Bell 11, Mr. Ruggles 4, and Mr. King 4.

So Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, was elected president *pro tempore* of the senate; and, being conducted to the chair, made his acknowledgments for the honor which he said he was satisfied was paid rather to his age than to his ability, and said that the only return he could make would be to devote his best ability to the proper despatch of the business before the senate.

Mr. *Foot* made an unsuccessful attempt to get up the bill for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army—the votes were 20 to 20.

The bill making appropriations for the naval service was read the third time and passed.

The bill to carry into effect certain Indian treaties was taken up, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The amendment struck out the clause which provides for taking the sum appropriated for carrying into effect the Choctaw treaty from the fund of 500,000 dollars last year appropriated for the removal of the southern Indians, and the expense of carrying into effect that treaty was ordered to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The amendments of the house to the amendments of the senate of the general appropriation bill were all agreed to, with the exception of that which goes to strike out the clause inserted on the motions of Mr. *Kane* and Mr. *Tyler*, (before noticed) and inserting 15,000 for the services of the commissioners employed to conclude the treaty with the sublime porte.

A variety of motions were made on this subject, several points of order were discussed, and then some remarks were made on the constitutionality of the appointment of the commissioners. The effect that the amendment of the house would have, as preventing the senate from expressing their disapprobation of the course of the executive, was also spoken of, when, finally, the senate refused to agree to the amendment, and appointed a committee of conference on its part, consisting of Messrs. *Tazewell*, *Webster* and *King*, to meet conferees to be appointed by the house of representatives.

The senate then adjourned.

March 2. A good deal of business was transacted this day. The bills concerning the public documents proposed to be published by Gales and Seaton, to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, and several private bills were passed.

Certain resolutions offered by Mr. *Benton*, (to be inserted hereafter) were adopted.

The bill for the relief of James Monroe was discussed and ordered to a third reading by the following vote—

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Dudley, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Johnston, Livingston, Marks, Poindexter, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Tyler, Willey, Woodbury—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Burnet, Dickerson, Ellis, Foot, Forsyth, Iredell, Kane, McKinley, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Md. Troup—15.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. *McKinley* the senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and sat with closed doors till near 4 o'clock. And then,

After agreeing to the amendments of the house to the bill relative to punishments for contempts of court, the senate took a recess till 7 o'clock.

Evening session, March 2. The various business transacted this evening, can only be briefly noticed. The internal improvement bill occupied much time. It was warmly supported and opposed—many amendments offered, &c. but it was finally passed and returned to the house of representatives for concurrence.

The senate concurred in the amendments of several bills, as made by the house of representatives. The bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, mouths of rivers, &c. was passed. [Another bill on this subject, and providing for surveys, appears to have been refused a consideration. The latter, we believe, relates to *new* proposed works. The light house bill was passed, and many other bills. Mr. *Chambers* moved to take up the bill to alter the draw and bridge over the Potomac. [It was now past 1 o'clock at night.] No quorum present. The missing members were sent for, and a quorum appeared. The further proceedings are not fully stated—the senate adjourned at half past two.

March 3. A great part of the sitting of this day was spent in executive business. Among other proceedings was the presentation of a memorial from Abraham Bradley, stating that his name had been inserted in *fifty-nine* cases of extra allowance; that in *thirty-six* of them the original document had been *mutilated*, and the name of

A. Bradley, junior, acting as post master general, carefully inserted; that these documents, were used as proof that he had squandered the public funds during the few days he had acted as post master general, between the 10th of March, when Mr. McLane left the office and 5th of April when Mr. Barry came into it; and that, in order to screen himself, he had charged these things upon the latter gentleman; that the committee of examination had deputed a sub-committee to accompany him to the department, on the 28th ult. to ascertain whether his statements were correct; and that in every case but one, in which an *erasure* had been made, Mr. Barry was originally and *properly* charged, and that it was there asserted that these erasures were made by *mistake*.

☞There were some *warm* remarks on the affairs of the post office, by Mr. *Clayton* and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 24. The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvements, and providing for surveys.

Some debate arose on an objection by Mr. *Carson* to the appropriation of $5,000 for a military road in the state of Maine—in which Mr. C. opposed it and Messrs. *Verplanck* and *Anderson* supported it; and the appropriation was finally agreed to.

Mr. *Pettis* moved to amend the item for improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers by inserting "Missouri," and adding at the end,

"And the president of the United States is hereby authorised to cause to be expended a part of the said sum of $50,000 in removing obstructions to the navigation of the Missouri rivers, within the limits of the state of Missouri, in the same manner as is provided in the 2d section of the act of 24th May, 1824, for improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, if it be ascertained that the obstructions to the navigation of the Missouri are of equal or greater importance than those remaining to be removed from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," Mr. P. earnestly supported his amendment, but it was negatived.

On the item of 50,000 dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, a long debate took place. It was opposed by Mr. *Archer* at some length, on principle, as well as on the expediency and inutility of the particular appropriation. From the nature of the river, the obstructions could not be permanently removed, and he wished to know how long these appropriations would be necessary. Mr. *Crockett* answered frankly "as long as the Mississippi runs." The appropriation was advocated by Mr. *Wickliffe* and Mr. *Crockett*—by the latter gentleman repeatedly; and Messrs. *Verplanck* and *Gilmore* participated in the defence of the item. It was eventually agreed to.

On the item of 150,000 dollars for the improvement of the Ohio coming up for concurrence,

Mr. *Lea* objected to the bill on the ground of its comprising so many heterogeneous objects; and argued at some length against the plan of carrying appropriations by such combinations; and moved to recommit the bill for the purpose of having the analagous appropriations classed in separate bills.

On this motion, and the item of 150,000 dollars considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. *Lea*, *Crockett*, *Archer*, *Verplanck*, *Carson*, and *Sutherland* joined.

The motion to recommit was lost—ayes 62, noes 107.

Mr. *Polk* then moved to strike out the appropriation of 25,000 dollars for surveys, and argued at some length against the appropriation. Mr. *Buchanan* and Mr. *Crockett* advocated the appropriation, and the question being on striking it out, it was negatived as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Barnwell, James Blair, Bockee, Bouldin, Brodhead, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Conner, Craig, Crocheron, Davenport, Desha, De Witt, Draper, Drayton, Earll, Findlay, Foster, Fry, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Halsey, Holland, Hoffman, Cave Johnson, Perkins King, Lea, Lent, Lewis, Loyall, Lumpkin, Magee, Thomas Maxwell, McCoy, McIntire, Nuckolls, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, Sanford, A H. Shepperd, Shields, Speight, Taliaferro, Wiley Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Camp. P. White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams—66.

NAYS—Messrs. Armstrong, Arnold, Bartley, Bates, Baylor, Beekman, John Blair, Boon, Brown, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Childs, Chilton, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Crane, Crawford, Crockett, Creighton, Crowninshield, John Davis, Deberry, Denny, Doddridge, Dudley, Duncan, Eager, Ellsworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, H. Everett, Finch, Ford, Forward, Gilmore, Grennell, Gurley, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Thomas Irwin, W. W. Irvin, Isacks, Johns, R. M Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Leavitt, Lecompte, Letcher, Lyon, Martindale, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, McDuffie, Mercer Miller, Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Pearce, Pierson, Ramsay, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Scott, Wm. B. Shepard, Sill, Smith, Ambrose Spencer, Richard Spencer, Sprigg Stanberry, Standefer, Sterigere, Henry R. Storrs, Wm. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, Test, J. Thomson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, E. D. White, Wilson, Yancey Young—109.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and the house adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 25. After the presentation of reports—

Mr. *Huntington* moved the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to this house, at the commencement of the next session of congress, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, a statement shewing the quantity, quality, and kinds of iron, and steel, in its various forms, including castings, manufactured in the U. States, annually, for three years, prior to September, 1831, and the estimated value thereof. And that he also inform this house, as aforesaid, whether any legislative provisions are necessary to prevent the evasion of the payment of the existing duties on bar or other iron imported into the United States, and the frauds upon the revenue occasioned thereby, specifying such frauds and evasions, if any exist.

The house took up the resolution of Mr. *C. P. White*, proposing to print 6,000 additional copies of the reports pro and con of the judiciary committee, on the propriety of repealing the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789.

Mr. *Foster* resumed the floor in favor of the repeal, and spoke half an hour in conclusion of his remarks; when

Mr. *Evans*, of Maine, rose and observed that it could now no longer be said that those who coincided with the report of the majority of the committee, had not had full opportunity for discussing the question and advocating their views. He would, therefore, now move the previous question, which being seconded,

Mr. *Pettis* asked for the yeas and nays on the previous question; but they were refused.

Mr. *Sterigere* moved that the resolution lie on the table. Negatived.

The previous question was then carried, and the question being put on the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative. Ayes 140, noes 32.

The *speaker* laid before the house sundry communications—and several private or local bills were passed, or ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. *Everett*, of Mass. the rule was suspended, (two-thirds concurring), for the purpose of taking up the bill laid on the table yesterday, to authorise a subscription to Gales & Seaton's compilation of the documents of congress, prior to the burning of the capitol; and the bill was then taken up, 94 to 76.

Mr. *Wickliffe* opposed the bill, and Mr. *Chilton* advocated it.

Mr. *Condict* then moved the previous question, and the motion was seconded and carried, by yeas and nays, 87 to 82.

Mr. *Speight* moved a call of the house, but the motion was negatived.

The question was then put on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and carried, by yeas and nays, 93 to 92.

An engrossed bill entitled "an act making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys," was read the third time, and passed by ayes 107 and noes 57.

The house went into committee, Mr. *Polk* in the chair, on sundry appropriation bills. The first taken up was the bill for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties.

Mr. *McDuffie* moved to insert an appropriation of 80,000 dollars for carrying into effect the Choctaw treaty, recently ratified by the senate.

Mr. *Bates* said he regretted not to see the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs in his place. In this dark sea he thought the house had a right to know from the pilot by what course, or what star it was sailing. If

the Indians are the citizens of the states, and subject to the jurisdiction of the states, as contended for, he would thank any disciple of the school of strict construction, or of any other, to show the authority of this government to purchase their land, to remove or educate them, as proposed. Mr. B. said some of *his* constituents wished to sell their lands and remove, and would be very thankful if the government would buy them out and aid in their removal. If the Indians are in fact independent nations, or tribes, as he supposed they were, then no difficulty appears in the case; but if they are citizens of the states, and subject to the jurisdiction of the states, he saw no power in the government to interfere. The policy seems to be, to consider them as *independent* for all purposes beneficial to us, and as *citizens* for all purposes prejudicial to them. He hoped some one of the committee would favor the house with their views upon this obscure subject, that its course might be uniform.

Mr. *Lumpkin* replied to Mr. *Bates*, arguing that this Choctaw treaty was just ratified, and that the appropriation had nothing to do with the general policy of the government towards the Indian tribes, or with the general question. He referred to some of the recent arguments of Mr. *Everett* on the Indian subject; which he would be glad to answer at large if opportunity offered, but this was not a proper occasion for it.

Mr. *Storrs* of N. Y. desired to know whether the treaty was before the house. It was unprecedented to vote an appropiation to carry a treaty into effect before the president communicated a copy of it to the house. No such communication, he was informed, had been made, and he was therefore opposed to the amendment.

Mr. *Dwight* was not solicitous about the amendment, but he stated that this object was embraced in the general appropriation of 500,000 last year: but that appropriation had not been touched; it remained in the treasury and would go to the surplus fund, and it was necessary to make a new appropriation for this object, if it was to be effected.

Mr. *McDuffie* observed he was indifferent about the fate of the amendment in committee. He had offered it now that he might be able to offer it in the house, when a copy of the treaty should be received.

The amendment was then rejected without a count.

The committee took up the bill making appropriations for certain harbors, and providing for certain surveys, and made some amendments thereto.

The committee next took up, in succession, the light house bill, and the bill making an appropriation of 100,000 dollars for a custom house in the city of New York; which having gone through,

The committee rose and reported all the bills to the house; and then

The house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 26. After other business, the bill for the preservation of the live oak, &c. in Florida, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Several private and local matters being attended to—

The house resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. *Haynes*, of Georgia, on the 11th January last, to reduce the duty on sugar.

Mr. *White*, of Lou. commenced in reply to Mr. *Haynes*—but was compelled to stop by the expiration of the hour.

The rule appropriating Friday and Saturday, exclusively, to private business, was suspended, two-thirds voting for it. But several private bills were passed.

The engrossed bill making provision for a subscription to a compilation of congressional documents, was read the third time.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. *Speight*, *Polk* and *Yancey*, and advocated by Messrs. *Drayton* and *Wayne*.

The previous question was moved by Mr. *Pettis*, and was sustained by the house.

The previous question, that is, shall the main question be now put? was then, on the call of Mr. *Speight*, taken by ayes and noes, and carried, 107 to 77.

The main question on the passage of the bill was then put by ayes and noes, and carried. Ayes 98, noes 93.

[We *cannot* give the yeas and nays until next week.]

The bill from the senate declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of Ohio; upon the subject of the preservation of the Cumberland road, was twice read, and referred to the committee on internal improvement.

The bill allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places, was called up.

After further debate, the bill was passed.

Mr. *McDuffie* moved to suspend the rule to enable him to make a motion to go into committee of the whole, (on the resolution to amend the constitution relative to the election of president, it was understood), but there were not quite two-thirds in the affirmative, and the motion was lost.

Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 28. After the presentation of about fifty petitions, notice was received from the senate of the decease of Mr. *Noble*—whereupon Mr. *Test* offered the usual resolutions of respect to his memory. The house adjourned until 3 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral.

At 3 o'clock, the house resumed the consideration of the memorial from Massachusetts, presented on the 7th instant, by Mr. *E. Everett*, and the motion made by Mr. E. on the 14th instant, that the said memorial be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, "with instructions to report a bill making further provision for executing the laws of the United States on the subject of intercourse with the Indian tribes; and also, for the faithful observance of the treaties between the United States, and the said tribes."

For want of time to discuss the resolution, &c. Mr. *Sutherland* moved to lay it on the table—which was agreed to by a large majority.

An act to provide for the punishment of offences in cutting, destroying, and removing live oak and other timber for naval purposes; were severally read the third time passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The bill giving the assent of congress to a certain act of the general assembly of Ohio, being reported by Mr. *Vinton*, was, after various motions, ordered to a third reading.

The following message in writing was received from the president of the U. States, by Mr. *Donelson*, his private secretary, viz:

To the speaker of the house of representatives of the United States.

I lay before the house of representatives a treaty, recently concluded with the Choctaw tribe of Indians, that provision may be made for carrying the same into effect, agreeably to the estimate heretofore presented by the secretary of war to the committee of ways and means. It is a printed copy, as it passed the senate; no amendment having been made, except to strike out the preamble. I also communicate a letter from the secretary of war on this subject. ANDREW JACKSON.

February 28, 1831.

This message was read, and laid on the table.

Sundry papers were submitted from different departments.

The house proceeded to consider the bill reported from the committee of the whole, to carry into effect certain Indian treaties.

Mr. *McDuffie* moved to insert an appropriation of $80,000, for carrying into effect the Choctaw treaty lately ratified by the senate.

This produced an animated debate—the amendment was modified, and the bill, so amended, finally passed.

Mr. *Drayton* moved that the house take up the bill making appropriations for the engineer and ordnance departments, &c.

Mr. *McDuffie* opposed the bill because of certain items contained in it—and the motion to take it up was rejected.

Propositions to take up certain other bills failed.

An engrossed bill "declaratory of the law concerning contempts of court," was read the third time and passed.

The bill concerning light houses, light boats, &c. was, after being opposed by Mr. *Yancey*, passed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the indian department for the year 1831, and the amendments reported thereto from the committee of the whole house on the 17th inst. were read and concurred in by the house.

A motion was made by Mr. *Bates*, of Mass. further to amend the said bill by adding thereto the following, as an additional section, viz:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the annuities to the Indian nations or tribes, shall be paid hereafter, in the way and manner they have usually been paid since the grant thereof, or until the said nations or tribes, respectively shall, in general council, otherwise direct."

Mr. *Bates* followed his motion by a speech of an hour's length, on the subject of Indian affairs, and the policy of the executive towards the Indian tribes.

Mr. *Potter* replied. Mr. *Buchanan* opposed the amendment—he approved the act of the last session, and called for the previous question. It was sustained, and the bill, at length passed—without the proposed amendment.

The bill making an appropriation for a new custom house at New York was passed—so was the bill for the improvement of certain harbors and providing for surveys. The latter 87 to 75—after much debate. It includes an appropriation for Back Creek, at the western end of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. The house adjourned at half past 10 o'clock at night.

☞ *We have no account of Tuesday's proceedings.*

Wednesday, March 2. Mr. *White* proceeded with his speech on the sugar bill till he was arrested by the expiration of the allotted hour, and an additional half hour allowed by a vote of the house.

Mr. *Irwin*, of Penn. moved to amend the Cumberland road bill by adding a section appropriating $100,000 for the repair of the road east of Wheeling. He supported his motion by a short speech explaining the facts of the case, and adverting to the new policy adopted by Ohio and Pennsylvania for the preservation of the road by the erection of toll gates.

He was opposed by Mr. *Crawford*—such demands for repairs went to destroy the entire system of internal improvement, &c. Mr. *Letcher* said that unless the road was to be abandoned, the amendment must prevail—because of the wretched state of the road; but the amendment was rejected, ayes 53, noes 94. The bill was ordered to a third reading 89 to 66.

On motion of Mr. *Verplanck*, the house agreed to the request of the senate for a conference on the general appropriation bills—and Messrs. *Verplanck*, *White* of Florida, *Spencer*, of N. Y. *Wayne* and *Drayton*, were appointed a committee on the part of the house.

The senate's amendments to the act declaratory of the powers of courts of the United States on the subject of contempts; adding a second section for punishing all attempts to corrupt or intimidate jurors, &c. was amended, on the suggestion of Mr. *Buchanan*, and then agreed to.

The military appropriation bill was next considered in committee of the whole, Mr. *Condict* in the chair.

The amendment which went to appropriate $80,000 for the expenses of the Choctaw treaty out of the treasury, and not out of the sum of $500,000 appropriated by the Indian bill of last year, being read—

Mr. *Bell* explained, and strenuously advocated the amendment, answering several queries of Mr. *Vinton* in relation to the expenditure of part of the appropriation of last year.

Mr. *Ellsworth* opposed the amendment, insisting that the 500,000 of the last year was intended to cover the expenses included in this sum.

Mr. *Storrs* took similar ground, and quoted the Indian bill in support of his position—comparing the treatment of the house by the executive to the child's play of "shut your eyes and open your mouth."

Mr. *Polk* replied—contending that the house had abundant light, and insisting that the objects of *this* appropriation never were contemplated when the 500,000 were granted by the bill of last year.

Mr. *Huntington* further quoted the law, and argued to show that the objects now proposed might be paid for out of the sum in that law; and, whether or not the house might now so direct.

Mr. *Burges* earnestly argued on the same side.

Mr. *Wickliffe* advised that no reply be made—as the speeches would avail nothing, save for political effect.

Mr. *Bell* replied—insisting on the distinct character of the objects now asked for; arguing with great warmth to show that the president would have violated the act of last session if he had applied the money then given him to the objects of education, farming utensils, rifles, councils' houses, &c. comprised in the present appropriation, and then the gentleman would have taken opposite ground, and cried out autocracy, &c., and repelling the idea suggested by Mr. *Burges* that the fund in the hands of the president was to be reserved as a treasure for bribery.

Mr. *Storrs* replied and explained.

Mr. *Whitlesey* remonstrated against the consumption of time in this debate.

Mr. *Wilde* demanded the question, and threatened a full discussion should the debate be further pursued.

The question was taken accordingly, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 93—so the house concurred, and the clause was *stricken out* which takes the 80,000 dollars out of the 500,000 dollars of last year.

The next bill considered in committee of the whole was that for fortifications. The senate's amendment which gives 200,000 dollars instead of 100,000 dollars, towards arming the forts, was advocated by Mr. *Drayton*.

Mr. *Yancey* and Mr. *Reed* opposed the amendment—the latter said there was a monopoly in the contracts. Mr. *Drayton* replied. The amendment was rejected.

Other bills were passed through the committee of the whole, and reported to the house. The yeas and nays were called on the disputed amendments to the Indian appropriation bill—for them 92, against them 72. So the clause remained stricken out.

Mr. *Verplanck*, from the committee of conference, reported an unanimous agreement of that committee in the following compromise: to strike out all the specifications of items of expense of the negotiation with the Ottoman Porte, and insert the following in lieu thereof:" for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars hereinafter appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars." This report was agreed to.

After other business, the house adjourned to ½ past 6 o'clock.

In the evening session the house, as usual, was occupied in consummating a vast mass of business which had been matured by its previous action during this session.

Some debate was excited by the bill remitting certain duties on imported salt under bond, which resulted in laying the bill on the table. A similar fate belel the bill extending the right of pre-emption to certain settlers in Florida and Arkansas. A bill passed, authorising a survey of the boundary lines between Florida and Alabama, and of the northern boundary of Illinois. An attempt was made by Mr. *Wilde* to engraft upon it a provision for settling the long disputed line between Florida and Georgia, but as it threatened long discussion the motion failed. Numerous private bills were considered in committee, read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, March 3. The house sat till a late hour, but we have not the particulars of the proceedings.

☞ The "National Intelligencer" says—The president approved and signed all the bills which were presented to him, although a rumor prevailed, in the afternoon, that one or two, embracing internal improvements, would not be approved.

☞ *A great mass of matter is deferred—and the very late arrival of the mail last evening, because of the state of the roads, has prevented the insertion of some things presenting themselves, pushed as we have been by extra exertion this week: but we hope to get all well posted up in our next paper. The matters concerning the general post office, are highly interesting.*

RUSSIA AGAINST POLAND.

The emperor and king has addressed to the Poles the following proclamation:

"The odious attempt of which your capital has been the theatre has disturbed the repose of your country. The intelligence has excited my just indignation, and filled me with the deepest grief.

"Men who dishonor the name of Pole have conspired against the life of the brother of your monarch; have

seduced a part of your army to forget their oaths, and deceived the people upon the dearest interest of your country.

"It is still time, however, to remedy the past, and you may yet save yourselves from greater evils. I will not confound those who abjure the error of a moment with those who presist in crime.

"Poles! listen to the counsels of a father; obey the commands of your king.

"That you may be fully aware of our intentions, we ordain:—

"1. That all our Russian subjects detained as prisoners be immediately set at liberty:—2d. The council of administration shall resume its primitive functions, and the authority with which we invested it by our decree of the 12th August, 1826.—3. All civil authorities of the capital and of the Waywodies shall render strict obedience to the decrees issued in our name by the council of administration, organised, as we have before said, and shall not acknowledge any power illegally constituted.

4. Immediately on the receipt of these presents, all the chiefs of our Polish army shall be bound to assemble their troops, and march without delay to Plock, the point we have fixed upon for the assembling of our royal army.

5. All chiefs are to send us without delay, returns of the state of their troops.—6. Every armament formed in consequence of the disturbances at Warsaw, and not in accordance with the organization of our army is dissolved from this moment.

"Consequently the local authorities are charged to take care that all persons found with arms illegally obtained do instantly give them up, and that these arms be placed under the veterans and police officers of each district.

"Soldiers of the Polish army! In all times your motto has been '*Honor and Fidelity.*' Our brave regiment of Chasseurs ot the horse guards have furnished a proof which will be ever memorable. Soldiers, follow this example and answer the expectations of your sovereign who has received your oaths.

"Poles! this proclamation will assure those who have remained faithful to me that I know how to rely upon their devotedness, and confide in their courage.

"Those among you who have abandoned themselves to a momentary error will equally learn that I do not repel them if they but hasten to return to their duty.

"But never shall the words of your king be addressed to men without honor and without fidelity, who have conspired against the repose of their country. Should they have dared to flatter themselves, that by taking up arms they would obtain concessions as a reward for their crimes, their hopes shall be vain. They have betrayed their country. The misery they prepared for it shall fall upon their own heads.

"Given at St. Petersburg, this 17th December, A. D. 1830, and the 6th of our reign.

(Signed) NICOLAS.

The minister secretary of state,

COUNT STEPHEN GRANOWSKI."

RUSSIAN MANIFESTO AGAINST POLAND.

From a Brussels paper.

The following manifesto has just been published:—

"We, Nicolas, by the grace of God, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias. &c. to all our faithful subjects greeting.

"A terrible treason has convulsed the kingdom of Poland, which is united to Russia. Evil minded men, whom the benefits of the emperor Alexander, the magnanimous restorer of their country, had not disarmed, and who, under the protection of the constitution which he had granted them, enjoyed the fruits of his solicitude, plotted the overthrow of the order of things introduced by him, and marked the outset of their crimes, on the 17th, (29th) of November, by rebellion, bloodshed, and criminal attempts on the life of our beloved brother, the Cesarowitsch and grand duke Constantine Paulowitsch. Taking advantage of the darkness of the night, a furious multitude, instigated by them, attacked the palace of the Cesarowitsch, and at the same time, spread in several quarters of the city false reports that the Russian troops were massacreing the peaceable citizens, enraging the people, and filling the city with all the horrors of anarchy. The Cesarowitsch then resolved to take up a position in the environs of Warsaw with the Russian troops that he had with him, and the Polish troops that remained faithful to their duty, and not act offensively, in order to avoid all occasions for the effusion of blood, to show clearly the absurdity and the falsehood of the reports that were spread, to give the authorities of the city time and means, with the aid of the well disposed citizens, to recall to their duty those who had been led astray, and to keep the evil minded in check: but this expectation was not fulfilled.

The council of administration could not succeed in restoring order, incessantly menaced by the rebels, who had formed illegal meetings, and who had changed its composition by removing the members named by us, and establishing others forced on it by the chiefs of the conspirators. There was nothing left for it to do but earnestly to entreat the Cesarowitsch to send back the Polish troops who had left Warsaw with him, in order to preserve public and private property from further pillage. Soon this council was totally dissolved, and the whole power placed in the hands of a general. At the same time a report spread of a similar insurrection in all the provinces of the kingdom of Poland. The same means were every where employed—seduction, menaces, falsehoods, the object of which was to subject the peaceable citizens to the power of some rebels. In these serious and deplorable circumstances, the Cesarowitch thought it necessary to follow the advice of the council of state, and he permitted the small number of Polish troops who had remained faithful to return to Warsaw, in order, if possible, to protect persons and property. He himself, with the Russian troops, quitted the kingdom of Poland, and on the 1st (13th) of December arrived at the village of Wlodaw, in Volhynia. In this manner a crime, which had been long meditated was consummated. After so many calamities, the Polish nation was enjoying peace and prosperity, under the protection of our government; again it precipitates itself into an abyss of revolt and misery, and troops of these credulous men, though struck with fear of approaching chastisement, dare to propose conditions to us, their legitimate master.

"Russians! you know that we reject them with indignation. Your hearts, burning with zeal for the throne, comprehend what our's feels. At the first news of the treason your answer was a new oath of unalterable fidelity, and at this moment we see in the whole extent of our vast empire only one impulse, in the hearts of all only one sentiment—the desire of sparing no effort for the honor of their sovereign, the inviolability of the empire and to sacrifice to it their riches, prosperity, and even their lives. We have contemplated with emotion this generous transport of the love of the people to our person and to the country, and we consider it as a sacred duty to answer to it by the words of moderation.

"New sacrifices, new efforts, will not be necessary.—God, the defender of the legitimate cause, is with us, and powerful Russia is able in a single decisive battle to reduce to obedience those who have dared to disturb the peace. Our faithful troops, who have very recently distinguished themselves by numerous victories, are already assembling on the western frontier of the empire. We are ready to punish the treason, but at the same time we will distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and pardon the weak, who, through inability to resist, or through fear, followed the torrent of rebellion.

"No, all the subjects of our kingdom of Poland, all the inhabitants of Warsaw, have not taken part in the conspiracy and its deplorable consequences. Several have shown, by dying gloriously, that they knew their duty; others, as we have seen by the reports of the grand duke, were obliged to return with tears of despair to the places occupied by the rebels; they form, with the victims of fraud and seduction, the greater part of the army, and of the kingdom of Poland. We addressed them in a proclamation of the 5th (17th) of this month (already published), in which, expressing our just displeasure at the violation of faith, we gave orders to

put an end to all usurpations of power, illicit armaments, and to replace every thing on its former footing. By doing this, they may still repair the fault of their countrymen, and save the kingdom of Poland from the disastrous consequence of a criminal infatuation. In pointing out this as the only means of safety, we made known to all our faithful subjects this effect of our clemency; they will see in it our resolution to maintain untouched the rights of the throne, and to protect the country, as well as the equally firm resolution to excuse those who have been led astray.

"Russians, the example of your emperor will serve you as a guide. Justice and not vengeance, unshaken firmness in the combat for the honor and welfare of the state, without hatred towards infatuated adversaries—love and respect for those subjects of our kingdom of Poland who have remained faithful to the oath taken to us—a prompt reconciliation with all those who return to their duty. You will fulfil our hopes as you have already done. Persevere in your peace and tranquility, in firm reliance upon God, the eternal benefactor of Russia, and in a monarch who knows the greatness and the sacredness of his vocation, and will know how to maintain unimpaired the dignity of his empire, and the glory of his Russian name.

(Signed), NICOLAS.

"*St. Petersburgh, Dec.* 12, (24) *in the 6th year of our reign.*"

BELGIUM.

Brussels, Jan. 4. In the congress yesterday M. Vilain XIV. announced that he was about to communicate a diplomatic note. The hon. member then read the following documents:

No. 1—The provisional government of Belgium to the president of the national congress.

"*Brussels, January* 3, 1831.

"Sir—We have the honor to transmit to you the protocol of December 20, which was delivered to the committee for foreign affairs on Friday last, at midnight, after the sitting of the congress. We annex the answer of the committee, dated the 3d inst. Believe us, etc.

"VANDERLINDEN."

No. 2—To lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson, Brussels.

"*London, December* 30, 1830.

"Gentlemen—We have the honor to transmit to you a protocol, which consecrates an important determination formed in the name of the five powers. Our wish is, that this document should be communicated to the provisional government of Belgium, and that you, gentlemen, should urge the prompt departure of commissioners with whom we wish to confer. Accept, etc.

"ESTERHAZY,
WEISSEMBERG,
TALLEYRAND,
PALMERSTON,
BULOW,
LIEWEN MATUSEVICZ."

No. 3—Protocol of the conference held at the foreign office on the 20th of December, 1830.

Present, the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia:—

The plenipotentiaries of the five courts having received the formal concurrence of the Belgian government in the Armistice which had been proposed to it, and the king of the Netherlands having also acceded to it, and the conference having thus, by stopping the effusion of blood, accomplished its first task, the plenipotentiaries assembled to deliberate upon the ulterior measures to be taken, with a view to remedy the derangements which the disturbances that have arisen in Belgium had introduced into the system of the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

In forming, by the treaties in question, the union of Belgium with Holland, the powers who signed the said treaties, and whose plenipotentiaries are at this moment assembled, had for their object to found a just equilibrium in Europe, and secure the general peace.

The events of the last four months have unfortunately demonstrated that the *perfect and complete amalgamation which the powers* wished to effect between these two countries had not been obtained, that henceforward it would be impossible to effect it, that thus the union of Belgium with Holland is destroyed, and that therefore it becomes indispensable to have recourse to other arrangements to accomplish the intentions for the execution of which this union was to have secured the means.

United to Holland, and forming an integral part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, Belgium had to fulfil her part of the European duties of that kingdom, and of the obligations that the treaties had made her contract towards the other powers. Her separation from Holland cannot liberate her from that part of these obligations.

The conference consequently will occupy itself with the discussion and combination of new arrangements, best calculated to combine the future independence of Belgium with the stipulations of the treaties, with the interests and security of the other power, and with the maintainance of the balance of Europe. To this end, the conference, whilst combining its negotiations with the plenipotentiaries of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, will urge the provisional government of Belgium to send to London, as soon as possible, commissioners furnished with instructions and powers sufficiently ample, to be consulted and heard upon all that may facilitate the definitive adoption of the arrangements mentioned above.

These arrangements can in nowise effect the rights which the king of the Netherlands and the Germanic confederation exercise over the grand duchy of Luxemburg.

The plenipotentiaries of the five great powers have agreed that the present protocol shall be communicated to the plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, and a copy of it be sent to lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson, who shall communicate it to the provisional government of Belgium.

(Signed as the above letter.)

No. 4—Verbal note of December 31, 1830.

Lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson have the honor of communicating herewith to the president and members of the committee for foreign affairs certified copies of the protocol of a conference, held at London on the 28th inst. by their excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the five great powers, and a letter by which it is accompanied. They beg the president to inform them whether the Belgian commissioners sent to London are furnished with powers sufficiently ample to treat upon the divers points enumerated in the protocol. If these powers are not sufficient, the provisional government of Belgium will feel the necessity of dispatching them new powers without delay.

Lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson embrace this opportunity to renew to the president of the committee for foreign affairs the assurance that their excellencies the plenipotentiaries have spared no efforts to convince the cabinet of the Hague that the measures of precaution which impede the navigation of the Scheldt must be revoked within the shortest delay possible.

On the 29th inst. their excellencies formed the resolution anew to demand again of the government of his majesty king William to put an end, at the same time with hostilities, to every act that might be regarded as hostile; and their excellencies the ambassadors and ministers charges d'affairs of the five courts at the Hague received from their excellencies the plenipotentiaries the invitation to urge his majesty to comply as soon as possible with the wishes which they again formally expressed to him.

The provisional government of Belgium cannot fail to appreciate properly this eagerness of their excellencies the plenipotentiaries to support the claims it has set up, and, without doubt, will wait with confidence for the steps, the effect of which the five powers will take care to secure, which shall have led to the result which Belgium expects.

On this occasion lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson think it right to observe, that the protocol of the 17th of November, not having been accepted by the provisional government till the 15th inst. no time has been lost by their excellencies in adopting decisive measures.

The disquietude and impatience manifested by the country are, without doubt, perfectly natural in its present state of suffering; but it cannot but make allowances

for circumstances of time and distance, and would not approve of affairs of such high importance being treated with precipitation.

Lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson present to the president and members of the committee assurances of their high consideration.

No. 5—Verbal note of Jan. 3, 1831.

The president and members of the committee for foreign affairs having had the honor to receive from lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson, by a verbal note of December 31, 1830, a certified copy of the protocol of a conference held at London on the 20th of December, by their excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the five great powers, and of a letter which accompanies it, of the same date, deem it their duty to give the following reply:—

It has appeared to them that the rising of the blockade, and the free navigation of the Scheldt, being the principal condition of the armistice, and even of the suspension of arms, already executed on the 21st of November, the first task which the five great powers had taken upon themselves, has not yet been accomplished.

The balance of Europe may yet be ensured, and the general peace maintained, by rendering Belgium independent, strong and happy. If Belgium should remain without strength and happiness, the new arrangement, to which recourse may be had, would be threatened with the fate of the political combination of 1815.

Independent Belgium has no doubt her part of the European duties to fulfil, but it is difficult to conceive what obligations would result from her treaties to which she has remained a stranger.

The commissioners sent to London are provided with the necessary instructions to be heard upon every thing that concerns Belgium, and cannot but acquaint the conference, that under the present circumstances of the Belgic people, it will appear impossible for Belgium to form an independent state, without the immediate guarantee of the free navigation of the Scheldt, of the possession of the left bank of that river, the whole province of Limburg, and the grand duchy of Luxembourg except its relations with the Germanic confederation.

Their excellencies the plenipotentiaries of the five great powers will easily conceive, by the reports which lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson may have sent them, the critical situation of the country, and the impossibility of protracting this state of uncertainty.

The president and members of the committee for foreign affairs beg lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson to accept the expression of the highest respect.

This communication was followed by a long and important discussion, in which a deputy, (M. de Robaulx), complained of the insufficiency of the communications, and of the conduct of the committee for foreign affairs.

This speech was answered in a very energetic manner by Messrs. Le Hon Lebeau, Destiveaux, Joltrand, and Forgeur, who fully justified the conduct of the committee.

After this discussion, M. Canstantin Rodenbach proposed that the congress should immediately proceed to the choice of a sovereign. The proposition was adopted, and referred to the sections.

Brussels, Jan. 16. Yesterday there were two sittings of congress. That of the morning presented no matter of general interest—in the evening the following grants were voted for the public service:—To the senate, 6,000 florins—to the chamber of representatives, 90,250 florins—to the provisional government, for office charges and travelling expenses, 25,000 florins—to the court of accounts, 24,500 florins—to the department of foreign affairs, 150,000 florins—to the department of justice, 553,000 florins—to the department of the interior, 4,250,000 florins—to the war department, 12,000,000 florins—to the department of the finances, 3,500,000 florins—to the department of public safety, 343,590 florins—to the marine department, 250,000 florins. On proceeding to vote on the *ensemble* of the law making these grants, the number were 114 for, and 7 against.

M. Le Hon then rose and read the following protocol, dated London, Jan. 9:—

"Present, the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

"The plenipotentiaries of the five courts have assembled for the purpose of examining the remonstrances which the court of London has received on the part of the provisional government of Belgium against the continuance of the measures which still paralyse the navigation of the Netherlands against the acts of hostility committed by the Belgian troops.

"Considering that the protocol No. 1, of November, 1830, contains the following—'On both sides hostilities shall cease entirely:'

"Considering that by the document annexed under the letter B. to the protocol No. 2, 'the provisional government of Belgium has pledged itself to give orders and take the necessary measures for all hostilities to cease against Holland on the part of the Belgians:'

"Considering further, that by the document annexed under the letter A, to the protocol No. 3, dated Nov. 17, 1830, 'his majesty the king of the Netherlands has declared that he accepts the proposition above mentioned (that relative to the entire cessation of hostilities on both sides), after the tenor of the protocol No. 1, of the conference:'

"Considering, that the protocol No. 2, of November 17 states, that 'the armistice having been agreed upon by both parties, it constitutes an engagement entered into with the five powers, and that, on both sides, they shall retain the power of communicating freely by land and sea with the territories, places and points, occupied by the respective troops, beyond the limits which separated Belgium from the United Provinces of the Netherlands before the treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814:'

"Considering also, that by the protocol No. 3 of November 17, the powers have regarded the armistice contracted as an engagement entered into with them, the execution of which it is their duty to look to in future:

"Considering that, in the subsequent protocol No. 4, of Nov. 30, 'the plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of the Netherlands informed those of the five powers of the entire concurrence of the king, his master, in their protocols of Nov. 16, 1830:'

"That, consequently, it was understood that the hostilities in question should cease entirely, by land and sea, and that they should not be resumed in any case, the armistice having been declared indefinite by the protocol of Nov. 17, and the cessation of hostilities having been placed under the immediate guarantee of the five powers, by the protocols, No. 4, of Nov. 30, and No. 5, of Dec. 10, 1830:

"That the nature and value of these engagements were explained to the provisional government of Belgium as early as the 6th of December, by a verbal note of lord Ponsonby and M. Bresson, in consequence of which the provisional government of Belgium declared that it agreed to the protocol of Nov. 17.

"Considering, finally, that upon the faith of this concurrence, an application has been made by the five powers in common to the king of the Netherlands, for the purpose of obtaining the complete repeal of the measures which still impede the navigation of the Scheldt.

"The plenipotentiaries have unanimously come to the opinion that it was the duty of the five powers to enforce the faithful, prompt, and entire execution of the engagements which they declared to have been entered into with themselves.

"Consequently, the plenipotentiaries have resolved to state to the plenipotentiary of his majesty the king of the Netherlands, that the five powers, having taken under their guarantee the complete cessation of hostilities, cannot allow on the part of his majesty the continuation of any measure bearing a hostile character, and that this character being that of the measures which obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt, the five powers are obliged, for the last time, to demand their repeal.

The plenipotentiaries observe that this repeal must be entire, so as to restore the free navigation of the Scheldt, without any right of duties or search, except those which were established in 1814, before the reunion of Belgium with Holland, in favor of neutral vessels, and of such as belong to Belgian ports, his majesty the king of the Netherlands having declared, through the medium of his plenipotentiary, that the vessel belonging to the

Belgian ports, had not been, nor should be, molested, so long as the Belgians should not molest the vessels or property of the northern provinces of the Netherlands.

"Convinced that although the king, in his good faith and wisdom, will not fail to accede to all the points of their demand, yet the plenipotentiaries are obliged to declare hereby, that the rejection of this demand would be considered by the five powers as an act of hostility against them; and that if, on the 20th, of January, the measures which impede the navigation of the Scheldt should not cease, conformably to the promises of his majesty himself, the five powers would reserve to themselves the adoption of such measures as they might consider necessary for the prompt execution of their engagements."

"By a just reciprocity, the plenipotentiaries having been informed that acts of hostility had been resumed, chiefly in the environs of Maestricht; that the movements of the Belgian troops seem to indicate an intention of investing that fortress, and that the troops have quitted the positions which they were to occupy until the definitive line of the armistice should be fixed, in virtue of the enclosed declaration of the provisional government of Belgium, dated, November 21, 1830, have resolved to authorise their delegates at Brussels to inform the provisional government of Belgium, that the acts of hostility just mentioned are to cease without the least delay, and that the Belgian troops are to return immediately, agreeably to the declaration above mentioned, to the positions which they occupied on the 21st of November, 1830."

"The delegates shall add, that if the Belgian troops have not returned to the said positions by the 20th of January, the five powers will regard the rejection of their demand on this point as an act of hostility against them, and reserve to themselves the adoption of such measures as they shall deem proper to cause the engagements entered into with them to be respected and executed. The plenipotentiaries, moreover, renew, in the present protocol, the formal declaration, that the entire and reciprocal cessation of hostilities is placed under the guarantee of the five powers, that they will not allow the renewal of them on any supposition, and that they have formed the unchangeable resolution to obtain the accomplishment of their decisions, founded upon justice, and their wish to preserve to Europe the blessings of a general peace.

(Signed) ESTERHAZY,
WEISSENBERG,
TALLEYRAND,
PALMERSTON,
BULOW,
LIEVEN.

M. de Robaulx rose, and said—You answered nobly to the former protocol, let this also be treated consistently with the dignity of the nation, and repelled—There is no longer any independence for Belgium—we are no longer free.

M. le Hon said it became a question of peace or war, which must be decided within five days. That decision should not entail responsibility upon any one, not even upon congress. The protocol required mature deliberation, and therefore it had been at once communicated. It could not be answered without being well considered, and for this time was necessary.

The protocol was ordered to be printed.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. ANDREW JACKSON AND JOHN C. CALHOUN,

President and vice-president of the United States, on the subject of the course of the latter, in the deliberations of the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the occurrences in the Seminole war.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

I come before you as my constituents, to give an account of my conduct in an important political transaction, which has been called in question, and so erroneously represented, that neither justice to myself nor respect for you will permit me any longer to remain silent; I allude to my course, in the deliberations of the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the Seminole question. I know not how I can place more fully before you all the facts and circumstances of the case, than by putting you in possession of the correspondence between general Jackson and myself, which will show the difference between the views that we have respectively taken, and by what means, and through whose agency, this long gone-by affair has been revived.

I have not taken this step, strictly defensive as it is, without mature deliberation, and a calm and careful estimate of all the obligations under which I act. That there are strong reasons against it, I feel and acknowledge; but I also feel the most thorough conviction that the sacred obligation to vindicate my character, impeached, as it has been, in one of the most important incidents of my life, and to prove myself not unworthy of the high station to which you have elevated me, far outweigh all other considerations. Should my vindication have any political or personal bearing, I can only say that it will not be because I have either willed or desired it. It is my intention simply to place my own conduct in its proper light, and not to assault others. Nor ought I to be held responsible should any such consequence follow; as I am free from all agency in resuscitating this old subject, or bringing it to the knowledge of the public. Previous to my arrival here, I had confined the knowledge of the existence of the correspondence to a few confidential friends, who were politically attached both to general Jackson and myself; not that I had any thing to apprehend from its disclosure, but because I was unwilling to increase the existing excitement in the present highly critical state of our public affairs. But when I arrived here, late in December, I found my caution had been of no avail, and that the correspondence was a subject of conversation in every circle, and soon became a topic of free comment in most of the public journals. The accounts of the affair, as is usually the case on such occasions, were, for the most part, grossly distorted, and were, in many instances, highly injurious to my character. Still I deemed it my duty to take no hasty step, being determined to afford time for justice to be done me without appeal to you; and, if it should be, to remain silent, as my only object was the vindication of my conduct and character. Believing that further delay would be useless, I can see no adequate motive to postpone, any longer, the submission of all the facts of the case to your deliberate and final decision.

I am not ignorant of the trying position in which I am placed—standing unsustained, except by the force of truth and justice; yet I cannot but look with confidence to your decision The question presented for your consideration is not that of a controversy of two individuals, between whom you are to decide: viewed in that light, it would bear the aspect of a mere personal difference, involving no principle, and unworthy of your notice; but regarded in a different light, as involving the character of an officer, occupying by your suffrage a distinguished official station, whose conduct in an interesting public transaction had been impeached, it assumes a far more important bearing, and presents a question of deep import for your consideration. The most sacred of all political relations is that between the representative and the constituent. When your suffrage places an individual in a high official station, a most solemn obligation is imposed on you and him, on the faithful discharge of which the existence of our free and happy institutions mainly depends; on him, so to act as to merit your confidence, and on you, not to withdraw that confidence without just cause. It is under a profound regard for this mutual and sacred obligation that I submit the whole affair to your determination, conscious that in this, as well as every other public transaction of my life, I have been actuated by a solemn sense of duty to you, uninfluenced by fear, favor, or affection. I cannot but look forward to your entire approbation.

I owe it to myself to state, that I come before you under circumstances very painful to me, and a reluctance which nothing but a sense of duty to you and myself could overcome. Among these circumstances, is the necessity of being instrumental in disclosing, in any degree, what I deem so highly confidential as the proceedings of the cabinet, and for which I feel myself justified only by absolute necessity. Acting under this impression, I have not felt myself at liberty to go, even in self defence, beyond strict necessity, and have, accordingly, carefully avoided speaking of the course of my associates in the administration, and even of my own, beyond what appeared to be indispensable. I have not put even Mr. Crawford's statement of his course in the cabinet at issue, except only incidentally, as bearing on his statement of mine. It is no concern of mine, except in this incidental way, what representation he may choose to give of his course, as to this subject, now or formerly, or whether his representation be correct or erroneous.

Before I conclude these prefatory observations, I deem it proper to make a few additional remarks, as to the commencement and motive of this movement against me.

The origin goes far back, beyond the date of the present correspondence, and had for its object, not the advantage of general Jackson, but my political destruction, with motives which I leave you to interpret. The enmity of Mr. Crawford to me, growing out of political controversies long since passed, afforded a ready and powerful instrument by which to operate; and it was early directed against me, with the view of placing general Jackson and myself in our present relations. With that motive, in the midst of the severe political struggle which ended in elevating him to the presidential chair, and in which I took a part so early and decided in his favor, a correspondence was opened at Nashville, unknown to, and unsuspected by me, in December, 1827, which commenced that chain of artful operations, that has terminated by involving general Jackson and myself in the present correspondence. A copy of the letter which opened this operation has been placed in my possession. It was written by Mr. Crawford to Alfred Balch, esq. of Nashville, and is dated the 14th December, 1827. That the nature and objects of the operations against me may be fully understood by you, I hereto annex the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, and a copy of a letter from the honorable Wilson Lumpkin, a representative in congress from the state of Georgia, to me, dated the 27th January, 1829, in which it was enclosed, with an extract from the letter of the honorable Daniel Newnan, member of congress elect from the same state. I submit them without comment.

The movement thus commenced did not terminate with this letter. It was followed by other attacks from the same and other quarters, some of which are indicated in the correspondence now laid before you.

It may be proper to state, that I remained ignorant and unsuspicious of these secret movements against me, till the spring of 1828, when vague rumors reached me that some attempts were making at Nashville to injure me; but I treated them with silent neglect, relying confidently for protection on the friendly relation which had so long existed between general Jackson and myself, and the uniform and decided course which I had taken in his favor, in the political struggle then pending. My support of him rested on a principle that I believe to be fundamental in our political system, and the hope that his deep rooted popularity would afford the most effectual means of arresting the course of events, which, I could not but foresee, if not arrested, would bring the great interests of the country into a deep and dangerous conflict. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

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No. 1.

Copy of a letter from hon. Wilson Lumpkin, enclosing extract of a letter from general D. Newnan to him, covering a copy of William H. Crawford's letter to Alfred Balch, esq. of Nashville, Tennessee.

Washington, 27th January, 1829.

Dear sir: I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter received from my friend general Daniel Newnan, in whom I have great confidence. I also give you an extract from my friend's letter.

The great confidence and friendship which I have long entertained, and still entertain, for general Jackson, as well as yourself, induce me to take the liberty of making this communication to you. I am confident the best interest of our common country requires, not only the harmonious and patriotic union of the two first officers of the government, but of every patriotic citizen of the whole country, to frown indignantly upon all *intriguers, managers, political jugglers*, and selfish politicians, of every description, *who are disposed to divide and conquer*.

I feel the more at liberty and authorised to make this communication, because I know, of my own knowledge, you and your friends are misrepresented upon this subject. However, general Jackson, himself, must see and know the object of these shallow efforts.

I do not know one conspicuous friend of yours, but what has constantly, zealously, and uniformly supported general Jackson, from the day that Pennsylvania declared in his favor to the present time. How, then, can it be possible that general Jackson can suspect the friendship, constancy, or sincerity of you or your friends? No; he cannot—he will not—he does not. I have quite too much confidence in the general to believe such idle tales.

Nevertheless, it is proper for you and him both to be apprized of the machinations of the mischievous.

You are at liberty to use this communication in any way you please. With respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

WILSON LUMPKIN.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

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No. 2.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Daniel Newnan to the hon. Wilson Lumpkin, dated near Nashville, Tennessee, 8th January, 1829, *enclosing copy of a letter of W. H. Crawford to Alfred Balch.*

"W. H. C. has done Mr. Calhoun a great deal of injury, as well by his private machinations as his extensive correspondence. In addition to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Balch, a copy of which I now enclose you, (and which has been seen by general Jackson), he, a short time since, wrote a letter to G. W. Campbell, proposing that Tennessee should vote for a third person for the vice-presidency, and requested Mr. Campbell to show the letter to general Jackson.

"I hope Mr. Calhoun will take the earliest opportunity of seeing general J., and putting all things straight; for I cannot believe for one moment the allegations of W. H. C."

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No. 3.

Copy of a letter from Wm. H. Crawford to Alfred Balch, esq.

Woodlawn 14th December, 1827.

My dear sir: By the last mail I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you. If I understand your letter, you appear to think a public expression of my opinion on the approaching election to be proper. I cannot think a measure of this nature necessary or proper. In other words, it appears to me highly improper, and could hardly fail to stamp the charge of intolerable arrogance upon me in indelible characters. But few men can ever expect to arrive at that height that would justify a step of that kind, much less an individual who lives in the most absolute retirement, and who has no ambition to emerge from it. I am perfectly reconciled to my situation, and would not willingly exchange it with Mr. Adams. But my opinions upon the next presidential election are generally known. When Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Cambreleng made me a visit last April, I authorised them upon every proper occasion to make those opinions known. The vote of the state of Georgia will, as certainly as that of Tennessee, be given to general Jackson, in opposition to Mr. Adams. The only difficulty that this state has upon that subject, is that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power. I confess I am not apprehensive of such a result. For ——— ——— writes to me, "Jackson ought to know, and, if he does not, he shall know, that, at the Calhoun caucus in Columbia, the term "military chieftain" was bandied about more flippantly than by H. Clay, and that the family friends of Mr. Calhoun were most active in giving it currency;" and I know personally that Mr. Calhoun favored Mr. Adams' pretensions until Mr. Clay declared for him.* He well knew that Clay would not have declared for Adams, without it was well understood that he, Calhoun, was to be put down if Adams' influence could effect it. If he was not friendly to his election, why did he suffer his paper to be purchased up by Adams' printers, without making some stipulation in favor of Jackson? If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefitted by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please. I am, dear sir, your friend and most obedient servant, WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Alfred Balch, esq.

A true and exact copy. [Noted in the handwriting of general Newnan.]

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May 13, 1830.

Sir: That frankness, which, I trust, has always characterised me through life, towards those with whom I have been in the habits of friendship, induces me to lay before you the enclosed copy of a letter from William H. Crawford, esq., which was placed in my hands on yesterday. The submission, you will perceive, is authorised by the writer. The statements and facts it presents being so different from what I had heretofore understood to be correct, requires that it should be brought to your consideration. They are different from your letter to governor Bibb, of Alabama, of the 13th May, 1818, where you state "general Jackson is vested with full power to conduct the war in the manner he may judge best," and different, too, from your letters to me at that time, which breathe throughout a spirit of approbation and friendship, and particularly the one in which you say, "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, and to acquaint you with the entire approbation of the president of all the measures you have adopted to terminate the rupture with the Indians." My object in making this communication is to announce to you the great surprise which is felt, and to learn of you whether it be possible that the information given is correct; whether it can be, under all the circumstances of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to affect me was moved and sustained by you in the cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was but executing the *wishes* of the government, and clothed with the authority to "conduct the war in the manner I might judge best."

You can, if you please, take a copy: the one enclosed you will please return to me. I am, sir, very respectfully, your humble servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

The hon. J. C. Calhoun.

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Copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, enclosed in the above.

Woodlawn, 30th April, 1830.

My dear sir: Your letter of the 16th was received by Sunday's mail, together with its enclosure. I recollect having conversed with you at the time and place, and upon the subject, in that enclosure stated, but I have not a distinct recollection of what I said to you, but I am certain there is one error in your statement of that conversation to Mr. ———. I recollect distinctly what has passed in the cabinet meeting, referred to in your letter to Mr. ———.

Mr. Calhoun's proposition in the cabinet was, that general Jackson should be punished in some form, or represented in some form; I am not positively certain which. As Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest general Jackson, I feel confident that I could not have made use of that word in my relation to you of the circumstances which transpired in the cabinet, as I have no recollection of ever having

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* Mr. Crawford's assertion, that *he knew personally* what he here affirms, renders it proper to make a few remarks. How he could have had any personal knowledge of what he states, I am at a loss to understand. Our political intercourse had ceased for years. We had none subsequent to the fall of 1821, and in fact none of any kind after that, beyond the mere ordinary civilities of life.

My course in relation to the point in question was very different from what he states. When my name was withdrawn from the list of presidential candidates, I assumed a perfectly neutral position between general Jackson and Mr. Adams. I was decidedly opposed to a congressional caucus; as both these gentlemen were also, and as I bore very friendly personal and political relations to both, I would have been very well satisfied with the election of either. When they were both returned to the house of representatives, I found myself placed in a new relation to them. I was elected vice-president by the people, and a sense of propriety forbade my interference in the election in the house; yet I could not avoid forming an opinion as to the principles that ought to govern the choice of the house. This opinion was early formed, long before I had the least intimation of the course of the prominent individual referred to by Mr. Crawford, and was wholly independent of what might be his course, or that of any other individual. What the principle is that in my opinion ought to govern the house of representatives in the case of a contested election, I leave to be inferred from my subsequent course. So completely did my opinion depend on what I considered a sound principle in the abstract, that, had the position of the two leading candidates before the house been reversed, it would not have influenced my course in the least degree.

As to the reason by which Mr. Crawford endeavors to sustain what he affirms he *personally knew*, I deem them wholly unworthy of notice.

designedly misstated any transaction in my life, and most sincerely believe I never did. My apology for having disclosed what passed in a cabinet meeting is this: In the summer after that meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I had proposed to arrest general Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his directions. It had the desired effect. General Jackson became extremely inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun. In stating the arguments of Mr. Adams to induce Mr. Monroe to support general Jackson's conduct throughout, adverting to Mr. Monroe's apparent admission, that if a young officer had acted so he might be safely punished. Mr. Adams said, that if general Jackson had acted so, that if he was a subaltern officer, *shooting was too good for him.* This, however, was said with a view of driving Mr. Monroe to an unlimited support of what general Jackson had done, and not with an unfriendly view to the general. Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the general had written to the president, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such an one, he could find it; and went directly to his cabinet, and brought the letter out. In it general Jackson approved of the determination of the government to break up Amelia island and Galveztown, and gave it also as his opinion that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States. He added, it might be a delicate matter for the executive to decide; but if the president approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility of it on himself. I asked the president if the letter had been answered. He replied, no; for that he had no recollection of having received it. I then said that I had no doubt that general Jackson, in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the executive wished. After that letter was produced, unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the general, who had considered the silence of the president as a tacit consent; yet it was after this letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made his proposition to the cabinet for punishing the general. You may show this letter to Mr. Calhoun, if you please. With the foregoing corrections of what passed in the cabinet, your account of it to Mr. ——— is correct. Indeed, there is but one inaccuracy in it, and one omission. What I have written beyond them is a mere amplification of what passed in the cabinet. I do not know that I ever hinted at the letter of the general to the president; yet that letter had a most important bearing upon the deliberations of the cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly in the minds of Mr. Adams and the president; but neither expressed any opinion upon the subject. It seems it had none upon the mind of Mr. Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct. I am, dear sir, your friend, and most obedient servant, WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. John Forsyth.

A true copy of the original in my possession.

May 12, 1830. JOHN FORSYTH.

Mr. Calhoun to gen. Jackson.

Washington, 13th May, 1830.

Sir: Agreeably to your request, I herewith return the copy of a letter signed William H. Crawford, which I received under cover of your note of this instant, handed to me this morning by Mr. Donelson, of which I have retained a copy, in conformity with your permission.

As soon as my leisure will permit, you shall receive a communication from me on the subject to which it refers. In the mean time, I cannot repress the expression of my indignation at the affair; while at the same time, I cannot but express my gratification that the secret and mysterious attempts which have been making, by false insinuations, for years, for political purposes, to injure my character are at length brought to light.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To *the president of the United States.*

Mr. Calhoun to general Jackson.

Washington, 29th May, 1830.

Sir: In answering your letter of the 13th instant, I wish to be distinctly understood, that however high my respect is for your personal character, and the exalted station which you occupy, I cannot recognise the right on your part to call in question my conduct on the interesting occasion to which your letter refers. I acted, on that occasion, in the discharge of a high official duty, and under responsibility to my conscience and my country only. In replying, then, to your letter, I do not place myself in the attitude of apologising for the part I may have acted, or of palliating my conduct on the accusation of Mr. Crawford. My course, I trust, requires no apology; and if it did, I have too much self respect to make it to any one in a case touching the discharge of my official conduct. I stand on very different ground. I embrace the opportunity which your letter offers, not for the purpose of making excuses, but as a suitable occasion to place my conduct in relation to an interesting public transaction in its proper light; and I am gratified that Mr. Crawford, though far from intending me a kindness, has afforded me such an opportunity.

In undertaking to place my conduct in its proper light, I deem it proper to premise that it is very far from my intention to defend mine by impeaching yours. Where we have differed, I have no doubt that we differed honestly; and in claiming to act on honorable and patriotic motives myself, I cheerfully accord the same to you.

I know not that I correctly understood your meaning; but after a careful perusal, I would infer from your letter that you had learned for the first time, by Mr. Crawford's letter, that you and I placed different constructions on the orders under which you acted in the Seminole war; and that you had been led to believe, previously, by my letters to yourself and governor Bibb, that I concurred with you in thinking that your orders were intended to authorise your attack on the Spanish posts in Florida. Under these impressions, you would seem to impute to me some degree of duplicity, or at least concealment, which required on my part explanation. I hope that my conception of your meaning is erroneous; but if it be not, and your meaning be such as I suppose, I must be permitted to express my surprise at the misapprehension, which, I feel confident, it will be in my power to correct by the most decisive proof, drawn from the public documents,* and the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and yourself, growing out of the decision of the cabinet on the Seminole affair, which passed through my hands at the time, and which I now have his permission to use, as explanatory of my opinion, as well as his, and the other members of his administration. To save you the trouble of turning to the file of your correspondence, I have enclosed extracts from the letters, which clearly prove that the decision of the cabinet on the point that your orders did not authorise the occupation of St. Mark's and Pensacola, was early and fully made known to you and that I, in particular, concurred in the decision.

Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th July, 1818, the first of the series, and written immediately after the decision of the cabinet, and from which I have given a copious extract, enters fully into the views taken by the executive of the whole subject. In your reply of the 10th of August, 1818, you object to the construction which the administration had placed on your orders, and you assign your reasons at large, why you conceived that the orders under which you acted authorised your operations in Florida. Mr. Monroe replied on the 20th October, 1818; and, after expressing his regret that you had placed a construction on your orders different from what was intended, he invited you to open a correspondence with me, that your conception of the meaning of your orders, and that of the administration, might be placed, with the reasons on both sides, on the files of the war department. Your letter of the 15th of November, in answer, agrees to the correspondence as proposed, but declines commencing it; to which Mr. Monroe replied by a letter of the 21st December, stating his reasons for suggesting the correspondence, and why he thought that it ought to commence with you. To these, I have added an extract from your letter of the 7th December, approving of Mr. Monroe's message at the opening of congress, which, though not constituting a part of the correspondence from which I have extracted so copiously, is intimately connected with the subject under consideration.

But it was not by private correspondence only, that the view which the executive took of your orders was made known. In his message to the house of representatives of the 25th March, 1818, long before information of the result of your operation in Florida was received, Mr. Monroe states, "orders had been given to the general in command not to enter Florida, unless it be in pursuit of the enemy, and, in that case, to respect the Spanish authority, wherever it may be maintained; and he will be instructed to withdraw his forces from the province as soon as he has reduced that tribe, (the Seminoles), to order, and secured our fellow-citizens in that quarter, by satisfactory arrangements, against its unprovoked and savage hostilities in future." In his annual message at the opening of congress, in November of the same year, the president, speaking of your entering Florida, says: "On authorising major general Jackson to enter Florida, in pursuit of the Seminoles, care was taken not to encroach on the rights of Spain." Again: "In entering Florida to suppress this combination, no idea was entertained of hostility to Spain, and, however justifiable the commanding general was, in consequence of the misconduct of the Spanish officers, in entering St. Mark's and Pensacola, to terminate it, by proving to the savages, and their associates, that they could not be protected, even there, yet the amicable relation between the United States and Spain could not be altered by that act alone. By ordering the restitution of those posts, those relations were preserved. To a change of them the power of the executive is deemed incompetent. It is vested in congress alone." The view taken of this subject met your entire approbation, as appears from the extract of your letter, of 7th December, 1818, above referred to.

After such full and decisive proof, as it seems to me, of the view of the executive, I had a right, as I supposed, to conclude that you long since knew that the administration, and myself in particular, were of the opinion that the orders under which you acted did not authorise you to occupy the Spanish posts; but I now infer from your letter, to which this is in answer, that such conclusion was erroneous, and that you were of the impression, till you received Mr. Crawford's letter, that I concurred in the opposite construction, which you gave to your orders, that they were intended to authorise you to occupy the posts. You rely for this impression, as I understand you, on certain general expressions in my letter to governor Bibb, of Alabama of the 13th of May, 1818, in which I stated that "general Jackson is vested with full powers to conduct the war in the manner he shall judge best," and also in my letter of the 6th February, 1818, in answer to yours of the 20th January of the same year, in which I acquainted you "with the entire approbation of the president of all the measures you had adopted to terminate the rupture with the Seminole Indians."

I will not reason the point, that a letter to gov. Bibb, which was not communicated to you, which bears date long after you had

*See appendix from A, to F, inclusive, being an extract, from a private correspondence between Mr. Monroe and gen. Jackson in the Seminole campaign.

occupied St. Mark's, and subsequent to the time you had determined to occupy Pensacola, (see your letter of June 2d, 1818, to me, published with the Seminole documents), to give you authority to occupy those posts. I know, that, in quoting the letters, you could not intend such absurdity, to authorise such an inference; and I must therefore conclude that it was your intention by the extract to show, that, at the time of writing the letter, it was my opinion that the orders under which you did act were intended to authorise the occupation of the Spanish posts. Nothing could have been more remote from my intention in writing the letter. It would have been in opposition to the view which I have always taken of your orders, and in direct contradiction to the president's message of the 25th March, 1818, communicated but a few weeks before to the house of representatives, (already referred to), and which gives a directly opposite construction to your orders. In fact, the letter on its face, proves that it was not the intention of the government to occupy the Spanish posts. By referring to it, you will see that I enclosed to the governor a copy of orders to general Gaines, of the 16th December, 1817, authorising him to cross the Spanish line, and attack the Indians within the limits of Florida, unless they should take shelter under a Spanish post, in which event, he was directed to report immediately to the department, which order governor Bibb was directed to consider as his authority for carrying the war into Florida, thus clearly establishing the fact that the order was considered still in force, and not superseded by that to you, directing you to assume the command in the Seminole war.

Nor can my letter of the 6th of February be, by any sound rule of construction, interpreted into an authority to occupy the Spanish posts, or as countenancing, on my part, such an interpretation of the orders previously given to you. Your letter of the 20th January, to which mine is an answer, bears date at Nashville, before you set out on the expedition, and consists of a narrative of the measures adopted by you, in order to bring your forces into the field, where they were directed to rendezvous, the time intended for marching, the orders for supplies given to the contractors, with other details of the same kind, without the slightest indication of your intention to act against the Spanish posts; and the approbation of the president of the measures you had adopted could be intended to apply to those detailed in your letter. I do not think that your letter of the 13th instant presents the question, whether the executive or yourself placed the true construction, considered as a military question, on the orders under which you acted. But I must be permitted to say, that the construction of the former is in strict conformity with my intention in drawing up the orders; and that, if they be susceptible of a different construction, it was far from being my intention they should be. I did not then suppose, nor have I ever, that it was in the power of the president, under the constitution, to order the occupation of the posts of a nation with whom we were not at war; (whatever might be the right of the general, under the law of nations, to attack an enemy sheltered under the posts of a neutral power;) and had I been directed by the president to issue such order, I should have been restrained from complying by the higher authority of the constitution, which I had sworn to support. Nor will I discuss the question, whether the order to general Gaines, prohibiting him from attacking the Spanish posts, (a copy of which was sent to you), was in fact, and according to military usage, an order to you, and of course obligatory until rescinded. Such, certainly, was my opinion. I know that yours was different. You acted on your construction, believing it to be right; and, in pursuing the course which I have done, I claim an equal right to act on the construction which I conceived to be correct, knowing it to conform to my intentions in issuing the orders. But, in waving now the question of the true construction of the orders, I wish it however to be understood, it is only because I do not think it presented by your letter, and not because I have now, or ever had, the least doubt of the correctness of the opinion which I entertain. I have always been prepared to discuss it on friendly terms with you, as appears by the extracts from Mr. Monroe's correspondence, and more recently by my letter to you of the 30th of April, 1828, covering a copy of a letter of major H. Lee, in which I declined a correspondence that he had requested on the subject of a construction of your orders. In my letter to major Lee I stated, that, "as you refer to the public documents only for the construction which the executive gave to the orders, I infer that on this subject you have not had access to the general's (Jackson's) private papers; but if I be in an error, and if the construction which the administration gave to the orders be not stated with sufficient distinctness in the then president's correspondence with him, I will cheerfully give, as one of the members of the administration, my own views fully in relation to the orders, if it be desired by general Jackson; but it is only with him, and at his desire, that, under existing circumstances, I should feel myself justified in corresponding on this or any other subject connected with his public conduct:" to which I added, in my letter to you, covering a copy of the letter from which the above is an extract, "with you I cannot have the slightest objection to correspond on the subject, if additional information be desirable." You expressed no desire for further information, and I took it for granted that Mr. Monroe's correspondence with you, and the public documents, furnished you a full and clear conception of the construction which the executive gave to your orders; under which impression I remained till I received your letter of the 13th instant.

Connected with the subject of your orders, there are certain expressions in your letter, which, though I am at a loss to understand I cannot pass over in silence. After announcing your surprise at the contents of Mr. Crawford's letter, you ask whether the information be correct, "under all of the circumstances, of which you and I are both informed, that any attempt seriously to effect me was moved and sustained by you in cabinet council, when, as is known to you, I was executing the *wishes* of the government." If by *wishes*, which you have underscored, it be meant that there was any intimation given by myself, directly or indirectly, of the desire of the government that you should occupy the Spanish posts, so far from being "informed," I had not the slightest knowledge of any such intimation, nor did I ever hear a whisper of any such before. But I cannot imagine that it is your intention to make a distinction between the wishes and the public orders of the government, as I find no such distinction in your correspondence with the president, nor in any of the public documents; but, on the contrary, it is strongly rebutted by your relying for your justification constantly and exclusively on your public orders. Taking, then, the "wishes of the government" to be but another expression for its orders, I must refer to the proof already offered, to show that the wishes of the government, in relation to the Spanish posts, were not such as you assume them to be.

Having, I trust, satisfactorily established that there has not been the least disguise as to the construction of your orders, I will now proceed to state the part which I took in the deliberations of the cabinet. My statement will be confined strictly to myself, as I do not feel myself justified to speak of the course of the other members of the administration; and, in fact, only of my own in self-defence, under the extraordinary circumstances connected with this correspondence.

And here I must premise that the object of a cabinet council is not to bring together opinions already formed, but to form opinions on the course which the government ought to pursue, after full and mature deliberation. Meeting in this spirit, the first object is a free exchange of sentiment, in which doubts and objections are freely presented and discussed. It is, I conceive, the duty of the members thus to present their doubts and objections, and to support them by offering fully all of the arguments in their power, but at the same time to take care not to form an opinion till all the facts and views are fully brought out, and every doubt and objection carefully weighed. In this spirit I came into the meeting. The questions involved were numerous and important: whether you had transcended your orders; if so, what course ought to be adopted; what was the conduct of Spain and her officers in Florida; what was the state of our relations with Spain, and, through her, with the other European powers—a question, at that time, of uncommon complication and difficulty. These questions had all to be carefully examined and weighed, both separately and in connexion, before a final opinion could be wisely formed; and never did I see a deliberation in which every point was more carefully examined, or a greater solicitude displayed to arrive at a correct decision. I was the junior member of the cabinet, and had been but a few months in the administration. As secretary of war, I was more immediately connected with the questions whether you had transcended your orders, and, if so, what course ought to be pursued. I was of the impression that you had exceeded your orders, and had acted on your own responsibility; but I neither questioned your patriotism nor your motives. Believing that where orders were transcended, investigation, as a matter of course, ought to follow, as due in justice to the government and the officer, unless there be strong reasons to the contrary, I came to the meeting under the impression that the usual course ought to be pursued in this case, which I supported by presenting fully and freely all the arguments that occurred to me. They were met by other arguments, growing out of a more enlarged view of the subject, as connected with the conduct of Spain and her officers, and the course of policy which honor and interest dictated to be pursued towards her, with which some of the members of the cabinet were more familiar than myself, and whose duty it was to present that aspect of the subject, as it was mine to present that more immediately connected with the military operations. After deliberately weighing every question, when the members of the cabinet came to form their final opinion; on a view of the whole ground, it was unanimously determined,* as I understood, in favor of the course adopted, and which was fully made known to you by Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th of July, 1818. I gave it my assent and support, as being that which, under all the circumstances, the public interest required to be adopted.

I shall now turn to the examination of the version which Mr. Crawford has given of my course in this important deliberation, beginning with his "apology for having disclosed what took place in a cabinet meeting." He says; "In the summer after the meeting, an extract of a letter from Washington was published in a Nashville paper, in which it was stated that I (Mr. Crawford) had proposed to arrest general Jackson, but that he was triumphantly defended by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Adams. This letter, I always believed, was written by Mr. Calhoun, or by his direction. It had the desired effect; general Jackson became inimical to me, and friendly to Mr. Calhoun."

I am not at all surprised that Mr. Crawford should feel that he stands in need of an apology for betraying the deliberations of the cabinet. It is, I believe, not only the first instance in our country, but one of a very few instances to be found in any country, or any age, that an individual has felt absolved from the high obligation which honor and duty impose on one situated as he was. It is not, however, my intention to comment on the morality of his disclosure; that more immediately concerns himself; and I leave him undisturbed to establish his own rules of honor and fidelity, in order to proceed to the examination of a question in which I am more immediately concerned—the truth of his apology.

I desired not to speak harshly of Mr. Crawford. I sincerely commiserate his misfortune. I may be warm in political contests, but it is not in me to retain enmity, particularly towards the unsuccessful. In the political contest which ended in 1825,

*Acquiesced would probably be more correct, at least as applicable to one member of the cabinet.

Mr. Crawford and myself took opposite sides; but whatever feelings of unkindness it gave rise to, have long since passed away on my part. The contest ended in an entire change of the political elements of the country; and, in the new state of things which followed, I found myself acting with many of the friends of Mr. Crawford, to whom I had been recently opposed, and opposed to many of my friends, with whom I had, till then, been associated. In this new state of things, my inclination, my regard for his friends who were acting with me, and the success of the cause for which we were jointly contending,—all contributes to remove from my bosom every feeling towards him, save that of pity for his misfortune. I would not speak a harsh word, if I could avoid it; and it is a cause of pain to me that the extraordinary position in which he has placed me, compels me, in self-defence, to say any thing which must, in its consequence, bear on his character.

I speak in this spirit when I assert, as I do, that his apology has no foundation in truth. He offers no reason for charging me with so dishonorable an act as that of betraying the proceedings of the cabinet, and that for the purpose of injuring one of my associates in the administration. The charge rests wholly on his suspicion, to which I oppose my positive assertion that it is wholly unfounded. I had no knowledge of the letter, or connexion with it; nor do I recollect that I ever saw the extract. But why charge me, and not Mr. Adams?* I had then been but a few months in the administration, and Mr. Crawford and myself were on the best terms, without a feeling, certainly on my part, of rivalry or jealousy. In assigning the motive that he does for the letters, he forgets the relation which existed then between you and himself. He says it had the desired effect; that you became friendly to me, and extremely inimical to him. He does not remember that your hostility to him long preceded this period, and had a very different origin. He certainly could not have anticipated that a copy of his letter would be placed in your hand.

These are not the only difficulties accompanying his apology: there are others still more formidable, and which must compel him to assign some other reason for disclosing the proceedings of the cabinet.

Mr. McDuffie's letter† to me, of the 14th instant, of which I enclose a copy, proves that Mr. Crawford spoke freely of the proceedings of the cabinet on his way to Georgia, in the summer of 1818; and dates will show that he could not at that time have seen the extract from the Nashville paper, on which he now rests his apology. The deliberation of the cabinet took place between the 14th and 25th July, 1818. On the former day, Mr. Monroe returned to Washington from Loudon, and on the latter a general exposition of the views of the government in relation to the operations in Florida appeared in the Intelligencer. The letter of Mr. Monroe to you, of the 19th July, 1818, fixes probably the day of the *final* decision of the cabinet. Mr. Crawford passed through Augusta on the 11th August, as announced in the papers of that city, on which day, or the preceding, his conversation, to which Mr. McDuffie's letter relates, must have taken place. On a comparison of these dates, you will see that it was impossible that Mr. Crawford could have seen the extract from the Nashville paper when he was in Edgefield, and he must consequently find some other apology for his disclosures. This was not the only instance of his making the disclosures before he saw the extract. He was at Milledgeville on the 16th of August, 1818, a few days after he passed through Augusta; and, a little after, there appeared a statement in the Georgia Journal, somewhat varied from that made in Edgefield, but agreeing with it in most of the particulars. I cannot lay my hand on the article, but have a distinct recollection of it. You no doubt remember it. Circumstances fixed it on Mr. Crawford, and it has not, to my knowledge, been denied.

With such evidence of inaccuracy, either from want of memory, or some other cause, in what relates to his own motives and actions, it would be unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Crawford's statements will prove more correct in what relates to me. I will now proceed to examine them. He first states that I proposed that you should "be punished in some form, or reprimanded in some form;" and to make my course more odious, as I suppose, he adds, that "Mr. Calhoun did not propose to arrest general Jackson." I will not dwell on a statement which, on its face, is so absurd. How could an officer under our law be punished without arrest and trial? And to suppose that I proposed such a course, would indeed be to rate my understanding very low.

The next allegation requires much more attention. He says: "Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter that general Jackson had written to the president, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said if he had received such a one, he would find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought it out. In it general Jackson approves of the determination of the government to break up Amelia island and Galveztown; and gave it also as his opinion that Florida ought to be taken by the United States. He added, it might be a delicate matter for the executive to decide, but if the president approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility on himself. I asked the president if the letter had been answered: he replied, no; for that he had no recollection of receiving it. I then said that I had no doubt that general Jackson, in taking Pensacola, believed he was doing what the executive wished. After that letter was produced, unanswered, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment on general Jackson, who had considered the silence of the president as a tacit consent; yet it was after the letter was produced and read, that Mr. Calhoun made the proposition to the cabinet for punishing the general." Again: "I do not know that I ever hinted at the letter to the president, yet that letter had a most important bearing on the deliberations of the cabinet, at least in my mind, and possibly on the minds of Mr. Adams and the president, but neither expressed any opinion on the subject. It seems it had none on the mind of Mr. Calhoun, for it made no change in his conduct."

It will be no easy matter for Mr. Crawford to reconcile the statement which he has thus circumstantially made, with his conduct in relation to the Seminole affair, from the time of the decision of the cabinet till the subject ceased to be agitated.

How will he, in the first instance, reconcile it with his Edgefield statement, of which Mr. McDuffie's letter gives an account? The contrast between that and the president is most striking: to illustrate which, I will give an extract from Mr. McDuffie's letter. Mr. McDuffie's letter says, that "he" (Mr. Crawford) "stated that you" (Mr. Calhoun) "had been in favor of an inquiry into the conduct of general Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet that concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by general Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forestalling public opinion; thus anticipating the administration. On this point, he remarked, that, if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them, they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home." Such was the language then held, and such his tone of feeling at that time. We hear not one word of the letter which makes so conspicuous a figure in his present statement; not one word of the change it effected in his mind in relation to your conduct; not a word of his taking a course different from me: but, on the contrary, he then stated, directly, that he concurred with me in favoring an inquiry, and indicated no difference on any other point; and so far from exempting you from the charge of breach of orders, as he now attempts to do, he asserted, positively, that you had violated your orders. Shall we find the explanation of the contrast in the two statements in the difference of his motives then and now? Is his motive now to injure me, and was it then to attack another member of the administration? Or must it be attributed, as the more charitable interpretation, to the decay of memory? Whatever may be the true explanation, all will agree that a statement, when events were fresh in the memory, is to be trusted in preference to one made twelve years after the transaction, particularly if the former accords with after events, and the latter does not, as is the case in this instance. At the next session of congress, your conduct in the Seminole war was severely attacked in both branches of the legislature. Let us see if the course pursued by Mr. Crawford and his personal and confidential friends can be reconciled to the statement which he now gives of his course in the cabinet. Mr. Cobb of Georgia, now no more, was then a prominent member of the house of representatives. He was the particular, personal, and confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, his near neighbor, and formerly a law student under him. What part did he take? He led the attack; he moved the resolution against you; he accused you expressly of the violation of your orders, and sustained the accusation with all his powers.* All this accords with Mr. Crawford's statement of his sentiment and his course at the time; but how can it be reconciled to his present statement? How could he, on any principle of justice, stand by and hear you thus falsely accused, in the face of the world, when he, according to his showing now, knew that it was all false? And how can he reconcile his silence then, when you stood so much in need of his assistance, with his disclosures now, when the agitation has long since passed away, and his aid no longer required? But let us turn to the other branch of the legislature, and see whether any occurrence there can explain this apparent mystery. General Lacock, of Pennsylvania, the particular friend of Mr. Crawford, and in the habit of constant intercourse with him, was the chairman of the committee in that body to whom the part of the message which related to the Seminole war was referred. Mr. Forsyth, then and now a senator from Georgia, and who now acts a prominent part in the transaction which has given rise to the present correspondence, was also a member, and was then, as he is now, an intimate, personal, and political friend of Mr. Crawford. With two such able and influential friends on the committee, he had the most favorable opportunity that could be offered to do you justice. According to his own statement, he felt no obligation to observe silence in relation to the proceedings of the cabinet. Why, then, did he not interpose with his friends on the committee to do you justice? That he did not, I need not offer you arguments to prove. The report of the committee is sufficient testimony. Should he say that he was restrained by feelings of delicacy from interfering with his friends on the committee, how will he reconcile, on the principles of justice and honor, his silence after the report so severely assailing your motives and conduct was made, when, admitting his present statement, it was completely in his power to shield you from censure?

But why should I waste time and words to prove that Mr. Crawford's whole course is in direct conflict with his present statement of the proceedings of the cabinet, when there remains an objection that cannot be surmounted? The statement is entirely destitute of foundation. It is not true. Strange as it may

*I wish not to be understood as intimating that Mr. Adams had the least connexion with the affair. I believe him to be utterly incapable of such baseness.

† The letter of the hon. George McDuffie, appendix marked G.

*See appendix H—letters from hon. Robert Garnett.

appear, after an account so minute and circumstantial, no such letter as he refers to, was ever before the cabinet, or alluded to in its deliberations. My memory is distinct and clear, and is confirmed by the no less distinct recollection of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their statements, herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, growing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams and Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of the then administration, both towards you and myself, have restrained me from applying for their statements, but I have not the least apprehension that they would vary from Mr. Monroe's or Mr. Wirt's.*

Comment is useless, I will not attempt to explain so gross a misstatement of the proceedings of the cabinet, but will leave it to those friends of Mr. Crawford who have placed him in this dilemma to determine whether his false statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves from the responsibility of thus cruelly exposing a weakness which it was their duty to conceal.

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th January, to which Mr. Crawford has given, in his statement, so much prominence. My recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into his room when he had apparently just received the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter in my presence, and, finding that it was from you, he gave me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked that it related to the Seminole affair, and would require his attention, or something to that effect: I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was at the commencement of the next session of congress, I heard some allusion which brought the letter to my recollection. It was from a quarter which induced me to believe that it came from Mr. Crawford. I called, and mentioned it to Mr. Monroe, and found that he had entirely forgotten the letter. After searching some time, he found it among some other papers, and read it, as he told me, for the first time.

Having stated these facts, I should be wanting in candor were I not also to state, that, if the facts had been otherwise; had Mr. Monroe read your letter, and intentionally omitted to answer it, and had it been brought before the cabinet, in my opinion it would not have had the least influence on its deliberation. The letter was not received till several weeks after the orders to you were issued, and could not, therefore, as you know, have had any influence in drawing them up; and such, I conceive, was your opinion, as I do not find any allusion to the letter in your public or private correspondence at the time, which would not have been the case, had it, in your opinion, formed a part of your justification. You rested your defence on what I conceive to be much more elevated ground—on the true construction, as you supposed, of your orders, and the necessity of the measures which you adopted to terminate the war, and not on any supposed secret wish of the executive in opposition to the public orders under which you acted. Mr. Crawford, in placing your justification *now* on such grounds, not only exposes your motives to be questioned, but, as far as his acts can, greatly weakens your defence.

On a review of this subject, it is impossible not to be struck with the time and mode of bringing on this correspondence. It is now twelve years since the termination of the Seminole war. Few events in our history have caused so much excitement, or been so fully discussed, both in and out of congress. During a greater part of this long period, Mr. Crawford was a prominent actor on the public stage, seeing and hearing all that occurred, and without restraint, according to his own statement, to disclose freely all he knew; yet not a word is uttered by him in your behalf; but now, when you have triumphed over all difficulties, when you no longer require defence, he, for the first time, breaks silence, not to defend you but to accuse one who gave you every support in your hour of trial in his power, when you were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford himself, at least by some of his most confidential and influential friends. Nor is the manner less remarkable than the time. Mr. Forsyth, a senator from Georgia, here in his place, writes to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering certain enclosures, and referring to certain correspondence and conversations in relation to my conduct in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question. Mr. Crawford answers, correcting the statements alluded to in some instances, and confirming and amplifying in others; which answer he authorizes Mr. Forsyth to show me, if he pleased. Of all this, Mr. Forsyth gives me not the slightest intimation, though in the habit of almost daily intercourse in the senate; and instead of showing me Mr. Crawford's letter, as he was authorized to do, I hear of it, for the first time, by having a copy put into my hand under cover of your letter of the 13th instant—a copy with important blanks, and unaccompanied with Mr. Forsyth's letter, with its enclosures, to which Mr. Crawford's is an answer.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr. Forsyth himself show the letter—the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer. Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me into conflict with the president of the United States? If the object of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Forsyth be to impeach my conduct, as it would seem to be, by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material to my defence, and which is in the hands of my accusers—of a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the enclosures; of a statement of the conversation and correspondence of the two individuals whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are? Their testimony might be highly important, and even their *names alone* might throw much light on this mysterious affair.

I must be frank. I feel that I am deprived of important rights by the interposition of your name, of which I have just cause to complain. It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interposition of your name, the communication which would exist between Mr. Forsyth and myself, had he placed Mr. Crawford's letter in my hands, as he was authorized to do, is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right which would have belonged to me in that case, and which be could not in justice withhold, of being placed in possession of all the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand, which you state was submitted by his authority. I do not so understand him, the authority was, as I conceive, to Mr. Forsyth, and not to yourself, and applied to the original letter, and not to the copy, both of which, as I have shown, are very important in this case, and not mere matters of form. I have asked the question, Why is this affair brought up at this late period, and in this remarkable manner? It merits consideration, at least from myself. I am in the habit of speaking my sentiments and opinions freely, and I see no cause which ought to restrain me on the present occasion. I should be blind not to see that this whole affair is a political manœuvre, in which the design is that you should be the instrument, and myself the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement. A naked copy, with the names referred to in blank, affords slender means of detection; while, on the contrary, had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in possession of all the facts which I was entitled to be, but little penetration would probably have been required to see through the whole affair. The names which are in blank might of themselves, through their political associations, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I wish not to be misunderstood. I have too much respect for your character to suppose you capable of participating in the slightest degree in a political intrigue. Your character is of too high and generous a cast to resort to such means, either for your own advantage or that of others. This the contrivers of the plot well knew; but they hoped through your generous attributes, through your lofty and jealous regard for your character, to excite feelings through which they expected to consummate their designs. Several indications forewarned me, long since, that a blow was meditated against me: I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I had a correspondence with the district attorney for the southern district of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.

Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and only in self-defence; but, that you may more fully realize the spirit which actuates him, and how little scrupulous he is of the means that he uses where I am concerned, I would refer you for illustration to facts in the possession of one who stands to you in the relation of a constitutional adviser, and who from his character is entitled to your entire confidence; I mean the postmaster general. No one knows better than yourself how sacred the electoral college for the choice of president and vice-president should be considered in our system of government. The electors are the trustees of the high sovereign power of the people of the states, as it relates to the choice of those magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with which the trust may be discharged depends, in a great degree, the successful operation of our system. In order to prevent, as far as practicable, political intrigue, or the operation of extraneous influence on the choice of the electoral college, it is provided that they shall meet in their respective states, and that they shall vote, throughout the union, on the same day, and be selected within thirty-four days of the time designated for the election; thus excluding with the greatest care all other influence on the choice of the electors, except the will of their constituents; but where the object was to injure me, the sacred character of the college was an insufficient restraint. Mr. Crawford wrote to Major Barry in October, 1828, (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request), requesting him earnestly to use his influence with the electors not to vote for me as vice-president, though he could not be ignorant that I had been nominated for that office, on the preceding 8th January, when your friends nominated you, in a state convention, for the high station which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as president, and myself as vice-president. This is not the only instance of his interference. He pursued the same course in Tennessee and Louisiana, as I am informed on the highest authority.

At an earlier period, he resorted to means not much less objectionable to injure my standing, and to influence, as far as I was concerned, the election. I am not ignorant of his correspondence with that view, and which, I feel confident, has not escaped your observation. But I will not dwell on this disagreeable subject. I have no resentment towards Mr. Crawford

* See my letter to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, and their answers; also, letter to Mr. Adams and his answer, written since the date of this letter. Mr. Crowninshield, the other member of the cabinet, was absent: see his letter. See appendix, J, K, L, M, N, O, P.

I have looked on in silence, without resorting to any means to counteract the injury which he intended me; and I now depart from the rule which I have carefully observed ever since the termination of the presidential election in 1825, because his present attack comes through a channel, my high respect for which would not permit me to be silent. I have, however, in noticing what I could not pass over, situated as I now am, endeavored to limit myself, by the line of self-defence, and if I have apparently gone beyond in making any remarks on his conduct, which his letter did not naturally suggest, my apology will be found in the necessity of showing the state of his feelings towards me, so that the motive which influenced him in the course which has caused this correspondence may be fully understood. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

President Jackson.

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No. 4.

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

May 30, 1830.

Sir: Your communication of the 29th instant was handed me this morning just as I was going to church, and of course was not read until I returned.

I regret to find that you have entirely mistaken my note of the 13th instant. There is no part of it which calls in question either your conduct or your motives in the case alluded so. Motives are to be inferred from actions, and judged of by our God. It has sbeen intimated to me many years ago, that it was you, and not Mr. Crawford, who had been secretly endeavoring to destroy my reputation. These insinuations I indignantly repelled, upon the ground that you, in all your letters to me, professed to be my personal friend, and approved *entirely* my conduct in relation to the Seminole campaign. I had too exalted an opinion of your honor and frankness, to believe for one moment that you could be capable of such deception. Under the influence of these friendly feelings, (which I always entertained for you), when I was presented with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, with that frankness which ever has, and I hope ever will characterise my conduct, I considered it due to you, and the friendly relations which had always existed between us, to lay it forthwith before you, and ask if the statements contained in that letter could be true. I repeat, I had a right to believe that you were my sincere friend, and, until now, never expected to have occasion to say to you, in the language of Cæsar, *Et tu Brute.* The evidence which bas brought me to this conclusion is abundantly contained in your letter now before me. In your and Mr. Crawford's dispute I have no interest whatever; but it may become necessary for me hereafter, when I shall have more leisure, and the documents at hand, to place the subject in its proper light; to notice the historical facts and references in your communication, which will give a very different view of this subject.

It is due to myself, however, to state that the knowledge of the executive documents and orders in my possession will show conclusively that I had authority for all I did, and that your explanation of my powers, as declared to gov. Bibb, shows your own understanding of them. Your letter to me of the 29th, handed today, and now before me, is the first intimation to me that *you* ever entertained any other opinion or view of them. Your conduct, words, actions and letters, I have ever thought, show this. Understanding you now, no further communication with you on this subject is necessary. I have the hunor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

To the hon. J. C. Calhoun.

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No. 5.

Mr. Calhoun to gen. Jackson.

Steamboat Potomac, 1st June, 1830.

Sir: Though you intimate, in your letter of yesterday, that no further communication with me is necessary on the subject to which it refers, I feel myself impelled to notice some of your remarks, lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescence in their truth or justness. I shall be as brief as possible.

You say that I have entirely mistaken your letter of the 13th May, in supposing that it questioned either my motives or conduct. I am not aware that I have imputed to you an impeachment of my motives; but I certainly did understand that you had questioned the sincerity and frankness of my conduct; and I must add that your present letter, notwithstanding the most demonstrative proof which I had offered to the contrary, shows clearly that I understood you correctly, and of course was not, as you suppose, mistaken.

I have no doubt that there are those who, actuated by enmity to me, and not friendship to you, have, in the most artful manner, for years intimated that I have been secretly endeavoring to injure you, however absurd the idea; but I must express my surprise that you should have permitted insinuations, as base as they are false, to operate on you, when every word and act of mine gave to them the lie direct. I feel conscious that I have honorably and fully performed towards you every duty that friendship imposed, and that any imputation to the contrary is wholly unmerited.

You mistake in supposing that I have any dispute with Mr. Crawford. That he bears me ill will is certain; but whatever feeling of unkindness I ever had towards him has long since passed away; so much so, that, instead of returning his attacks on me, the line of conduct which I had prescribed to myself, was, to bear patiently and silently all that he might do or say, leaving it to time and truth to vindicate my conduct. If I have apparently departed from the rule that I had prescribed in this case, it was not because there was any disposition on my part to alter the line of my conduct; but when you interposed your name, by placing in my hands a copy of his letter, addressed to Mr. Forsyth, I was compelled by an act of yours, in order that my silence might not be interpreted into an acknowledgment of the truth of Mr. Crawford's statement, to correct his misstatements, and to expose the motives of enmity which actuated him, and which sought to use you as an instrument of its gratification.

You intimate, that, at some future time, when you may have more leisure, you will place the subject of this correspondence in a different light. I wish you to be assured, I feel every confidence, that, whenever you may be disposed to controvert the correctness of either my statement or conduct in this affair, I shall be prepared on my part to maintain the truth of the one, and frankness, honor, and patriotism of the other, throughout this whole transaction.

That you honestly thought that your orders authorised you to do what you did, I have never questioned; but that you can show by any document, public or private, that they were intended to give you the authority which you assumed, or that any such construction was placed on them, at any time, by the administration, or myself in particular, I believe to be impossible.

You remark that my letter of the 29th inst. is the first intimation you had that I had taken a different view from yourself of your orders. That you should conceive that you had no intimation before, is to me unaccountable. I had supposed that the invitation of Mr. Monroe, in his letter to you of the 20th October, 1818, with the intention that the different views taken by you and myself of the orders should be placed on the files of the department, and my letter to you of the 13th April, 1828, covering a copy of my letter to major Lee, in which I refer to the public documents, and private correspondence between you and Mr. Monroe, as containing the views taken of your orders, and the offer which I made to present my views more fully, if not given sufficiently explicit in the documents referred to, were at least an intimation that we differed in the construction of the orders; and I feel assured that neither "my conduct, words, actions or letters," afford the slightest proof to the contrary.

The charge which you have made against me, of secret hostility and opposition, which, if true, would so vitally affect my character for sincerity and honor, and which has caused a rupture in our long continued friendship, has no other foundation but that of a difference between us in the construction of your orders—orders issued by myself, the intention of which I, of course, could not mistake, whatever may be their true construction in a military point of view, and the right and duty of interpreting which belonged especially to me, as the head of the war department. The mere statement of these facts must give rise to a train of reflections, the expression of which I cannot suppress.

Your course, as I understand it, assumes for its basis that I, who, as secretary of war, issued the orders, have some motive to conceal my construction, of them, as if I had no right to form an opinion whether the officers to whom they were given had transcended them or not, while the officer was at perfect liberty to express and maintain his construction. My right, as secretary of war, was at least as perfect as yours, as commanding officer, to judge of the true intent and limits of your orders; and I had no more motive to conceal my construction of them than you had to conceal yours. The idea of concealment never entered my conception; and to suppose it, is to suppose that I was utterly unworthy of the office which I occupied. Why should I conceal? I owed no responsibility to you; and if you were not afraid to place your construction on your orders, why should I be afraid to place mine? It was an affair of mere official duty, involving no question of private enmity or friendship, and I so treated it.

In conclusion, I must remark, that I had supposed that the want of sincerity and frankness would be the last charge that would be brought against me. Coming from a quarter from which I had reason to expect far different treatment, and destitute, as I know it to be, of the slightest foundation, it could not fail to excite feelings too warm to be expressed, with a due regard to the official relation which I bear to you. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. C. CALHOUN.

Gen. A. Jackson.

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No. 6.

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Calhoun.

Georgetown, District of Columbia, May 31, 1830.

Sir: Having, at the request of the president to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has since been communicated to you, the president has thought it just to permit me to read your answer of the 29th inst. to his letter enclosing it. Between you and the president, or between you and Mr. Crawford, or between you and the friends of Mr. Crawford, when spoken of *in general*, it is not my design to intervene. There are, however, circumstances in your letter, of a personal character, that require to be placed in their true light, in justice to you and to myself. As to the first, you complain that the interposition of the name of the president deprives you of important rights: among these is enumerated "the right of being placed (by me) in possession of all the facts and circumstances connected with this affair." So far as I understand the point on which the president desired information, there is no circumstance or fact within my knowledge that can throw any additional light upon it. There is certainly no fact or circumstance within my knowledge, directly or collaterally connected with it, that is not at your service.

If desirable to you, you shall be furnished with a copy of my letter (a copy of it is in the president's hands) referred to

in Mr. C.'s letter to me, and with the name of the gentleman to whom it was written, known also to the president. I cannot promise a copy of the letter from Savannah, to which my first was an answer, as I am not sure that it is in being; if it is, and can be found on my return to Georgia, you can have a copy of it. Having thus offered justice, according to your view of it, you will not be surprised that I should expect justice in return. Your answer to the president seems to be founded upon the presumption that there is some conspiracy secretly at work to do injury to your character, and to destroy your political consequence. With this presumption I have no concern; but the circumstances under which my name is introduced by you, render it proper that I should be distinctly informed if this charge of conspiracy against you is intended to apply to me.

In justice to Mr. C., and for his use, I shall apply to the president for a copy of your letter of the 29th inst. If you have any objection, you will state it. I shall take it for granted that you acquiesce, unless otherwise informed. I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

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No. 7.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Forsyth.

Steamboat Potomac, 1st June, 1830.

Sir,—I have just received your letter of the 31st ultimo, which was handed me by Mr. Archer. It gives me the first intimation that I have had, that the president applied to you to obtain information of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and, of course, as I suppose, that you were acting for him, and not for yourself, in your correspondence with Mr. Crawford. Neither the copy of his letter to you, placed in my hands by the president, nor his note covering the copy, gave me the slightest intimation of this fact; but, on the contrary, I had a right to presume, from Mr. Crawford giving you authority to show me his letter if you pleased, that the correspondence originated with yourself, and was under your entire control, and not, as I now infer, "at the request of the president, and for his use." The view in which I regarded the correspondence, and which I was justified to do, judging by the facts before me, fully explains my remarks in my letter to the president, as far as you were concerned with them.

In the direction which this affair has taken, it is not for me to determine whether you ought to furnish me any information, or what it ought to be. Had I supposed, that, under the circumstances in which I was placed, such a right belonged to me, I would have claimed it previously to my answer to the president's letter, so as to have had the advantage, before I made my reply, of whatever light might be furnished from the sources I therein indicated. That there are those who intend that this affair shall operate against me politically, by causing a rupture between myself and the president, and thereby affect, if possible, my standing with the nation, I cannot doubt, for reasons which I have stated in my answer to the president; but I must be permitted to express my surprise that you should suppose that my remarks comprehended you, when they expressly referred to those whose names did not appear in the transaction, and consequently excluded you.

My answer to the president is his property, and not mine; and consequently it belongs to him and not to me, to determine to whom he shall, or shall not, give copies.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. John Forsyth.

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No. 8.

Mr. Calhoun to general Jackson.

Pendleton, June 22, 1830.

Sir,—I embrace the first leisure moment since my return home to enclose to you a copy of a letter from Mr. Forsyth, the original of which was handed to me on my passage from Washington to Norfolk, on board the steamboat, and also a copy of my answer.

You will learn, by a perusal of Mr. Forsyth's letter, that it refers to the correspondence between us, and that it places the subject of that correspondence in a light in some respects different from what I had previously regarded it. I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in the affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign; and I infer, as the information could be obtained only from some one of the members of the cabinet, and as Mr. Forsyth was not one, and, as far as I am informed, not particularly intimate with any of its members, except Mr. Crawford, that the object of your request was to obtain the information through Mr. Forsyth from Mr. Crawford, and that, consequently, in writing to him, and in placing the copy of his letter in your hands, he can be regarded in no other light but that of your agent.

Under this new aspect of this affair, I conceive that I have the right to claim of you to be put in possession of all the additional information, which I might fairly have demanded of Mr. Forsyth, had the correspondence been originally between him and myself, on the supposition on which I acted previously to the receipt of his letter. He avows himself ready, if desired by me, to furnish me with the additional information; but a sense of propriety would not permit me to make the request of him. Considered as *your agent* in this affair, it is not *for me* to make the request of information *of him*. What additional information I conceive myself to be entitled to, my letter to you of the 29th May will sufficiently indicate. A part of the information, it seems from Mr. Forsyth's letter, is already in your possession, and there can be no doubt but the whole would be furnished at your request.

I make this application solely from the desire of obtaining the means of enabling me to unravel this mysterious affair. Facts and circumstances, light of themselves, may, when viewed in connexion, afford important light as to the origin and object of what I firmly believe to be a base political intrigue, got up by those who regard your reputation and the public interest much less than their own personal advancement.

I must remark, in conclusion, that the letter of Mr. Forsyth affords to my mind conclusive proof that the intimations to my prejudice, to which you refer in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and which you seem to think made no impression on your mind, have not been without their intended effect. On no other supposition can I explain the fact, that, without giving me any intimation of the step, you should apply for information, as to my course in the cabinet, to one whom you knew to be hostile to me as Mr. Crawford is, and who could not, as you know, make the disclosure consistently with the principles of honor and fidelity, when my previous correspondence with you ought to have satisfied you that I was prepared to give you, frankly and fully, any information which you might desire, in relation to my course on the occasion. J. C. CALHOUN.

To president Jackson.

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No. 9.

General Jackson to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, June 7, 1830.

Sir,—I have received your letter of the 2d instant, enclosing a copy of your letter to Mr. Calhoun, of the 31st ultimo, and his reply thereto, all which I have duly noted.

You have requested a copy of Mr. Calhoun's letter to me of the 29th of May last, for the purpose of its being shown to Mr. Crawford. Mr. Calhoun, in his reply to you, does not consent, nor yet object, to your being furnished with a copy, but refers the matter to my discretion.

A copy of the original letter of Mr. Crawford to you having been submitted to me, it occurred as being proper and correct that you should be apprised of Mr. Calhoun's answer, and therefore it was shown to you. I cannot, on reflection, perceive any impropriety in now according to you the request you have made, particularly as, on your referring this matter to Mr. Calhoun, he does not object. I accordingly send it, with this injunction, that it be used for no other purpose but the one you have stated, to be shown to Mr. Crawford.

In the letter which you have addressed to Mr. Calhoun, you state as follows, to wit: "Having, at the request of the president to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford," &c. &c. This is construed by Mr. Calhoun into a declaration that I requested you to furnish me with the information. I am satisfied it was not by you so intended, and I would be glad you would so explain it to him. I never conversed with you upon this subject previous to the time when you sent me Mr. Crawford's letter. The facts are these: I had been informed that Mr. Crawford had made a statement concerning this business, which had come to the knowledge of col. James A. Hamilton, of New York. On meeting with col. Hamilton, I enquired of him, and received for answer that he had, but remarked that he did not think it proper to communicate without the consent of the writer. I answered, that, being informed that the marshal of this district had, to a friend of mine, made a similar statement to that said to have been made by Mr. Crawford, I would be glad to see Mr. Crawford's statement, and desired he would write and obtain his consent. My reasons were, that I had, from the uniform friendly professions of Mr. Calhoun, always believed him my friend in all this Seminole business; and I had a desire to know if in this I had been mistaken, and whether it was *possible* for Mr. Calhoun to have acted with such insincerity and duplicity towards me.

I have enclosed Mr. Calhoun a copy of this letter.

And am, sir, with respectful regard, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

The hon John Forsyth, Senator in Congress.

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No. 9.—(Continued.)

Mr. Forsyth to general Jackson.

Augusta, June 17*th*, 1830.

Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th instant, and the copy papers enclosed with it. The papers will be shown to Mr. Crawford, and no other use made of them by me.

I did not intend to convey to Mr. Calhoun the idea that any personal communication ever took place between us, prior to the date of Mr. Crawford's letter, relative to the occurrences in Mr. Monroe's cabinet on the question of the Seminole war. What I intended he should know, and I suppose will now understand, if I have inadvertently misled him, is, that I did not volunteer to procure the information contained in Mr. Crawford's letter, but that it was obtained for your use in compliance with your request. Major Hamilton requested me, in your name, to give to you what I had previously given to him—Mr. Crawford's account of the transaction. With this request I complied, after having first obtained Mr. Crawford's consent, and received from him his correction of a mistake I had made in repeating his verbal statement. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Augusta, June 17, 1830.

Sir,—Gen. Jackson having sent to you, a copy of his letter to me of the 8th instant, it is proper that you should see the answer to it; you will find a copy on the opposite page.

I am, sir, with respect.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.

No. 9.—(Continued.)

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, June 7, 1830.

Sir,—On the 5th inst. I received a letter from Mr. Forsyth of the senate, requesting a copy of your letter to me of the 29th of May last. I have not been able to perceive any objections to comply with his request. A copy of my letter to him on this subject, I have thought it proper, should be sent to you; it is therefore enclosed. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

The hon. J. C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the U. States.

No. 10.

General Jackson to Mr. Calhoun.

Hermitage, June 19,* 1830.

Sir,—Your letter of the 22d June last has just been received, via Washington city. I regret that mine to you of the 7th of May, covering a copy of one to Mr. Forsyth from me of the same date, had not reached you, as it would have prevented you from falling into the gross errors you have, from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, and would have informed you that I had no conversation or communication with Mr. Forsyth on the subject alluded to, before the receipt of the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, which I so promptly laid before you. To correct the errors into which the inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter have led you, I herewith again enclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Forsyth of the 7th of May, and his answer thereto of the 17th June last, which I received on the 8th instant, and I have to regret that any interruption of the mail prevented your receipt of mine of the 7th of May, which was mailed the same time mine to Mr. Forsyth was.

Mr. Forsyth having promised, in his letter to me of the 17th June, that he would explain, and by letter, correct you in the unjust and unfounded inferences which you had drawn from his letter; and I must add here, for your information, that, if I understood your other allusions, they are as equally unfounded. I have never heard it even intimated, except in your letter, that the individual to whom I suppose you allude had the slightest knowledge on the subject, or the most remote agency in the matter. In conclusion, I repeat, I have always met the intimations of your having made before the cabinet, in secret council, against me, injurious movements, with flat and positive denial, and brought into view, by way of rebutter, your uniform and full approval of my whole conduct on the Seminole campaign, so far as I, or any of my friends, had heard you on the subject; and the high character you sustained for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things was entirely opposed to the secret, uncandid, and unmanly course ascribed to you by those intimations, and I banished from my mind what I conceived to be unjust imputations upon your honor, by ascribing duplicity to you, and never, until after the intimations were communicated to me of the suggestions of the marshal, as stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, (a copy of which was enclosed to you,) It was then that I had a desire to see the statement said to have been made by Mr. Crawford, and, when information [informed] by colonel Hamilton that such statements had been seen in writing, that I made the request to see it, with the object of laying it before you, which I then supposed would meet your prompt and positive negative. But I regret that instead of a negative, which I had a right to expect, I had the poignant mortification to see in your letter an admission of its truth. Understanding the matter now, I feel no interest in this altercation, and leave you and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle the affair in your own way, and now close this correspondence for ever.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the U. States.

No. 11.

Mr. Calhoun to general Jackson.

Fort Hill, 25th August, 1830.

Sir,—I received, on the 6th instant, your letter dated the 19th June, but which, I suppose, was intended for the 19th July, with its enclosures. On the 24th of June I received the note of Mr. Forsyth, covering a copy of his letter to you of the 17th same month; but, owing to some delay in the conveyance, for which I am unable to account, I did not receive your letter of the 7th June, covering a copy of your letter to Mr. Forsyth, till the 14th July.

You regret that I did not receive your letter of the 7th June before I wrote mine of the 28th of the same month, on the ground, to use your own language, that it would have prevented me "from falling into the gross errors you have from the unfounded inferences you have drawn from Mr. Forsyth's letter to me." You cannot more sincerely regret than I do, that any delay in the mail deprived me of the advantage of the statement in your letter to Mr. Forsyth, seeing that you deemed it material to a correct understanding of the facts, but I must say, after a careful perusal of your letter to him, as well as yours to myself, I am utterly at a loss to perceive the "gross errors" of which you accuse me. As far as I can understand you, they seem to consist in the supposition, that I inferred from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you applied to him personally to obtain the information from Mr. Crawford, of what took place in the cabinet on the Seminole question; whereas, in fact you applied not to him, but to Mr. James Hamilton, of New York; and that it was he, and not you, who applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information. If there be a difference in principle between the two statements, I can only say that I am not responsible for it. The charge of "error" ought to be made against Mr. Forsyth and not me. His words are: "Having, at the request of the president to be informed what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, on the subject of the Seminole campaign, laid before him a copy (except the omission of a name) of a letter from Mr. Crawford, which has been since communicated to you," &c. &c. Now, sir, if I had inferred from these words, as you suppose I did, that you had personally applied to Mr. Forsyth to obtain the information for you, I would have done no more than what I fairly might, without the imputation of "gross errors." But I made no such inference; on the contrary, I have used almost the very words of Mr. Forsyth. My language is: "I had supposed, from the complexion of your letters to me, that the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth had been placed by the latter in your hands, without any previous act or agency on your part; but, by Mr. Forsyth's letter to me, I am informed that such is not the fact. It seems that he acted as your agent in the affair. He states that you applied to him to be informed of what took place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe on the subject of the Seminole campaign." In my letter to Mr. Forsyth, I use almost verbatim the same language. As far as I am capable of understanding the force of words, my language does not vary, in the smallest degree, in its sense, from that used by Mr. Forsyth in his letter to me, and most certainly does not more strongly imply than his does that you applied to him personally for the information. But, suppose I had fallen into the "gross errors" of inferring from Mr. Forsyth's letter that you had personally applied to him, when, in fact, it was not you, but your agent, James Hamilton, (of New York,) who applied for you *in your name*, as Mr. Forsyth informed you in his letter of 17th June, it requires more penetration than I possess to discover how the difference can, in the slightest degree, affect the only material question, whether he acted as a mere volunteer, or as your agent. Mr. Forsyth himself decides this question. He tells you expressly, that he did not act as a volunteer; and it is on the ground that he acted for you, and not for himself, that I claimed of you to be put in possession of certain facts connected with the subject of our correspondence, which were in the possession of Mr. Forsyth, and which I deemed important to the full development of this affair; but, instead of complying with so reasonable a request, you reply, not by denying the justice of the request, nor that he acted for you, and not for himself, but by accusing me of "gross errors," an assumption on your part at once gratuitous and immaterial, that I had inferred that you had applied to Mr. Forsyth personally, when, in fact, the application had been made for you, in your own name, by Mr. Hamilton. I must say, that I cannot see in your statement the least excuse for withholding from me the information requested; and I am constrained to add, that I have loooked in vain in the course which you have pursued for the evidence of that frankness which you assured me, in submitting the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to me, has ever characterized your conduct towards those with whom you had been in habits of friendship. As connected with this point, let me call your attention to a fact which has not been explained, though in my opinion it ought to be. It now appears, that when Mr. Forsyth placed the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in your hands, *he also placed with it* a copy of his letter referred to by Mr. Crawford. Why was it that a copy of this letter of Mr. Forsyth did not accompany Mr. Crawford's, when you placed a copy of the letter in my hands? Calling upon me in the spirit of frankness and friendship, as you informed me you did, I had a right to infer that every document connected with the charge, and in your possession, calculated to afford light, would be placed in my possession; and such, in fact, was my impression, but which I now find to be erroneous. It is with regret that I feel myself bound to state that Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the subsequent correspondence, has given an aspect to the affair very different from what I received from your first letter.

You have stated some suggestions of the marshal of the district which were communicated to you, as the reason why you have agitated this old affair at this time. You have not stated what they were, *to whom made*, or by *whom communicated*, which, of course, leaves me in the dark as to their nature or character. But whatever they may be, the course you adopted, considering the friendly relation which I had reason to suppose existed between us, is well calculated to excite surprise. Instead of applying to the marshal, in order to ascertain what he did say, and from whom he derived his information, and then submitting his statement to me, which course friendship, and the high opinion which you say you entertained for my character "for fair, open, and honorable conduct in all things," manifestly dictated, you applied for information, as to my conduct, to the man who, you knew, felt towards me the strongest enmity. I wish not to be understood that you had mere general information of his ill-will towards me. Your information was of the most specific character, and was of such a nature as ought to have made you distrust any statement of his, calculated to affect my reputation.

Knowing the political machinations that were carrying on against me, and wishing to place me on my guard, a friend of mine placed in my hands, some time since, a copy of a letter

* Intended probably for the 19th July.

written by Mr. Crawford to a Nashville correspondent of his in 1827. It constitutes one of the many means resorted to in order to excite your suspicion against me. In it Mr. Crawford makes an abusive attack upon me; but, not content with thus assailing my character in the dark, he offers to bring into the market the influence which Georgia might have on the presidential election, as a means whereby to depress my political prospects. To avoid the possibility of mistakes, I will give extracts from the letter itself, in full confirmation of what I have stated.

Speaking of the presidential election, Mr. Crawford says that, "the only difficulty that this state (Georgia) has upon the subject, (your election,) is, that, if Jackson should be elected, Calhoun will come into power."

Again:

"If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefited by Jackson's election, you will do him a benefit by communicating the information to me. Make what use you please of this letter, and show it to whom you please."

That the letter was clearly intended for your inspection, cannot be doubted. The authority to his correspondent to *make what use* he pleased, and to *show it to whom he pleased*, with the nature of the information sought, whether I was to be benefited by your election, *which could only be derived from yourself*, leaves no doubt on that point; and I am accordingly informed that you saw the letter.

A proposition of the kind, at that particular period, when the presidential election was most doubtful, and most warmly contested, needs no comment as to its object. To say nothing of its moral and political character, stronger proof could not be offered of the deepest enmity towards me on the part of the writer, which at least ought to have placed you on your guard against all attacks on me from that quarter. The letter will not be denied; but if, contrary to expectation, it should, I stand ready, by highly respectable authority, to maintain its authenticity.

You well know the disinterested, open, and fearless course which myself and my friends were pursuing at this very period, and the weight of enmity which it drew down upon us from your opponents. Little did I then suspect that these secret machinations were carrying on against me at Nashville, or that such propositions could be ventured to be made to you, or, if ventured, without being instantly disclosed to me. Of this, however, I complain not, nor do I intend to recriminate; but I must repeat the expression of my surprise, that you should apply to an individual who you knew, from such decisive proof, to be actuated by the most inveterate hostility towards me, for information of my course in Mr. Monroe's cabinet. It affords to my mind conclusive proof that you had permitted your feelings to be alienated by the artful movements of those who have made you the victim of their intrigue, long before the commencement of this correspondence.

Instead of furnishing me with the information which I claimed, in order to a full understanding of this extraordinary affair, and which you could not justly withhold, you kindly undertake to excuse the individual to whom you supposed some allusion of mine to be made. I know not to whom you refer. I made no allusion to any one particular individual. But, be that as it may, you must excuse me if, on subjects which concern me, I should prefer my judgment to yours, and, of course, if I should not be satisfied with your opinion, as a substitute for the facts by which I might be able to form my own.

After I had so fully demonstrated the candor and sincerity with which I have acted throughout this affair, I did not suppose that you would reiterate your former charges; but having done so, it only remains for me to repeat, in the most positive manner, the contradiction. I never for a moment disguised my sentiment on this or any other political subject. Why should I in this instance? I had violated no duty—no rule of honor, nor obligation of friendship. I did your motives full justice in every stage of the cabinet deliberation, and, after a full investigation, I entirely approved and heartily supported the final decision. In this course I was guided, it is true, not by feelings of friendship, but solely by a sense of duty. When our country is concerned, there ought to be room neither for friendship nor enmity.

You conclude your letter by saying that you understand the matter now, that you feel no interest in this altercation, and that you would leave me and Mr. Crawford, and all concerned, to settle this affair in our own way, and that you now close the correspondence for ever.

It is not for me to object to the manner you may choose to close the correspondence on your part. On my part, I have no desire to prolong it. The spectacle of the first and second officers of this great republic engaged in a correspondence of this nature, has no attraction for me at any time, and is very far from being agreeable at this critical juncture of our affairs. My consolation is, that it was not of my seeking; and, as I am not responsible for its commencement, I feel no disposition to incur any responsibility for its continuance. Forced into it, to repel unjust and base imputations upon my character, I could not retire in honor while they continued to be reiterated.

Having now fully vindicated my conduct, I will conclude the correspondence also, with a single remark, that I too well know what is due to my rights and self-respect, in this unpleasant affair, to permit myself to be diverted into an altercation with Mr. Crawford, or any other individual, whom you may choose to consider as concerned in this affair.* J. C. CALHOUN.

President Jackson.

* Mr. Crawford attempted to open a correspondence with me on this subject. I returned his letter, declining all correspondence with him, except through Gen. Jackson. See Appendix Q.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the private correspondence between Mr. Monroe and gen. Jackson, on the Seminole affair, referred to in the letter of the 29th May.

A.

Mr. Monroe to general Jackson.

Washington, July 19, 1818.

Dear Sir,—I received, lately, your letter of June 2d, by Mr. Hambly, at my farm in Loudoun, to which I had retired to await your report, and the return of your commissioners from Buenos Ayres. In reply to your letter, I shall express myself with the freedom and candor which I have invariably used in my communications with you. I shall withhold nothing in regard to your attack of the Spanish posts, and occupancy of them, particularly Pensacola, which you ought to know, it being an occurrence of the most delicate and interesting nature, and which, without a circumspect and cautious policy, looking to all the objects which claim attention, may produce the most serious and unfavorable consequences. It is by a knowledge of all the circumstances, and a comprehensive view of the whole subject, that the danger to which this measure is exposed may be avoided, and all the good which you have contemplated by it, as I trust, be fully realised.

In calling you into active service against the Seminoles, and communicating to you the orders which had been given just before to gen. Gaines, the views and intentions of the government were fully disclosed in respect to the operations in Florida. In transcending the limit prescribed by those orders, you acted on your own responsibility, on facts and circumstances which were unknown to the government when the orders were given, many of which, indeed, occurred afterwards, and which you thought imposed on you the measure, as an act of patriotism, essential to the honor and interests of your country.

The United States stand justified in ordering their troops into Florida in pursuit of their enemy. They have this right by the law of nations, if the Seminoles were inhabitants of another country, and had entered Florida to elude our pursuit. Being inhabitants of Florida, with a species of sovereignty over that part of the territory, and a right to the soil, our right to give such an order is the more complete and unquestionable. It is not an act of hostility to Spain. It is the less so, because her government is bound by treaty to restrain by force of arms, if necessary, the Indians there from committing hostilities against the United States.

But an order by the government to attack a Spanish post would assume another character. It would authorize war, to which, by the principles of our constitution, the executive is incompetent. Congress alone possess the power. I am aware that cases may occur, where the commanding general, acting on his own responsibility, may with safety pass this limit, and with essential advantage to his country. The officers and troops of the neutral power forget the obligations incident to their neutral character; they stimulated the enemy to make war; they furnished them with arms and munitions of war to carry it on; they take an active part in other respects in their favor; they afford them an asylum on their retreat. The general obtaining victory pursues them to this post, the gates of which are shut against him; he attacks and carries it, and rests on those acts for his justification. The affair is then brought before his government by the power whose post has been thus attacked and carried. If the government whose officer made the attack had given an order for it, the officer would have no merit in it. He exercised no discretion, nor did he act on his own responsibility. The merit of the service, if there be any in it, would not be his. This is the ground on which this occurrence rests, as to his part. I will now look to the future.

The foreign government demands—was this your act? or did you authorize it? I did not: it was the act of the general. He performed it for reasons deemed sufficient himself, and on his own responsibility. I demand, then, the surrender of the posts, and his punishment. The evidence justifying the conduct of the American general, and proving the misconduct of those officers, will be embodied, to be laid before the sovereign, as the ground on which their punishment will be expected

If the executive refused to evacuate the posts, especially Pensacola, it would amount to a declaration of war, to which it is incompetent. It would be accused with usurping the authority of congress, and giving a deep and fatal wound to the constitution. By charging the offence on the officers of Spain, we take the ground which you have presented, and we look to you to support it. You must aid in procuring the documents necessary for this purpose. Those which you sent by Mr. Hambly were prepared in too much haste, and do not, I am satisfied, do justice to the cause. This must be attended to without delay.

Should we hold the posts, it is impossible to calculate all the consequences likely to result from it. It is not improbable that war would immediately follow. Spain would be stimulated to declare it; and, once declared, the adventurers of Britain and other countries would, under the Spanish flag, privateer on our commerce. The immense revenue which we now receive would be much diminished, as would be the profits of our valuable productions. The war would probably soon become general; and we do not foresee that we should have a single power in Europe on our side. Why risk these consequences? The events which have occurred, in both the Floridas, show the incompetency of Spain to maintain her authority; and the progress of the revolutions in South America will require all her forces there. There

is much reason to presume, that this act will furnish a strong inducement to Spain to cede the territory, provided we do not wound too deeply her pride by holding it. If we hold the posts, her government cannot treat with honor, which, by withdrawing the troops, we afford her an opportunity to do. The manner in which we propose to act, will exculpate you from censure, and promises to obtain all the advantages which you contemplated from the measure, and possibly very soon. From a different course no advantage would be likely to result, and there would be great danger of extensive and serious injuries.

I shall communicate to you, in the confidence in which I write this letter, a copy of the answer which will be given to the Spanish minister, that you may see distinctly the ground on which we rest, in the expectation that you will give it all the support in your power. The answer will be drawn on a view, and with attention to the general interests of our country, and its relations with other powers.

A charge, no doubt, will be made of a breach of the constitution; and, to such a charge, the public feeling will be alive. It will be said that you have taken all the power into your own hands, not from the executive alone, but likewise from congress. The distinction which I have made above, between the act of the government, refutes that charge. This act, as to the general, will be right, if the facts on which he rests made it a measure of necessity, and they be well proved. There is no war, or breach of the constitution, unless the government should refuse to give up the posts; in which event, should Spain embargo our vessels, and war follow, the charge of such breach would be laid against the government with great force. The last imputation to which I would consent justly to expose myself, is that of infringing a constitution, to the support of which, on pure principles, my public life has been devoted. In this sentiment, I am satisfied, you fully concur.

Your letters to the department were written in haste, under the pressure of fatigue and infirmity, in a spirit of conscious rectitude; and, in consequence, with less attention to some parts of their contents than would otherwise have been bestowed on them. The passage to which I particularly allude, from memory, for I have not the letter before me, is that in which you speak of incompetency of an imaginary boundary to protect us against the enemy, being the ground on which you bottom all your measures. This is liable to the imputation, that you took the Spanish posts for that reason, as a measure of expedience, and not on account of the misconduct of the Spanish officers. The effect of this and such passages, besides other objections to them, would be to invalidate the ground on which you stand, and furnish weapons to adversaries who would be glad to seize them. If you think proper to authorize the secretary, or myself, to correct those passages, it will be done with care; though, should you have copies, as I presume you have, you had better do it yourself.

The policy of Europe respecting South America is not yet settled. A congress of the allied powers is to be held this year, (November is spoken of,) to decide that question. England proposes to restore the colonies to Spain with free trade and colonial governments. Russia is less favorable, as are all the others. We have a Russian document, written by order of the emperor, as the basis of instructions to his ministers at the several courts, speaking of the British proposition favorably, but stating that it must be considered and decided on by the allies, and the result published, to produce a moral effect on the colonies, on the failure of which, force is spoken of. The settlement of the dispute between Spain and Portugal is made a preliminary. We partake in no councils whose object is not their complete independence. Intimations have been given us that Spain is not unwilling, and is even preparing for war with the United States, in the hope of making it general, and uniting Europe against us and her colonies, on the principle that she has no hope of saving them. Her pertinacious refusal to cede the Floridas to us heretofore, though evidently her interest to do it, gives some coloring to the suggestions. If we engage in a war, it is of the greatest importance that our people be united, and, with that view, that Spain commence it; and, above all, that the government be free from the charge of committing a breach of the constitution.

I hope that you have recovered your health. You see that the state of the world is unsettled, and that any future movement is likely to be directed against us. There may be very important occasions for your services, which will be relied on. You must have the object in view, and be prepared to render them.

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B.

Gen. Andrew Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, August 19, 1818.

Sir,—Your letter of the 19th July, apprizing me of the course to be pursued in relation to the Floridas, has been received. In a future communication, it is my intention to submit my views of all the questions springing from the subject, with the fulness and candor which the importance of the topic, and the part I have acted in it, demand. At present, I will confine myself to the consideration of a part of your letter, which has a particular bearing on myself, and which seems to have originated in a misconception of the import of the order under which I have commenced the Seminole campaign. In making this examination, I will make use of all the freedom which is courted by your letter, and which I deem necessary to afford you a clear view of the construction which was given to the order, and the motives under which I proceeded to execute its intentions.

It is stated in the second paragraph of your letter, that I *transcended the limits of my order*, and that I *acted on my own responsibility*.

To these two points I mean at present to confine myself. But, before entering on a proof of their applicability to my acts in Florida, allow me fairly to state, that the assumption of responsibility will never be shrunk from when the public can thereby be promoted. I have passed through difficulties and exposures for the honor and benefit of my country; and whenever still, for this purpose, it shall become necessary to assume a further liability, no scruple will be urged or felt. But when it shall be required of me to do so, and the result be danger and injury to that country, the inducement will be lost, and my consent will be wanting.

This principle is held to be incontrovertible, that an order, generally, to perform a certain service, or effect a certain object, without any specification of the means to be adopted, or limits to govern the executive officer, leaves an *entire discretion* with the officer as to the choice and application of means, but preserves the responsibility for his acts on the authority from which the order emanated. Under such an order *all the acts* of the inferior are acts of the superior; and in no way can the subordinate officer be impeached for his measures, except on the score of deficiency in judgment and skill. It is also a grammatical truth, that the limits of such an order cannot be *transcended* without an entire desertion of the objects it contemplated; for as long as the main legitimate design is kept in view, the policy of the measures adopted to accomplish it is alone to be considered. If these be adopted as the proper rules of construction, and we apply them to my order of December 26, 1817, it will be at once seen, that, both in description and operative principle, they embrace that order exactly. The requisitions of the order are for the commanding general to assume the immediate command at fort Scott, to concentrate all the contiguous and disposable force of the division on that quarter, to call on the executives of adjacent states for an auxiliary militia force, and concludes with this comprehensive command: "With this view you may be prepared to concentrate your forces, and adopt the necessary measures to terminate a conflict, which it has ever been the desire of the president, from motives of humanity, to avoid, but which is now made necessary by their settled hostility."

In no part of this document is there a reference to any previous order, either to myself or another officer, with a view to point to me the measures thought advisable, or the limits of my power in choosing and effecting them. It states that Gen. Gaines has been ordered to Amelia island, and then proceeds to inform me that "subsequent orders have been given to general Gaines, (of which copies will be furnished you,) that you would be directed to take the command, and directing him to reassume, should he deem the public interest to require it, the command at fort Scott, until you should arrive there." Lastly, it mentions that "he was instructed to penetrate the Seminole towns through the Floridas, provided the strength of his command at Amelia would justify his engaging in offensive operations." The principle determining the weight of references, in subsequent orders, to instructions previously given, is well settled. Such references are usually made with one of these two intentions—either the order is given to a second officer, to effect a certain purpose which was intended to be effected by another officer, and the instructions of the first are referred to as the guide of the second; or the order contains and is designed for an extension of authority, and only refers to anterior communications to give a full view of what has been previously attempted and performed. In the first case it is always necessary to connect the different orders by a specific provision, that no doubt may exist as to the extent of the command; and thus the several requisitions and instructions are amalgamated, and the limits of the agent plainly and securely established. In the second, no such provision is necessary; for an entire discretion in the choice and use of means being previously vested, the reference, if there be any, is only descriptive of the powers antecedently given, and the results of measures attempted under such specifical limitation. But admitting, that, in my order of December 26, 1817, there is such a reference as I contemplated in the first case, allow me to examine its character and amount. It is stated that "orders have been given to general Gaines, (copies of which will be furnished you,)" but without affirming that they are to be considered as binding on me, or in any way connected with the comprehensive command that I should terminate the Seminole conflict. On the contrary, so far are they from being designated as my guide and limits in entering Florida, that, in stating their substance in the ensuing sentence, no allusion whatever is made either to *means* or *limitation*.

How, then, can it be said with propriety that I have *transcended the limits* of my orders, or *acted on my own responsibility?* My order was as comprehensive as it could be, and contained neither the minute original instructions, or a reference to others previously given, to guide and govern me. The fullest discretion was left with me in the selection and application of means to effect the specifical legitimate objects of the campaign; and for the exercise of a sound discretion, on principles of policy, am I alone responsible. But allow me to repeat, that responsibility is not feared by me, if the general good requires its assumption. I never have shrunk from it, and never will; but against its imposition on me, contrary to principle, and without the prospect of any politic result, I must contend with all the feelings of a soldier and a citizen. Being advised that you are at your country seat in Loudoun, where I expect this will reach you, I enclose you a copy of the order to me of the 26th December, 1817, and copies of the orders of general Gaines therein referred to; from a perusal of which you will perceive that the order to me has no reference to those prohibitory orders to general Gaines that you have referred to.

It will afford me pleasure to aid the government in procuring any testimony that may be necessary to prove the hostility of the officers of Spain to the United States. I had supposed that

the evidence furnished had established that fact—that the officers of Spain had identified themselves with our enemy, and that St. Mark's and Pensacola were under the complete control of the Indians, although the governor of Pensacola at least had force sufficient to have controlled the Indians, had he chosen to have used it in that way. For the purpose of procuring the necessary evidence of the hostile acts of the governor of Pensacola, I despatched captain Young, topographical engineer, and as soon as obtained will be furnished you. I trust, on a view of all my communications, (copies of which have been forwarded by capt. Gadsden,) you will find that they do not bear the construction you have given them. They were written under bad health, great fatigue, and in haste. My bad health continues: I labor under great bodily debility.

Accept assurances of my sincere regard and esteem, and am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe, President U. S.

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C.

James Monroe to gen. Andrew Jackson.

Washington, October 20, 1818.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter of the 19th of August, while I was at home, on my farm in Albemarle; and there appearing to be no necessity for giving it an immediate answer, I delayed it until my return here.

I was sorry to find that you understood your instructions relative to operations in Florida differently from what we intended. I was satisfied, however, that you had good reason for your conduct, and have acted in all things on that principle. By supposing that you understood them as we did, I concluded that you proceeded on your own responsibility alone, in which, knowing the purity of your motives, I have done all that I could to justify the measure. I well knew, also, the misconduct of the Spanish authorities in that quarter, not of recent date only.

Finding that you had a different view of your power, it remains only to do justice to you on that ground. Nothing can be further from my intention than to expose you to a responsibility in any sense, which you did not contemplate.

The best course to be pursued, seems to me, to be for you to write a letter to the department, in which you will state, that, having reason to think that a difference of opinion existed between you and the executive, relative to the extent of your powers, you thought it due to yourself to state your view of them, and on which you acted: This will be answered, so as to explain ours, in a friendly manner by Mr. Calhoun, who has very just and liberal sentiments on the subject. This will be necessary in the case of a call for papers by congress, or may be. Thus we shall at all stand on the ground of honor, each doing justice to the other, which is the ground on which we wish to place each other.

I hope that your health is improved, and Mrs. Monroe unites in her best respects to Mrs. Jackson.

With great respect and sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Major gen. A. Jackson, Nashville, Tennessee.

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D.

Extract from general Jackson's letter of November 15, 1818, *to Mr. Monroe.*

"*Dear Sir,*—On my return from the Chickasaw treaty, I found it necessary to pass by Milton's Bluff, where I had established some lands for the culture of cotton, hearing it had been laid out for a town and the lots sold, to have as much of my crop preserved as existing circumstances would permit. From thence I took Huntsville in my route, and did not reach the Hermitage until the 12th instant, and on the 13th received your letter of the 20th ult.; from an attentive perusal of which, I have concluded that you have not yet seen my despatches from Fort Gadsden, of the 5th of May last, which it is reported reached the department of war by due course of mail, and owing to the negligence of the clerks was thrown aside as a bundle of revolutionary and pension claims. This I sincerely regret, as it would have brought to your view the light in which I viewed my orders. The closing paragraph of that despatch is in the following words:

"I trust, therefore, that the measures which have been *adopted in pursuance* of your instructions, under a firm conviction that they alone are calculated to ensure peace and security to the southern frontier of Georgia."

The moment, therefore, that you assume the ground that I transcend my power, the letter referred to above will, at once, unfold to your mind the view I had taken of them, and make manifest the difference of opinion that exists. Indeed there are no data at present upon which such a letter as you wish written to the secretary of war can be bottomed. I have no ground that a difference of opinion exists between the government and myself, relative to the powers given me in my orders, unless I advert either to your private and confidential letters, or the public prints, neither of which can be made the basis of an official communication to the secretary of war. Had I ever, or were I now to receive an official letter from the secretary of war, explanatory of the light in which it was intended by the government that my orders should be viewed, I would with pleasure give my understanding of them."

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E.

General Jackson to James Monroe.

Hermitage, near Nashville, December 7, 1818.

Dear Sir,—I have just received your message to both houses of congress, forwarded by you, and have read it with great attention and satisfaction. The Florida question being now fairly before congress, I hope that body will take measures to secure our southern frontier from a repetition of massacre and murder.

From the report of col. King, received and forwarded to the department of war, you will discover that the Indians had concentrated their forces on the Choctaw Hotchy, which gave rise to the affair between them and captain Boyles, which col. King reports.

The collection of the Indians is said to have taken place at this point on their hearing that Pensacola was to be restored to Spain, and that the Indians have declared they will never submit to the United States. If this be the fact, and as to myself I have no doubt, as soon as Spain is in possession of Pensacola, we may expect to hear of a renewal of all the horrid scenes of massacre on our frontier that existed before the campaign, unless captain Boyles, on his second visit, may be fortunate enough to destroy this operation, which you may rely springs from foreign excitement.

Col. Sherburne, Chickasaw agent, requested me to name to you, that he was wearied with his situation, of which I have no doubt: his age and former habits of life but little calculated him for happiness amidst a savage nation. But being dependent for the support of himself and sister on the perquisites of his office, he cannot resign; but it would be a great accommodation to him to be transferred to Newport, should a vacancy in any office occur that he was competent to fill. I have no doubt but he is an amiable old man; and from his revolutionary services, I sincerely feel for him. He is unacquainted with Indians, and all business that relates to them; but at the treaty, as soon as he did understand our wishes and that of the government, he aided us with all his might. The colonel never can be happy amidst the Indians. It would afford me great pleasure to hear that the colonel was comfortably seated in an office in Newport, where he could spend his declining years in peace and happiness with his own countrymen and friends.

Accept assurances of my high respect and esteem, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe, president of the United States.

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F.

Mr. Monroe to general Jackson.

Washington, December 21, 1830.

Dear Sir,—I received your letter of November 13 some time past, and should have answered it sooner but for the great pressure of business on me, proceeding from duties connected with the measures of Congress.

The step suggested in mine to you of October 20 will, I am inclined to believe, be unnecessary. My sole object in it was to enable you to place your view of the authority under which you acted in Florida on the strongest ground possible, so as to do complete justice to yourself. I was persuaded that you had not done yourself justice in that respect, in your correspondence with the department, and thought that it would be better that the explanation should commence with you, than be invited by the department. It appeared to me that that would be the most delicate course in regard to yourself. There is, it is true, nothing in the department to indicate a difference of opinion between you and the executive, respecting the import of your instructions, and for that reason, that it would have been difficult to have expressed that sentiment without implying by it a censure on your conduct, than which nothing could be more remote from our disposition or intention.

On reviewing your communication by captain Gadsden, there were three objects pre-eminently in view: the first, to preserve the constitution from injury; the second, to deprive Spain and the allied powers of any just cause of war; and the third, to improve the occurrence to the best advantage of the country, and of the honor of those engaged in it. In every step which I have since taken, I have pursued those objects with the utmost zeal, and according to my best judgment. In what concerns you personally, I have omitted nothing in my power to do you justice, nor shall I in the sequel.

The decision in the three great points above stated, respecting the course to be pursued by the administration, was unanimously concurred in; and I have good reason to believe that it has been maintained since, in every particular, by all, with perfect integrity. It will be gratifying to you to know that a letter of instructions has been drawn by the secretary of state to our minister at Madrid, in reply to a letter of Mr. Pizzaro, which has been published, in which all the proceedings in Florida, and in regard to it, have been freely reviewed, and placed in a light which will, I think, be satisfactory to all. This letter will be reported to congress in a few days, and published of course.

On one circumstance it seems proper that I should now give you an explanation. Your letter of January 6 was received while I was seriously indisposed. Observing that it was from you, I handed it to Mr. Calhoun to read, after reading one or two lines, only, myself. The order to you to take the command in that quarter had before then been issued. He remarked, after perusing the letter, that it was a confidential one, relating to Florida, which I must answer. I asked him if he had forwarded to you the orders of gen. Gaines on that subject. He replied that he had. Your letter to me, with many others from friends, was put aside, in consequence of my indisposition and the great pressure on me at the time, and never recurred to until after my return from Loudoun, on the receipt of yours by Mr. Hambly, and then on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun.

G.

George McDuffie to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, May 14th, 1830.

Dear Sir,—In answer to the inquiries contained in your note of this morning, I submit the following statement. I very distinctly recollect to have heard Mr. Crawford (I think in the summer of 1818) in conversation with Eldred Simpkins, esq. relative to the proceedings of gen. Jackson in the Seminole war, and to the course pursued by the cabinet, touching those proceedings. Mr. Crawford spoke without any kind of reserve as to the respective parts taken by the different members of the cabinet while the subject was under deliberation. He stated that you had been in favor of an inquiry into the conduct of gen. Jackson, and that he was the only member of the cabinet that had concurred with you. He spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of the course pursued by gen. Jackson, not only in his military proceedings, but in prematurely bringing the grounds of his defence before the country, and forestalling public opinion, thus anticipating the administration. On this point he remarked, that if the administration could not give direction to public opinion, but permitted a military officer, who had violated his orders, to anticipate them, they had no business to be at Washington, and had better return home. I also remember that the National Intelligencer, which was lying on the sofa where Mr. Crawford was sitting, contained an article explanatory of the grounds upon which the administration had proceeded in regard to gen. Jackson's military movements. Mr. Crawford adverted to some part of the article, which laid down a principle of the law of nations, if I mistake not, which went to show that a neutral territory could only be invaded in fresh pursuit of an enemy, and added, "Mr. Adams denies all that." He represented Mr. Adams as going much further in justifying gen. Jackson than even Mr. Monroe, stating that the latter was induced to pass over the conduct of gen. Jackson without public censure, not from a belief that he had not violated his orders and exceeded his power, but from political considerations connected with our relations with Spain.

Your obedient servant, GEO. McDUFFIE.

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H.

Extract of a letter from the honourable Robert S. Garnett, formerly a member of congress from the state of Virginia, dated Toppahannock, January 12, 1831.

"*My dear sir.*—A very extraordinary letter I have seen in the Constitutional Whig, purporting to give a correct account of the part which the several members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet took when the conduct of gen. Jackson was before them, has induced me to offer you the following statement.

"Soon after colonel Taylor's election to the senate, and arrival at the seat of government, we paid a visit to Mr. Monroe, and, in the course of the day, col. T. desired Mr. M. to give him some account of the course that had been pursued towards gen. Jackson in regard to the Seminole war, &c. In this conversation, Mr. M. declared that there had been no division in his cabinet, as to the course which should be pursued towards the general. This excited my astonishment, because, in a conversation with Mr. Crawford, either before the debate commenced, or while it was pending, Mr. Crawford had used this expression to me—'general Jackson ought to be condemned.' I noted this expression down in a journal I kept, and subsequently repeated it frequently. Mr. C. Beverly told me that he had mentioned it to general Jackson, when he was at his house in Tennessee, and, I think, said that the general expressed much surprise.

"*Hon. J. C. Calhoun.*"

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Extract from Mr. Garnett's diary for the 1st *February*, 1819, *referred to above.*

"The night before last, colonel Taylor proposed we should go up and see the president, as Everett said he frequently complained of our not going, though we lived so near. Newton would not go, because he had to shave and put on a clean shirt. We found him in the drawing room, with Hay, Everett, Moore, and Findlay. M. and F. and E. soon went out, and so did Hay, who was going to secretary Thompson's. The president then talked very freely about public affairs—gave us an account of the proceedings of the government in relation to the Seminole war. He stated what I have frequently heard before, that the whole cabinet were perfectly agreed that he should not censure general Jackson. It is, however, well understood that Mr. Crawford, out of the cabinet, used his endeavor to have Cobb's resolutions passed; and I could not forbear telling the president, that, in conversation with me about Cobb's resolutions, while they were pending, Mr. Crawford said Jackson ought to be censured. He expressed surprise, and seemed to look regret. He says the members of the cabinet are still in harmony among themselves, apparently.

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J.

John C. Calhoun to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, May 17, 1830.

Dear Sir,—It has become important to me, in consequence of a recent circumstance, to ascertain whether gen. Jackson's letter to you of the 6th January, 1818—I mean the one in which allusion is made to Mr. J Rhea—was seen, when received, by any one except myself, and, if it was, by whom. I will thank you to inform me by the return mail; and, also, whether the letter above alluded to was before the cabinet, or was alluded to by any of its members, during the deliberation on the Seminole affair.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

J. Monroe, esq.

K.

James Monroe to John C. Calhoun.

Oak Hill, May 19, 1830.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of the 17th, and hasten to answer it. I well remember, that, when I received the letter from general Jackson, to which you allude, of the 16th of January, 1818, I was sick in bed, and could not read it. You were either present, or came in immediately afterwards, and I handed it to you for perusal. After reading it, you replaced it, with a remark that it required my attention, or would require an answer; but without any notice of its contents. Mr. Crawford came in soon afterwards, and I handed it also to him for perusal. He read it, and returned it in like manner, without making any comment on its contents, further than that it related to the Seminole war, or something to that effect. I never showed it to any other person, and I am not certain whether it was he or you who observed that it related to the Seminole war. Having made all the arrangements respecting that war, and being some time confined by indisposition, the letter was laid aside and forgotten by me, and I never read it until after the conclusion of the war, and then I did it on an intimation from you that it required my attention. You ask whether that letter was before the cabinet in the deliberation on the despatches received from the general, communicating the result of that war, or alluded to by any member in the administration. My impression decidedly is, that it was not before the cabinet, nor do I recollect or think that it was alluded to in the deliberation on the subject. Had it been, I could not, I presume, have forgotten it. I received the despatches referred to here, and had made up my mind before I left home as to the part I ought to take in reference to its management, especially if I should be supported in the opinion formed by the administration. That support was afforded it, and I pursued the course which my judgment dictated, with a view to the honor and interest of my country, and the honor of the general who commanded.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

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L.

John C. Calhoun to Mr. Wirt.

Washington, May 28, 1830.

Dear Sir,—Circumstances which I need not explain render it necessary for me, in self-defence, to call on you for a statement of my course in the meeting of the cabinet, in the summer of 1818, on the Seminole war. I wish you also to state, whether a private letter from gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, such as discovered in the enclosed extract of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, was before the cabinet during the deliberation, or whether any allusion was made to any letter of that description.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. Mr. Wirt.

—

M.

Mr. Wirt to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, May 28, 1830.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of yesterday relates to a meeting of the cabinet in the summer of 1818, relative to the Seminole war. I should not feel myself at liberty to disclose the proceedings of any cabinet meeting without the concurrence of the president and of all the members who attended it; but as your inquiry relates to your own course only, and I can speak of that without involving any one else, I see no impropriety in doing so at your request. Among other ideas thrown out for consideration, according to the usual course of cabinet consultations, I think that, at the first meeting, you suggested the propriety of an inquiry into the conduct of the commanding general; but I remember that the course ultimately adopted had your hearty concurrence; and I remember it the more distinctly because you mentioned it repeatedly to me afterwards, as a striking evidence of the practical wisdom of the president, who suggested it. Thus much I feel myself authorized by the call to say of those deliberations. The circumstances mentioned in the extract you enclose, purporting to be an "extract of a letter from W. H. Crawford, esq. to John Forsyth, esq., dated April 30, 1830," have no place in my recollection. The letter from general Jackson to president Monroe, therein mentioned, is entirely new to me. According to the description of the letter, given of it in the extract, it is one of so singular a character, that, if it had been exhibited at any meeting at which I was present, I *think* that I could not have forgotten it. The occurrence is said to have taken place twelve years ago. I kept no notes in writing of any of those deliberations, and am speaking merely from memory. But still I think, that if such a letter had been produced and read in my presence, I should have retained some recollection of it; whereas it strikes me, in the description, as a thing perfectly new, and of which I never heard before. In the close of the extract, the writer says: "After that letter was produced, I should have opposed the infliction of punishment upon the general, who had considered the silence of the president as a tacit consent." I have no recollection that *punishment* had been proposed by any one, unless *an inquiry* into the official conduct of the general can be regarded as *punishment*. It strikes me, too, that if that letter had been produced, and Mr. Crawford had placed his implied change of opinion on the inference of acquiescence which he supposed the general to be authorized to draw from the president's silence, it could not have escaped observation, and such a discussion as would have tended to have fixed the occurrence on my memory, that the general had not asked the president for an acquiescence to be inferred from silence, but for a positive *hint* of his approbation through "some confidential member of

congress, say Johnny Ray." Upon the whole, sir, if these things did really occur in my presence, I can only say that they have left not the slightest trace on my memory.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

The hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice-President U. S.

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N.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Adams, 12th January, 1831.

Washington, 12th Jan. 1831.

Sir,—A short time before the last adjournment of congress, a copy of a letter from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, in relation to the deliberation of the cabinet on the Seminole question, was placed in the hands of general Jackson, and became the subject of a correspondence between him and myself. In the course of that correspondence, it became necessary, in order to ascertain the truth or error of some of the statements made by Mr. Crawford, to refer to some of the other members of the cabinet, and I accordingly addressed notes to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, from both of whom I obtained statements. In selecting those gentlemen, instead of yourself and Mr. Crowninshield, I was not in the least degree influenced by any want of confidence in either of you, but simply by feelings of delicacy growing out of political relations, and which I trust to corresponding feelings on your part properly to appreciate.

I learn by a letter from Mr. Crawford, addressed to me subsequent to the close of my correspondence with Gen. Jackson, that he has written to you, and obtained your answer on the subject to which it refers, though he has not furnished me with a copy of his letter to you, nor that of your answer.

This step on his part has, of course, removed the delicacy which I at first felt, and which then prevented me from addressing you.

The part I took in the cabinet deliberation was dictated by a sense of duty, uninfluenced by either the feelings of friendship or enmity. That Gen. Jackson transcended his orders in taking St. Mark's and Pensacola, I have never doubted, then or since. In my opinion, the executive neither did or could constitutionally give orders to take either of those places, or any other Spanish post. Under this impression, I was decidedly in favor, in the early stage of the deliberation, of bringing the subject before a court of inquiry, but finally yielded my opinion to considerations growing out of the political aspect of the question, as connected with Spain, which were presented by you and Mr. Monroe; but, in yielding to them, I still believed, and do now, that, apart from them, and considered under the military aspect of the subject, as at first view, my opinion was correct.

Having thus concurred in the final decision of the cabinet, I gave it a faithful support, without, however, abandoning the correctness of my first conceptions. I make this preliminary statement, in order that you may perceive why my inquiry should be directed only to what might seem a mere collateral circumstance, whether the letter of Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, in which allusion is made to John Ray, was before the cabinet, which, though not calculated to affect the question of the correctness of my course, however decided, from the prominence that Mr. Crawford has given it, has assumed no small degree of importance in the correspondence. He, in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, says: "Indeed, my own views on the subject had undergone a material change after the cabinet had been convened. Mr. Calhoun made some allusion to a letter the general had written the president, who had forgotten that he had received such a letter, but said, if he had received such an one, he could find it, and went directly to his cabinet, and brought the letter out. In it Gen. Jackson approved of the determination of the president to break up Amelia island and Galveztown, and gave it also as his opinion, that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States. He added, that it might be a delicate matter for the executive to decide, but, if the president approved of it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential member of congress, say Johnny Ray, and he would do it, and take the responsibility of it on himself."

The object of my addressing you is, to obtain a statement from you, whether such a letter was, or was not, before the cabinet during its deliberation.

As connected with the subject of my inquiry, I must ask of you the favor to furnish me, if you can with propriety, with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to you, and a copy of your answer. I make the request on the assumption, that the correspondence can contain nothing that would render it improper that a copy should be placed in my possession. I would make the request of Mr. Crawford himself, instead of you, had I not declined all communication with him in relation to the subject of the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and myself, except through the general, through which channel no opportunity to make the request has been afforded me.

—

O.

John Q. Adams to J. C. Calhoun.

Washington, 14th January, 1831.

Sir,—I received this morning your letter of the 12th instant, and, in giving to it an immediate and explicit answer, I trust you will perceive the propriety of my confining myself to the direct object of your enquiries.

In the course of the last summer, I received a letter from Mr. Crawford, referring to the consultations of Mr. Monroe with the heads of the departments, in the summer of 1818, upon the proceedings of general Jackson in Florida, on the occasion of the Seminole war, and alluding to a letter from general Jackson to Mr. Monroe, which he stated to have been produced at one of those meetings, and to which his own letter appeared to attach some importance.

Mr. Crawford did not state to me the purpose of his enquiries, nor was I aware that any previous correspondence in relation to the subject had taken place But as the contents of his letter appeared to me to be of peculiar interest to the character of Mr. Monroe, I answered him that I had no recollection of the production of such a letter as that to which he referred, and requested his permission to communicate his letter to Mr. Monroe himself. To this answer I have received no reply.

Neither the letter of Mr. Crawford, nor the letter book containing the copy of my answer to it, are at this moment in my possession, having left them both at my residence in Quincy. The letter from Mr. Crawford did not purport to be confidential; but, as it related to transactions sacredly confidential in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, I have not thought myself at liberty to furnish a copy of it without his permission, even to Mr. Monroe: the same principle applies to your request for a copy; but I will immediate write and direct a copy of my answer to be made, which, when received, shall be cheerfully communicated to you.

I am, with respectful consideration, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John C. Calhoun, esq.

—

P.

Mr. Crowninshield to Mr. Calhoun.

Washington, January 30, 1830.

Dear Sir,—My recollection having been called to a letter received from the hon. W. H. Crawford in July, 1830, wherein he asks my attention to "circumstances that transpired during the cabinet deliberations on the events of the Seminole war," and my reply thereto: It is proper for me to state, that I answered Mr. Crawford as though he alluded to transactions which took place while I was in Mr. Monroe's cabinet; but, since my arrival here this session, I learn, for the first time, that the cabinet meeting alluded to by Mr. Crawford, was held after I retired from the cabinet.* I left Washington, in company with president Monroe and yourself, for Norfolk, by the way of Annapolis, on the 28th May 1818. Now, sir, I do not pretend to know one word of what was said or done at any subsequent meeting; and I do therefore disclaim and say that my letter in answer to Mr. Crawford must not be interpreted so as to affirm or deny any cabinet transactions which took place after I left the cabinet.

It is difficult for me to account how I could have blended other things, so as to connect them with events of which I could know nothing. It is a long time since those things occurred, and memory is treacherous; and that, I beg you to believe, is the only reason of the misapprehension on my part.

I am with high consideration, your obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun, vice president.

—

Q.

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Crawford, returning his letter of 2d Oct. 1830.

Fort Hill, October 30, 1830.

Sir,—The last mail brought me your letter of the 2d instant but post marked the 23d, which I herewith return.

I cannot consent to correspond with you on the subject to which it refers. The controversy is not with you, but general Jackson. You, from the first, voluntarily assumed the character of the informer. Under that character only can I know you, which of course precludes all communication between us in relation to the controversy, except through general Jackson. Regarding you in the light I do, you may rest assured that no abuse on your part, however coarse, nor charges against me, however false, can possibly provoke me to raise you to the level of a principal, by substituting you in the place of general Jackson in the correspondence. Should you, however, submit to the degradation of the position which you have thus voluntarily taken, and will send this or any other statement to general Jackson, and induce him to make it the subject of any further communication to me, as confirming in his opinion your former statement, or weakening my refutation, I will be prepared, by the most demonstrative proof, drawn from the paper itself, to show such palpable errors in your present statement as to destroy all confidence in your assertions; leaving it, however, to those who have the best means of judging to determine whether the want of truth be owing to a decayed memory or some other cause.

Having been taught by the past the necessity of taking all possible precaution where I have any thing to do with you, I deem it prudent not to deprive myself of the advantage which your paper affords me, and have accordingly taken a copy, as a precautionary measure. I am, &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

W. H. Crawford, esq.

* Mr. Crowninshield could not have been present at any cabinet counsel on the Seminole affair. The first meeting on that subject took place on the 15th or 16th of July, 1818; Mr. Monroe having returned on the 14th, from his residence in Loudoun. The National Inteligencer of the 7th of July announced the arrival of Mr. Crowninshield at his residence in Massachusetts, on the 9th. He resigned in October following, without having returned to Washington. Nor could he have been present at *any* meeting of the cabinet on the subject of the capture of St. Mark's or Pensacola, in which I was. The Intelligencer of the 29th of of May, 1818, announces the departure of the president, (Mr. Monroe,) Mr. Crowninshield, and myself for Norfolk, before information was received at Washington of either St. Mark's or Pensacola. The two former returned to Washington. I proceeded to my residence in Carolina, and did not return to Washington until the 9th of July, subsequent to Mr. Crowninshield's arrival in Massachusetts.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We have the pleasure to bring up the lee-way of the journals of congress and give a list of the acts passed, at the late session; but many reports and speeches remain for insertion, as *leisure* serves. After another week, we hope to feel a little at our ease, and to have some room that "we can call our own." At any rate, we shall give a greater variety of matter than we have latterly been permitted to do.

The effort made last week to get-in the whole of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet, has had effect in delaying the publication of the index for the last volume until next week.

☞ THE "CALHOUN CORRESPONDENCE." We continue the publication of this correspondence in the *last* pages of the present sheet, and the *first* of the next will contain the remainder of the regular papers, so far as published, in an unbroken mass, when the volume is bound. We shall then record some of the essays that have appeared in the belligerent newspapers, especially the "Telegraph" and "Globe"—some of which have more than an editorial character. An impartial account of these things shall be preserved.

☞ Those who feel a particular interest in the points at issue between the president and vice president of the United States—or, rather in the cause set forth as the origin of them—by referring to the 14th volume of the REGISTER, page 383, will find a matter of important bearing on the subject, being an article from the "National Intelligencer" of July 27, 1818, as to the decision of the government with respect to general Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war, which is to be regarded as official.

GENERAL POST OFFICE. The memorial of Abraham Bradley, presented to the senate, and the proceedings had in that body concerning the affairs of the general post office, have excited no ordinary interest. We publish them so far as received, without remark, except to say—that editorial articles have appeared both in the "United States' Telegraph" and "Globe"—(the discordant "organs"), softening down the facts, and rejecting the inferences which seem attached to them. What the post-master general, (or any other proper officer in the department), shall affix his name to, shall be inserted by us;—but we never place newspaper assertions in opposition to such official proceedings.

OMINOUS. A resolution has passed the senate of Pennsylvania, 19 to 14, asking the aid of congress in favor of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, by the subscription of an additional million of dollars. Some regard this as a *protest* against *veto*.

MR. VAUGHAN, the British minister at Washington, about to return home, was invited to and attended a public ball and supper, given by the members of congress and citizens of the metropolis, on the 1st instant. This mark of respect was well due to the worthy gentleman, whose unfeigned goodness of heart and generous hospitality endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. We wish him a safe and happy arrival in his native land, which he has faithfully served, in all courtesy to the government and people to whom he was sent.

WOOL. The Vermont Chronicle states that the agents for some unknown persons have recently been employed in some towns in the vicinity of Windsor, in buying up all the wool on the backs of the sheep, to be delivered after shearing. They advance the cash for it at from 48 to 55 cts. per lb.—One town has received and will receive about $25,000 for wool.

The middle quality wools have lately risen about 15 per cent. in England.

The New Hampshire Statesman of the 19th Feb. says —"We understand that wool to the amount of more than 200,000 dollars was purchased and paid for soon after sheep-shearing the last year, by agents residing in a single town upon the Connecticut river—affording a handsome profit to the farmer, and making money quite plenty in that section of the state. This, however, was the purchase of but a single neighborhood in *New Hampshire*. Equally large ones were made at other places upon the Connecticut."

Dr. Jarvis, of New Hampshire, has lately sold 15,000 lbs. of his own wool, for 70 cents per lb.—or 10,500 dollars. A good business this for one farmer. But probably, the amount of several shearings was on hand.

A Buffalo paper says that great prices have been paid for very large numbers of live sheep, which are at once slaughtered for their hides and tallow, the flesh being boiled and fed to swine. There appears to be several establishments for carrying on this new business, at each of which an hundred sheep are thus disposed of daily.

[Mr. Randolph would have a hard job, if compelled to "*kick every sheep*" in the northern states—however *fitting* the employment might be.*]

VIRGINIA. The great system of internal improvement in this state, after long debates, has been defeated in the house of delegates 66 to 57—some of the members seemingly to prefer that no improvement should be made, unless their own immediate neighborhood had a part in it. The same disposition has much distracted Pennsylvania, and embarrassed her finances, in causing too many praise-worthy undertakings to be started at once. The happy location of New York, in a great degree, enabled her to avoid this mighty difficulty.

Thus it would generally be, should the scheme of dividing the surplus revenue among the states ever be carried into effect. Sectional jealousies, if they did not wholly waste the money, would render it nearly useless.

NULLIFICATION. The following letter from Washington, with its introduction, is copied from the Columbia Times of the 19th ult.

"We publish the following letter from Washington, at the request of the gentleman to whom it was addressed. It speaks for itself, and comment on our part is unnecessary. General Jackson mistakes the Carolinian character, if he believes that acts like this will not arouse a spirit that will crush him and his myrmidons. South Carolina placed him where he is, and her generous sons have refused to take office at his hands; lest it might be construed into compensation for services rendered to their country—*as they thought*. They are not now to be coerced by his power—nor will they bear to be menaced and denounced longer than they can with becoming dignity smile at his imbecile threats, and treat his proscription with contempt and scorn.

"*Washington, Feb.* 4, 1831.

"DEAR SIR—I have just learned from our friend, that col. Drayton submitted the name of Mr. Findlay, of Charleston, to the president, with a recommendation signed by Hayne, Nuckolls, Martin, McDuffie, Barnwell, and others, for the office vacated by the lamented death of John Gadsden; and that the appointment was refused on the avowed ground, that he had been in favor of a "state convention, and was a reputed nullifier." This information, he said, he received from Blair, and

*The *extraordinary* minister magnificently said, *in his place in congress*, that he would go "twenty rods out of his way to kick a sheep." How edifying to his hearers, and how chaste and beautiful, and sublime!

I believe he added, judge Smith. You will see from this, that ***** means, through the patronage of the federal government, to regulate your state elections."

☞ *It is said* that there has been a sharp correspondence between Mr. Hayne and the president, on this subject. "Jacksun and state rights" was the late battle-cry of the *nullifiers*. What next?

INDIAN MEDALS. Three thousand dollars were inserted in the appropriation bill, on the motion of Mr. *McDuffie*, to procure medals for Indians, in the current year—but nine hundred dollars paid for the same purpose, three or four years ago, filled a large space in the silly report of the famous "committee on retrenchment"—the *printing* of which probably cost more than was saved by their long labors; if indeed, the saving of one cent was effected by them. We rather think that the whole resulted in "making a book."

"THE MORGAN AFFAIR." The New York Commercial Advertiser, speaking of the trial of Adams, at Lockport, on an indictment as one of the Morgan conspirators, says—"A flood of light has at length blazed upon this dark transaction, so long in its essential particulars concealed, but which, it has at last been made to appear clear as the noon-day sun, ended in the foulest murder. A mass of new evidence has been brought to light, and the horrid mystery is disclosed. The relation of Giddings, bearing the impress of truth on every feature, is a narrative which, like the tale of the ghost in Hamlet, whose lightest word

> "Would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood;
> Make thy two eyes like stars, start from their spheres;
> Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
> Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

And adds—"But notwithstanding the fact, that the testimony against Adams, was as clear as though written with a sunbeam, yet the jury has been discharged—not being able to agree. There were *eleven* for convicting the prisoner, and *one* resolutely against it.—This one man, we are sorry to be obliged to add, is *a mason*."

SAFETY FUND. The sum of $26,983 67 is to the credit of the (Bank), Safety Fund in New York, paid by 29 banks, having a capital of $6,294,000. The New York, (city), banks are now paying into this fund, and the receipts for the current year are estimated at $81,079—total 1st Jan. 1832—$108,062. Thus the banks are compelled to assure each others solvency.

APPOINTMENTS *by the president and senate.* George W. Erving, (several years ago American minister to Spain) to be charge des affaires to Constantinople.

Wm. J. Duane, to be commissioner (with Messrs. Winchester and Hoyt) to adjust the claims under the Danish treaty, in the place of Stephen Simpson, rejected by the senate.

Lemuel T. Lloyd, to be collector of the customs for the district of Miami, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Maumee, in the state of Ohio.

Basil Shaw, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Nashville, in the state of Tennessee.

Charles Larrabee, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio.

Edward Jones, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Pittsburg, in the state of Pennsylvania.

James W. Moss, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of St. Louis, in the state of Missouri.

John W. Bingy, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Ponchartrain, in the state of Louisiana.

Andrew Elliott, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Wheeling, in the state of Virginia.

John Biddle, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, from the 10th of January, 1831, when his commission expired.

Thomas C. Shelden, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Monroe, in the territory of Michigan, when the commission of Charles James Lanman expired.

Joshua Baker, to be surveyor of public lands for the state of Louisiana.

[The nomination of S. C. Stambaugh, as an Indian agent, was not approved by the senate.]

The following appointments were made some time ago—

Edward Pescud, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue, for the port of Petersburg and City point, in the state of Virginia, vice John H. Peterson, deceased.

William Linn, to be receiver of public moneys, for the district of lands subject to sale at Vandalia, in the state of Illinois, vice Wm. L. De Ewing, removed.

John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of legation of the United States, at St. Petersburg.

Thomas Finley, of Maryland, to be marshal of the United States, for the district of Maryland, whose commission has expired.

William P. McKee, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, from the 13th day of January, 1831, when his commission expired.

Shadrach Bond, to be register of the land Office for the district of lands subject to sale at Kaskaskia, in the state of Illinois, from the 28th day of January, 1831, when his commission expired.

Ingoldsby W. Crawford, to be collector of the customs for the district of New London, in the state of Connecticut, vice Thomas Mussey, rejected by the senate.

Benjamin J. Harrison to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, vice James Madison Campbell, resigned.

William H. Wickes, to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Chester, in the state of Maryland, from the 5th day of January, 1831, when the commission of George Vickers expired.

Joseph Sands, to be collector of the customs for the district, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Annapolis, in the state of Maryland, from the 19th of December, 1830, when the commission of Alexander Randall expired.

Abraham Edwards, to be register of the land office for the district of lands subject to sale at Munroe, in the territory of Michigan, from the 3d day of March, 1831, when the commission of Robert Clarke will expire.

James G. Reed, to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Jeffersonville, in the state of Indiana, vice William H. Hurst, removed.

John Coffee, of Alabama, to be surveyor of public lands in Alabama, to take effect after the expiration of his present commission.

Gideon Fitz, to be surveyor of public lands south of Tennessee, vice Joseph Dunbar, resigned.

George B. Porter to be marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, vice John Conard, whose commission had expired.

Henry Ashton to be marshal of the District of Columbia, vice Tench Ringgold.

Among the rejections by the senate was the nomination of Thomas Mussey, as collector at the port of New Haven, Conn. in place of Richard Law, a soldier of the revolution and one of the surviving inmates of the famous Jersey prison ship; also of Frederick List, who lately arrived in the United States from Germany, as consul at Hamburg, in place of Mr. Cuthbert, removed.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

To be post captains—Masters comd't Finch, Shubrick, Morgan and Clackson—4.

To be masters commandant—Lieutenants—Wm. D. Slater, Charles S. McCauley, Thomas M. Newell, Elie A. F. Valette, Wm. A. Spencer, John H. Aulick, Wm. V. Taylor, Mervin P. Mix, Bladen Dulany, Silas H. Stringham—10.

To be lieutenants—Passed midshimen, J. H. Ward, H. Hoff, J. Ingersoll, Grey Skipwith, Mason Murray,

C. H. Davis, Stephen Johnson, J. D. Swift, Jerome Callan, Pedro C. Valdes, C. M. Armstrong, E. Farran, H. H. Bell, P. S. Stockton, W. Smith, Hamilton E. V. Robinson.

We learn than lieut. Edmund P. Byrne, of the navy, has been reinstated. [*Norfolk Herald.*

CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA!

The following, from the Georgia Journal of the 10th of Feb. presents us with a fine specimen of "nullification.' The "gold diggers," for resisting the laws of Georgia, are considered such bad men, that "the punishments of this world are inadequate to their crimes;" so, that justice may be rendered, they are piously consigned to "Auld Cloutie"—the *first* "nullificator,"—"might constituting right," in all cases whatsoever! We *may* see what these men will say, if they themselves shall be so treated and denounced, for "only just" resisting the law of the land—a matter of small importance, in the opinion of certain *foreign* politicians who have located themselves in the south, to count up the value of the union!

Col. Sanford to gov. Gilmer.

Agency, at Scudder's, Jan. 22, 1831.

His excellency George R. Gilmer:

SIR—In my letter of the 15th inst. to your excellency, I mentioned that col. Nelson was charged with an expedition to the upper mines. On Monday the 17th inst. he returned to head quarters, having successfully accomplished the object of his march. I regret, however, to add, that in the performance of that duty, he has had to encounter difficulties of the most serious and embarrassing nature. I regret it the more, inasmuch, as I may have induced the belief that the law in relation to this territory would be readily submitted to, and would itself, thus become a sufficient safe-guard of the interest it was designed to protect. I must confess, however, that I have been mistaken: not, indeed, in the character of those from whom the opposition has arisen, but from the *daring* and *outrageous* manner of their resistance. Col. Nelson, in his enterprise upon Daniel's (upper mines), having succeeded in arresting several persons, guilty of working the mines since the 1st, their friends and former associates became apprised by some means of their capture, and from their subsequent conduct, no doubt, resolved upon their release. For this purpose, they assembled in force (between 50 and 60) early in the morning of the 16th, at Leather's ford, having ascertained that the command with the prisoners, would cross the Chastatee at that place. The first act of their hostility was indicated by their having caused a number of obstructions in the passage of the river, with a view of harrassing the detachment and otherwise perplexing and retarding its movements. These were, however, avoided without any great difficulty, and the opposite shore having been reached in safety, the van escorting the prisoners, resumed its line of march. It had proceeded but a short distance, when the sergeant commanding the rear, brought intelligence of its being attacked, to col. Nelson. Having secured the prisoners (11 in number) with a sufficient guard, he hastened immediately to the scene of engagement. Upon his approach, the assailants desisted from their attack, with the exception of three, who continued the assault with great fury, until checked by the bayonet. One of these, *the vilest* of the vile, received a couple of severe wounds, believed at the time, to have been mortal; but upon examination, it was found that he was not likely to experience the fate so richly merited by his infamous life, and still more infamous conduct in this affray. Previously to the rencounter, he had, I learn, professed the utmost contempt of Georgia, her laws, her officers, denied her jurisdiction over this territory, and encouraged those who were inclined, to violate her recent enactments in relation thereto, with the protection of his *valorous* arm. In the practical demonstration of his prowess, he has learnt a lesson, which may hereafter be serviceable to himself, and a hint to all others who may be disposed to invade our rights or infringe our laws. Its good effects have already been experienced, for I understood, that no less than 70 of these desperate and abandoned wretches have suddenly disappeared from their former haunts in the settlements. Even before the occurrence of the affair at the Ford, individual members of the guard, when alone, had been insulted, and menaced in a manner that evidenced the most inveterate and rancorous feeling. Aware of their hostility, from what he too had seen, col. Nelson advised his men to a cautious and circumspect deportment whilst passing them, and to refrain from any expression or observations, in the most remote degree calculated to enrage or provoke them. In obedience to this order, the command were proceeding quietly and peaceably, when the outrageous abuse of this horde, elicited a reply from one of his men. In an instant, as if by pre-concert, the whole clan commenced gathering stones, billets of wood, and every species of missile, discharging them at the guard. It was with the utmost difficulty that they were restrained from returning this unexpected salutation with a volley of musketry—Again and again were their pieces levelled, whilst the often repeated, order "reserve your fires," alone prevented their discharge. Your excellency will discover in this attack, a plan previously arranged and digested with considerable military tact. They calculated that by engaging with the rear, that the front having charge of the prisoners, would be necessarily called to its relief, and that an opportunity would thus be presented of effecting their escape in the confusion which would ensue. The precaution of the commanding officer prevented the accomplishment of this design. Having failed in their attempt, they next sought his arrest by legal process, and accordingly a warrant was obtained, demanding the surrender of himself and command. Seeing the very improper purpose for which this writ was issued, he determined that it should not prevent him from doing his duty, and accordingly marched to Gainesville with his prisoners, where eight of them were committed for trial at the next court. Having thus gotten rid of his charge, he declared that it was neither his wish nor intention, whilst apprehending others for violating the law, to oppose any resistance to it himself; that the course he had pursued, was founded in a sense of duty; if in its discharge, he had done wrong, he was willing to submit himself to any tribunal having cognizance of his offence. The hue and cry against the guard for its conduct in this transaction, has spread far and wide, through the country. Falsehoods, accusing them of crimes of the most atrocious and aggravated character, are daily fabricated and circulated for the purpose of rendering them odious to the public. The motive for this is too palpable to be mistaken for a single moment. The mines under the protection given them, are no longer a source of profit and employment. Misrepresentation and calumny have busied themselves in exciting clamor; and clamor it is thought will effect the removal of the troops. The mines will then be left defenceless, and an opportunity again afforded them of renewing their depredations whilst impunity is secured them by their numbers. These are the calculations of the idle and the dissolute. These are their avowed objects, and really, sir, they have set at work systematically for their accomplishment. In my former letter, I said something about this class of people. I cannot now dismiss them, without expressing to your excellency my conviction, that there does not exist on earth, elsewhere, beings so vicious and so depraved. To me they seem to be predestinated and incorrigible, and that the punishments of this world are inadequate to their crimes. Yet, even, with these miscreants, when compelled to an intercourse, I have uniformly inculcated a respectful deportment, and I hope your excellency will believe that nothing has been done which the good of the country did not *imperiously* demand. This has been my constant aim, and every thing will be done having a tendency in the least degree towards its promotion.

The guard, notwithstanding their exposure, retain fine health. Twenty of them, under command of col. Nelson, left this on the 19th, for the lower mines, Sixes, Alatoona, &c. Daniel's will be again visited upon his return.

—

Col. Sanford to gov. Gilmer.

Agency at Scudder's, Jan. 29, 1831.

His excellency George R. Gilmer,

SIR—It is with feelings of the most unfeigned satisfaction, that I communicate to your excellency that the

command dispatched to the lower mines has returned to the encampment, without encountering any obstacle in its progress, or having had occasion, in any instance, for the exercise of its authority. The country through which their route lay was all quietness and submission, and their reception, if not welcome, has been, at least, friendly and respectful. I doubt not, but intelligence of the decisive and energetic conduct at the ford, has contributed mainly to this desirable result; and I hope its recollection, will still continue them in a course thus conducive to their happiness, and their welfare. I am aware, however, that whatever may be appearances, there is at this time, an extreme repugnance to our jurisdiction, and nothing, in my opinion, prevents its violent manifestation, but the paucity of their number, and the imbecility of their power.—Conscious of their own impotency, they look forward with hope and confidence to the supreme court, for an arrest of our proceedings upon these premises. They are still deluded with the belief of the success of their application, and that Georgia will be compelled to recede from the position she has assumed. Should, however, its decree be averse to their pretensions, the agony is over, "aye and forever." Their chieftains, rather than longer submit to our dominion, will look to a region, where they can without trouble or molestation exercise their own. This event will probably take place, happen what will, if Georgia be only true to herself. The operation of her laws is attended with daily increasing disquietude in their ranks, and with utter dismay in those of their counsellors.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS, &c.

In the legislature of New Jersey.

A majority of the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions of the legislature of Alabama, in relation to their confidence in the present administration of the general government, beg leave to report the following resolutions:—

Resolved by the council and general assembly of the state of New Jersey. That we remember with sentiments of gratitude, the distinguished services of general Andrew Jackson for his country, in the second struggle for the rights of liberty and independence; that we applaud the intelligence of the people who raised him to the highest office in the gift of a free nation; that upon a fair and full view of his official conduct, since he has been president of the U. States, we pronounce him to have answered our best expectations, and to have administered the government in accordance with the true republican principles of the national constitution; the rights of the several states of the union, and the liberties of the people. The policy of the nation we view at the present moment as established upon a firm and safe basis—prosperous at home, respected abroad—our agriculture is cherished—our manufacturers are protected—our commerce is extending—our national debt is rapidly approaching towards extinguishment. We have nothing to hope, and every thing to fear from a change of the present national administration. Our duty, our interest, our honor, and our affections, are alike united in the re-election of our present chief magistrate.

Resolved therefore, That we approve of the recommendations made by the republican members of the legislatures of New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Alabama and Illinois, of gen. Andrew Jackson, to fill the office of chief magistrate of the United States, for the next presidential term.

The minority of the committee to whom were referred the resolutions of the legislature of Alabama, beg leave to express their dissent from the report of the majority of that committee, and to offer the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That it is no part of the duty of the legislature to express any opinion with regard to the merits of presidential candidates—that the duty prescribed and the power given to the legislature by the constitution is simply "*to make laws,*" and not presidents; and that if the latter had been the object contemplated in the election of members of the legislature, instead of the former, it is manifest from the opinion of the people of New Jersey, as expressed on the 28th and 29th of December last, that the language of the majority of this house would have been very different from what it now is.

Resolved, That the course of policy pursued by the present executive, has served but to confirm the opinion which we have always entertained of his total incapacity to administer the affairs of the government.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the unnecessary and extravagant expenditure by the executive of more than $100,000 of the public money by recalling able and accomplished foreign ministers, for the purpose of supplying their places with political partizans, some of whom were totally unfit for the stations they were appointed to fill.

Resolved, That the dismission from office of honest and faithful officers, and particularly of revolutionary veterans, for no other reason, than that they preferred another candidate for the presidency, is an exercise of arbitrary power, destructive of the elective franchise, repugnant to the genius of our republican institutions, and utterly unworthy of the ruler of a free people.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the sentiment expressed by general Jackson in his letter to the Tennessee legislature, that the appointment of members of congress to important offices, tended to give to the executive an undue influence over the national legislature, which, if continued, will make corruption the order of the day, and cannot therefore but disapprove of his appointment, within the short period of twelve months, of more members of congress to office, than had ever before been appointed by any president during his whole term.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the appointment of an unprecedented and inordinate number of editors of newspapers, to important offices, as tending to gag the free expression of public opinion.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the wanton and gratuitous attack made by the president upon the bank of the United States, which has done so much for the country by restoring a sound currency and preventing the circulation of depreciated paper and notes of insolvent institutions.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the usurpation by the executive of the powers of the federal judiciary, by undertaking to determine, not only upon the construction of treaties, but upon their validity, and the withdrawal of that protection from the Indian tribes, which the United States, by her laws and treaties, was bound to give.

Resolved, That the public debt has not been extinguished as rapidly as it ought and might have been, had proper care and economy been used; for during the last year of the preceding administration, though the income of the national treasury was $66,000 less, the amount of national debt paid exceeds by $808,000, the amount paid during the 1st year of the present administration.

Resolved, that we concur in the opinion expressed by gen. Jackson previous to his election, "that rotation in office is essential to the preservation of the purity of republican principles," and we see no reason why he should be excepted from the operation of his own rule.

Resolved, Therefore, that the duty, the interest and the honor of the state of New Jersey, call loudly for the change of the present chief magistrate, and the election of a president more favorable to internal improvements and domestic manufactures, and to the preservation of our national faith with the Indian tribes.

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From the Annapolis Republican, Feb. 19.

At a meeting of the members of both branches of the legislature of Maryland, opposed to the policy of the present administration, convened by appointment in the hall of the house of delegates, on Thursday the 17th of February, 1831, gen. *James Thomas,* of the senate, was called to the chair, and gen. *Solomon Dickinson,* of the house of delegates, was appointed secretary: whereupon the following resolutions were submitted, considered and adopted nem. con.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all who love their country, to unite in strong endeavor, at the next presidential election, to deliver it from the hands of men who have threatened, assailed, and greatly endangered all that is valuable and venerable in our institutions.

Resolved, That it is expedient that a national convention be held, to which the people of all the states shall

be invited to send delegates, in which their will can be authentically ascertained, and that concert of action produced, which is essential to the success of our cause.

Resolved, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to all persons in this state, opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, to elect, in such manner and at such time as they may deem convenient, one delegate from each congressional district, to meet in general convention in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday of December next—and that this meeting will appoint two delegates—one from the eastern and one from the western shore, to attend the said convention.

Resolved, That our brethren of other states, who with us deprecate the re-election of Andrew Jackson, be, and they are hereby invited to meet in general convention, at Baltimore, on the second Monday of December next by delegates equal in number to the electors of president to which their states are respectively entitled, in order that after full consultation, the convention may present as candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, statesmen the best established in public confidence, and calculated to promote our common object, the safety and welfare of the country.

Joseph J. Merrick, esq. for the western, and general *Solomon Dickinson*, for the eastern shore, were then appointed delegates to the national convention.

And having ordered that the foregoing resolutions and proceedings be published in the Maryland Republican, and other friendly prints, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES THOMAS, *chairman.*
SOLOMON DICKINSON, *secretary.*

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—2d SESSION.

SENATE.

February 25. On motion of Mr. *Poindexter*, it was

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform the senate whether the appropriations of money heretofore made for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Ohio and Mississippi, commencing at Louisville, in the state of Kentucky, have been faithfully and beneficially applied to those objects, whether the obstructions to the passage of steamboats and other craft on said rivers have been removed, and if so, at what places, to what extent, and what sum has been expended on such works of improvement, respectively; and also, whether the superintendent employed to expend said appropriations for the purposes aforesaid, has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the department, from which he received his appointment. [Referred on the 28th.]

Mr. *Benton* laid before the senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the powers conferred on congress by the states to lay and collect duties, and to regulate commerce, are distinct and inconvertible powers, aiming at different objects, and requiring different forms of legislative action; the levying power being confined to imports, and chiefly intended to raise revenue; the regulating power being directed to exports, and solely intended to procure favorable terms for the admission of the ships and products of the states.

2. That the power to lay and collect duties on imports was solicited by the founders of the present federal government, and granted by the states, for the express purpose of paying the public debt, and with the solemn and reiterated assurance that the duties levied for that purpose should cease the moment the debt was paid; which assurance was given in answer to objections from the states, and to quiet the apprehensions expressed by some of them, that the grant of power to congress to raise revenue from the commerce of the states, without limitation of time, or quantity, and without accountability to them for its expenditure, might render congress independent of the states, and endanger their liberties and prosperity.

3. That the public debt will, (probably), be paid off in the year 1834, and the amount of about twelve millions of dollars of revenue will then be subject to abolition, and ought to be abolished, according to the agreement of the parties at the establishment of the present federal government, and in conformity to the present actual condition and interest of the states.

4. That an abolition of twelve millions of duties will be a relief to the people of from about sixteen millions of taxes, (estimating the retail merchants' advance upon the duties of one-third), and that the said abolition may be made without diminishing the protection due to any essential branch or pursuit of domestic industry, and with manifest advantage to most of them.

5. That for the purpose of enabling congress to determine with entire safety to every interest, and with full satisfaction to the public mind, what branches and pursuits of domestic industry may be entitled to protection and ought to be guarded from the injurious effects of foreign competition, a joint committee of the senate and house of representatives ought to be appointed to take the examinations of practical men, (producers, consumers and importers), in all doubtful cases, and to report their evidence to the two houses of congress.

6. That the said committee ought to be appointed at the commencement of the next stated session.

7. That the power to regulate foreign commerce was granted to congress by the states, for the express and sole purpose of enabling congress to obtain and secure, favorable markets abroad for the exports of their states, and favorable terms for the admission of their ships; and, to effect these objects by establishing an equitable system of commercial reciprocity, discrimination and relation, which should measure back to every foreign nation the same degree of favor, or dislavor, which itself measured out to the commerce and navigation of the United States.

8. That the power to regulate foreign commerce, although one of the first of the enumerated powers of the constitution, and the enduring cause of its adoption, has never yet been exercised by congress.

9. That the approaching extinction of the public debt, and consequent obligation to abolish, and advantage in abolishing, about twelve millions of annual revenue, will enable the United States to receive a large portion of her foreign commerce, say, the one-half thereof, free of duty; and that the fair principles of a just reciprocity, the dictates of obvious policy, justice to the states, and the constitutional duty of the federal government, already too long deferred, will require this government to demand equivalents from all nations which may wish to be admitted to a participation in the enjoyment of this great amount of free and unrestricted trade.

10. That the free importation of the following articles, (among others), may be admitted into the United States without compromising the prosperity of any branch, or pursuit of domestic industry, and with manifest advantage to most of them, namely: linens, silks, wines, coffee, cocoa, worsted stuff goods, several descriptions of woollens; several qualities of fine cottons, several kinds of spirits, &c. &c.

11. That the free importation of the said articles ought to be offered to all nations which shall grant equivalent advantages to the commerce and navigation of the United States, and will receive the products of their industry, namely, fish, furs, lumber, naval stores, beef, bacon, pork, grain, flour, rice, cotton, tobacco, live stock, manufactures of cotton, leather, wool and silk, butter and cheese, soap and candles, hats, glass and gunpowder, lead, shot and sugar, spirits made of grain and molasses, &c. &c. or some adequate proportion thereof, either free of duty, or upon payment of moderate and reasonable duties to be agreed upon in treaties, and to continue for a term of years; and to no other nations whatever.

12. That there is nothing in existing treaty stipulations with foreign powers to prevent the regulation of our commerce upon the foregoing principles.

13. That all commercial nations will find it to their advantage to regulate their commerce with the United States on these principles, as, in doing so, they will substitute a fair and liberal trade for a trade of vexations, oppressions, restrictions, and smuggling; will obtain provisions for subsistence and materials for manufactures on cheaper terms and more abundantly; will promote their own exports; will increase their revenue, by increasing consumption and diminishing smuggling; and in refusing to do so, will draw great injury upon themselves in the loss which will ensue of several great branches of their trade with the United States.

14. That the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation of the United States would be greatly benefited by regulating foreign trade on the foregoing principles; first, by getting rid of oppressive duties upon the staple productions of the U. States in foreign markets; secondly, by lowering at home the price of many articles of comfort or necessity, imported from abroad.

15. That the safest and most satisfactory mode of regulating foreign commerce on these principles, would be by combining the action of the legislative and treaty making powers, congress fixing, by law or joint resolution, the articles on which duties may be abolished, and the executive negotiating with foreign nations for the grant of equivalents.

16. That, to be in readiness to carry this system of regulating foreign commerce into effect at the extinction of the public debt, it be necessary for congress to designate the articles for abolition of duty at the next stated session.

February 28. The senate being called to order—

Mr. *Hendricks* rose and said, it becomes, Mr. President, my painful duty to announce to the senate the death of my respected colleague. He departed this life on Saturday evening last at 10 o'clock. His services in this body have been faithful and uninterrupted for the last fifteen years. They have been honorable to himself, and useful to his country, but man go'th to his long home, and with him these services have terminated in the meridian of life. He had indeed lived to see his early associates in the business of this house, retire to other spheres of life, or like himself, pass silently into the grave; yet his friends might reasonably have hoped and expected for him, a longer period of usefulness and distinction. On an occurrence like the present, and especially standing as I do in the midst of a circle so intimately acquainted with the deceased, it will not be expected of me to pronounce his eulogy; but I can speak, and I may be permitted to speak in the language of early and well-tried personal friendship of one highly prized, not only by myself but by the state he has so long had the honor to represent, of an individual idolized by almost every circle in which he ever moved. He was a bold and fearless politician, warm and generous in his feelings. He had a heart that responded to every advance of sympathy and benevolence; a heart formed for the most ardent attachments. Open and undisguised, the prominent traits of his character were always before the world; but a long period of familiar acquaintance, could only develope the ardor, the devotion, and the value of his friendship. For such an associate, it may well be permitted us to mourn, and well assured am I, that in paying these last honors to his memory, we are but giving expression to the feelings of every member of the senate. His society I have enjoyed when he was in health. In sickness I have frequently been near him, and endeavored to sooth his hours of anguish and distress, and I had an opportunity of watching with intense anxiety, and great solicitude, the last moments of his life.

Mr. *Burnet* then submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the hon. JAMES NOBLE, deceased, which will take place at half past 11 o'clock this day, and that the senate will attend the same; and that notice of this event be given to the house of representatives.

The *chair* stated that, under the circumstances of the case, upon being yesterday informed of the death of the late senator from Indiana, he had appointed a committee of arrangement, and pall bearers; and hoped the course he had pursued would not be disapproved of.

Mr. *Burnet* then submitted the following resolutions; which were adopted.

Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of the hon. *James Noble*, deceased, their late associate, will go into mourning for him for one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape round the left arm.

Resolved, unanimously That as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the hon. *James Noble*, the senate do now adjourn.

[The body of the deceased was then brought into the chamber of the senate, and placed in front of the secretary's desk. Soon after which, the house of representatives, preceded by their speaker and clerk, together with their sergeant at arms, entered the chamber and were immediately followed by the president of the United States, the heads of departments, and the judges of the supreme court, who respectively took the seats prepared for them. The chaplain to the senate, (the rev. Mr. *Johns*), then rose and delivered an eloquent and very impressive address, which was followed by a fervent prayer by the rev. Mr. *Gurley*, the chaplain to the house. A procession was then formed, and proceeded to the East Branch burial ground, where the remains of the deceased were solemnly interred.]

March 2. The following resolutions, yesterday submitted by Mr. *Benton*, were considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to communicate to the senate, at the commencement of the next stated session of congress, the annual amounts of money paid for drawbacks, premiums, or bounties, on the exportation of fish, beef, and pork, and for allowances to fishing vessels, since the year 1789; also the annual amounts of fish, beef, bacon and pork, exported; with a report of the cases, if any, in which frauds have been detected in drawing money from the treasury on account of said drawbacks, premiums, bounties and allowances.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the senate, at the commencement of the next stated session of congress, a detailed and classified statement of all the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, which were imported into the U. States for the last commercial year preceding the statement, so as to show the amount, in value, of each article imported, the rate of duty, if any, to which it is subject, and the amount and quantity of nett revenue derived from each.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be collected and reported to the senate, at the commencement of the next stated session of congress, the most authentic information which can be obtained of the number and names of the American citizens who have been killed and robbed while engaged in the fur trade, or the inland trade to Mexico, since the late war with Great Britain; the amount of the robberies committed, and at what places, and by what tribes. Also, the number of persons who annually engage in the fur trade, and inland trade to Mexico; the amount of capital employed, and the annual amount of the proceeds in furs, robes, peltries, money, &c. Also, the disadvantages, if any, which these branches of trade labor under, and the means for their relief and protection.

March 3. Mr. *Livingston*, of Louisiana, said, it would be remembered that on the last day of the last session, he had laid on the table a bill to establish a system of penal law, with the avowed intention of submitting it to the consideration of the senate at this session. The time occupied by the trial of the impeachment, during the beginning, and the extraordinary press of business during the remainder of the session, concurred with other circumstances in preventing him from bringing it up.—Among them was a proposition for appointing commissioners to frame a code of laws for the district of Columbia; for that part of which relating to penal law this system forms an important point. That proposition having, within a few days, failed, Mr. Livingston said he would now, in pursuance of notice given on a former day, move for leave to bring in his bill. It was his intention, had time permitted, to have developed the principles of the bill, some of which would be found extremely important. Under present circumstances, he would confine himself to saying that it laid down general principles applicable to the subject, provided for the cases of those general acts which ought to be punished under the powers vested in the general government, in whatever part of the United States they may be committed, and those which may be committed in places under the exclusive jurisdition of the United States, including of course the District of Columbia—that it accurately defined all offences, provided as well for their prevention as their punishment—includes a complete system of procedure—a code of prison dis-

cipline, and a book of definitions explaining all the technical words, used in every part of the system. He would mention two important features in the plan—the one was, providing by positive law for defining and punishing offences against the laws of nations, and among them some which had hitherto been left without any sanction; such as offences against that law which regulated in modern times, the conduct of civilized nations with respect to each other in time of war as well as of peace. As these were entirely new, Mr. L. said he wished, when the document was put in the hands of the senators, they would pay particular attention to its provisions, as well to one most important principle which pervades the whole—THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF DEATH. To this he invited the senators to give a most serious reflection, that they might be prepared to meet the discussion which he should think it a duty to invite at the next session.

Having been prevented by the reasons which he had mentioned, from explaining the provisions of the system in an address to the senate, he would supply it by an introductory report which would be delivered to the members of both houses, together with the system. Mr. L. then moved for leave to bring in the bill, which was granted.

Mr. *Robbins* said that he held a document on the subject of the abolition of the punishment of death, which he thought would be very useful to the senate in forming an opinion on that subject. It consisted of extracts from reports made to the legislature of Louisiana by the senator from that state, which had been lately published in Pennsylvania. He moved that it might be printed, which was ordered.

On motion of Mr. *Woodbury*, the senate then went into executive business, and sat with closed doors till 4 o'clock, when they took a recess till six.

In the evening session, except in the consideration of executive business, nothing was done, except to interchange messages with the house of representatives and the president, as usual—and to adjourn *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 26. The following were the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill authorising a subscription to certain old documents proposed to be published by Messrs. Gales and Seaton. They will be required for reference.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Barbour, Barringer, Bartley, Bates, Baylor, Beekman, Buchanan, Burges, Butman, Cahoon, Chilton, Clark, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Craig, Crane, Crockett, Creighton, Crowninshield, John Davis, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Drayton, Dudley, Duncan, Dwight, Eager, Ellsworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Finch, Forward, Gilmore, Grennell, Gurley, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ingersoll Johns, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kincaid, Leiper, Letcher, Martindale, Mercer, Mitchell, Muhlenburg, Pearce, Pierson, Ramsay, Randolph, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Wm. B. Shepard, Semmes, Sill, Ambrose Spencer, Stanberry, Sterigere, Henry R. Storrs, Wm. L. Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taliaferro, Taylor, Test, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Verplanck, Vinton, Washington, Wayne, Whittlesey, Camp. P. White, E. D. White, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Wingate, Young—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angel, Armstrong, Barnwell, James Blair, John Blair, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Broadhead, Brown, Cambreleng, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Coleman, Conner, Crawford, Crocheron, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Desha, De Witt, Draper, Earll, Findlay, Ford, Foster, Fry, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Halsey, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Holland, Hoffman, Howard, Hubbard, Ihrie, W. W. Irvin, Isacks, Jarvis, Cave Johnson, Kennon, Perkins King, Adam King, Lamar, Lea, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Loyall, Lumpkin, Magee, Thomas Maxwell, McCreery, McCoy, McDuffie, McIntire, Miller, Nuckolls, Overton, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, Russel, Sanford, A H. Shepperd, Shields, Speight, Richard Spencer, Standefer, Stephens, Wiley Thompson, J. Thomson, Trezvant, Tucker, Weeks, Wickliffe, Yancey—92.

The following is a copy of the bill as it passed both houses—

Be it enacted, &c. That the clerk of the house of representatives be, and he hereby is, authorised and directed to subscribe for seven hundred and fifty copies of the compilation of congressional documents, proposed to be published by Gales and Seaton: *Provided*, That the documents shall be selected under the direction of the secretary of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives: *And provided also*, That the price paid for the printing of the said copies shall be at a rate not exceeding that of the price paid to the printer of congress for printing the documents of the houses.

Having in page 470, of the last volume, copied the sketch of the debate referred to in the following note—it is inserted in justice to Mr. Carson.

House of representatives, March 1, 1831.

Messrs. *Gales & Seaton*: In the report of the debate upon the "bill making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions at the mouths of certain rivers," &c. published in your country paper of Thursday last, and previously in your daily paper, my colleague [Mr. *Barringer*] is made to say, "he had voted with his colleague (meaning myself) on these appropriations heretofore; they were for objects annually provided for by congress, his colleague had voted for them, &c." It is due to myself to state, that my colleague did not say so in his speech delivered, nor could he say so, because I never did vote for such a bill. Upon seeing the first report of the debate, I went to my colleague, and he perfectly concurred with me in my recollection of what he said, and he intended to have corrected the report before it was transferred to your country paper. As my colleague has not done so (owing no doubt to the press of business, which caused it to escape his memory) I hope that you will insert this in your paper, because, as the report now stands, it places me in a very unfair position before the public. Respectfully,

SAMUEL P. CARSON.

Thursday, March 3. Among the proceedings of this day were the following:

Mr. *Mercer* moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to renew and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as piracy, under the law of nations, by the consent of the civilized world.

The house having consented to entertain the motion by the requisite number of votes (two-thirds) necessary to suspend a rule;

The question was then taken on agreeing to the said resolution, and decided as follows:

[The yeas were 118—it is hardly worth while to repeat them. The *nays* were—

Messrs. Alexander, Barbour, Barnwell, James Blair, Bouldin, Carson, Daniel, W. R. Davis, Desha, Dudley, Foster, Gaither, Hall, Haynes, Hinds, C. Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Loyall, Nuckolls, Overton, Patton, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, Speight, Wiley Thompson, Trezvant, Wickliffe, Wilde, Yancey—32.

So the resolve was agreed to.

Mr. *McDuffie* being temporarily in the chair—

Mr. *Carson* rose and said—Mr. Speaker: The house of representatives of the twenty-first congress, have met for the last time, and when we separate to-day, many of us will have parted to meet no more forever. My heart admonishes me that this is a fit occasion for us to offer up all our animosities upon the altar of peace, kindness, and good will. In rising, sir, to perform a last act of legislative duty upon this occasion, I do it the more willingly, and with the more pleasure, because, while it is an act of justice, it is an act of friendship.

I ask leave to introduce the following resolution, which I hope will be unanimously received and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be presented to the honorable *Andrew Stevenson*, speaker, for the dignity, impartiality, promptitude, and ability, with which he has discharged the duties of the chair, during the present session.

In the evening session, after the business had been concluded, and the motion for final adjournment carried,

Mr. *Speaker* rose, and addressed the house as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I receive with sentiments of profound respect and grateful feeling the renewed expression of your approbation and confidence in my administration of the arduous duties of this high office. The character and power of this house; the rank which it holds in the eyes of the world; the deep and abiding confidence of the nation in the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of its representatives, must ever render the approbation or censure of this house a matter of no ordinary importance to those who fill high places of public trust and confidence. This station, justly esteemed among the first in distinction and honor, has always been regarded not only as one of elevated character, but of severe responsibility

and labor, and of extreme delicacy. In discharging its arduous and multifarious duties, no man can hope to free himself from error, or to give unqualified or universal satisfaction. In times, even, of profound tranquility and repose, to please every one cannot, and ought not, to be expected. Amid the storms of political and party excitements, it would be idle and vain to expect it. My path here for the last four years, has not been strewed with roses. I have had, as you well know, my full share of responsibility, embarrassment, and toil. I can say, however, with truth, that I have endeavored to meet your expectations by a zealous devotion of my time, and even my health, to your service, and by a faithful and independent discharge of my public duty. This, gentlemen, was all that I promised when I received this high appointment at your hands; and in laying it down I feel a proud consciousness that I have redeemed my pledge; and if the trust has not been ably, it has, at least, been honestly discharged. During the entire period of my service, and under all the agitations of the times, it has been my peculiar good fortune and pleasure to receive, in an almost unexampled manner, the kindness and support of the members of this house; and in proof of it I may be permitted to remark, I hope without vanity, that in all the numerous and important decisions which I have been called upon to pronounce from this chair, but one has ever been reversed by the judgment of the house, and that under circumstances which can cause me no regret. Can I, then, feel otherwise than gratified and flattered cheered and consoled, by this renewed and distinguished evidence of your confidence and favor? I receive it, gentlemen, in the spirit in which it has been offered; I cherish it in my heart. It is the highest and the only reward that I either sought or expected; and I shall cherish it through life with feelings of the deepest respect, and the most affectionate gratitude. God grant that you may long live to serve and benefit your country, and enjoy its undiminished confidence, and, in bidding you an affectionate, and, perhaps, last farewell, accept, I pray you, my cordial and best wishes for your individual health, prosperity, and happiness.

He then declared the house to be adjourned *sine die.*

A very crowded auditory, both of ladies and gentlemen, filled the hall, in addition to the members of the house, but the profoundest stillness prevailed during the delivery of the valedictory, which, added to the effect of the speaker's very strong emotion, rendered his eloquent address exceedingly impressive.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

IN SENATE MARCH 3, 1831.

On motion of Mr. *Chambers*, the 17th joint rule was suspended for this day, so far as respects those bills which have passed both houses, or require for their final passage an assent only to amendment.

Post office department.

Mr. *Clayton*, from the select committee appointed on the 15th December last, to inquire into the present state of the post office department, made a report, enumerating certain papers, which the committee were instructed to have printed, but making no comments upon them; the printing was ordered.

Mr. *Chambers* presented the following memorial from Abraham Bradley, late assistant postmaster general.

To the honorable the senate of the United States.

The memorial of Abraham Bradley, late assistant post master general, most respectfully represents—

That after his removal from office, he, as is well known to the senate, presented to the president of the United States a letter, in which, among other things, he stated that Mr. Barry, the present post master general, had made an extra allowance to Mr. Harrall, a mail contractor, and to others, as this memorialist conceived *without warrant of law.*

A copy of this letter having been called for, was presented by this memorialist to the present select committee of the senate, on the post office department.

During the last session of congress, a call was made on that department, at the instance of one of the senators from Ohio, for information relative to the extra allowances which had been made to mail contractors.

The response of the department to that call was submitted to the view of this memorialist as containing matters in which he was deeply concerned. Upon examining it to ascertain if his recollection of Harrall's case was correct, he was unmeasurably astonished to find that the extra allowance was there charged *to have been made by him*, acting as post master general. It was evident that the documents had been originally different, that an erasure had been made, and the name of this memorialist inserted. Induced by this to examine further, he found that *forty-nine* cases of extra allowance were in that document charged to have been made by him. *Thirty-six* of these were similar to the case of Harrall: the original document had been mutilated, and the name of A. Bradley, jr. acting as post master general, carefully inserted.

This memorialist called the attention of the committee to these circumstances, as evidence of an attempt to impeach his testimony, and to load his official conduct with opprobrium, being public documentary proof from the books of the department, that he had squandered the public funds during the few days he had acted as post master general, between the 10th of March, when Mr. McLean left the office, and the 5th of April, when Mr. Barry came into it, and that, in order to screen himself, he had charged these things on the latter gentleman. The committee kindly authorised a sub-committee to accompany this memorialist to the department yesterday, the 28th instant, to ascertain whether his statements were correct. Your memorialist confidently appeals to those gentlemen, in support of the fact, that it satisfactorily appeared to them, that in this case of Harrall's as well as in every other case but one in which an erasure had been made, Mr. Barry was originally and properly charged; and that it was there asserted that these erasures had been made *by mistake*, and his name inserted *by mistake.* The gentlemen had not time to pursue their inquiry, and no examination was made into those cases originally charged to your memorialist.

In whatever manner these mutilations of the original document may have occurred, and these false amendments to it made *by mistake* or not, the effect may be, if it goes to the world, to injure, if not to destroy a reputation upon which your memorialist, after nearly forty years public service, must mainly rely for support. The senate has, as he has been informed, directed this report to be printed.

If this should be done, and it should with all its falsehoods and injurious tendency be spread before the people under the sanction of the senate of the United States, your memorialist submits that great injustice must necessarily follow to him. He therefore prays that such order may be taken by the senate as will secure his right, and especially preserve the reputation which documents published by the authority of the senate should always possess. And your memorialist, as in duty bound, &c.

ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

March 1, 1831.

Mr. *Chambers* moved that the order for the printing of the report referred to be rescinded.

Mr. *Grundy* thought the better course would be—the right way to do justice—to print the report, and subjoin to it the memorial of Mr. Bradley, and the testimony of Messrs. Brown, Suter, et al.

Mr. *Clayton*, chairman of the select committee to whom those documents had been referred, rose and observed that they were very voluminous, purporting to be answers to the resolution of the senate of the 14th April last, which directed the postmaster general to report "copies of all existing contracts made by him or his pre-"decessors in office, on which allowances have been "made for additional services; designating in each case, "how much and what additional service has been per-"formed, and by whom it was required, and designating "also what sum has been allowed in each case for such "additional service, *and by whom it was allowed.*" The answer to this call was kept back until about the 10th of last month. During the debate which occurred here on the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee, among other things then said, I complained of this delay as an evidence of a design to baffle inquiry into the concerns of the department; and after that, the report called for in April, 1830, came in. It was first referred to the standing committee on the post office, although I prayed for its reference to the select committee, to whom unquestionably, as we now see, it properly belonged.

The standing committee, without examination, as we must suppose, recommended it to be printed, and the senate ordered it to be printed. After this, and about a week since, it was referred to the select committee. They examined it, and have ascertained that in *thirty-six cases* of extra allowance to contractors scattered through these documents, embracing some of the grossest violations of the law in granting away the public money to mail contractors, the allowances have been falsely set down as having been made by Abraham Bradley, as acting, or assisting postmaster general, when, in these very cases, the allowances were actually made by the present postmaster general: and for the truth of this I refer to the deposition of Mr. Bradley, those of the clerks in the department, and the report itself of the postmaster general in answer to the call, all now on the table before you, as well as to the statements of the senators from Maine and Tennessee, (Messrs. *Holmes* and *Grundy*), who went to the department as a sub-committee, by our directions, to ascertain the facts. These documents in each of these cases, exhibit to your eye palpable erasures, where the name of "William T. Barry, postmaster general," has been rubbed out, and that of "Abraham Bradley, acting postmaster general," inserted. The result of the examination was, that Mr. Barry's name was originally written down on the documents as the person who made the allowances, according to the truth—that the name of Mr. Bradley was afterwards inserted, and now stands in each of these thirty-six cases, which, call them falsehoods, errors, or what you please, certainly misrepresent the fact. Then it is also necessary to state, that the letter of Abraham Bradley to the president, which was read in the debate here on the resolution of the senator from Tennessee, charging Mr. Barry with gross violation of the law in some of these cases (particularly in the case of the South Carolina contract) was written more than a year ago, and shortly after his removal from office; that this letter had been sworn to by Mr. Bradley in the committee, and that the tendency of this falsification of the documents, if undetected, was to convict Mr. Bradley of swearing falsely, who in saying, on his oath, that the postmaster general made the allowances, stated the exact truth. Sir, I have bestowed much attention on these papers, and I do not undertake to say, that these are all the misrepresentations contained in them. They are enough, however, to induce the senate, both in justice to its own character, and the reputation of an excellent citizen and an innocent man, to refuse to give any publicity to documents which all can see, and all now admit to be spurious and mutilated. If they be printed, even with the evidence which proves them false, still injustice may possibly result from it: for it will appear to the world, that the senate had some confidence in these papers; and it may happen that those who shall hereafter read the calumny will not, among such a mass of papers, also advert to the refutation of it. At the time these papers were sent in, Bradley was a witness against the department, and under examination before the committee. All here know what an effort was made in public discussion to impeach his veracity, and I trust all will now admit how entirely that effort failed. But I will not stop to inquire into the motives of those who directed those alterations to be made. With motives we have now nothing to do. But the *fact* is incontrovertible, that these documents are unworthy of credit. It is therefore unworthy of the senate to publish them, and I hope the order for their publication, made in an unguarded moment, may be rescinded.

Mr. *Holmes* said—Mr. President, having been selected by the committee as a sub-committee with the senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) to go to the department, examine the books, and ascertain what was the truth, we took with us the witness under examination, and proceeded to the general post office. We took also *the abstract* of allowances, now before the senate. This abstract was obtained by a call made on the 14th of April last, made by a senator from Ohio, (Mr. Burnet), requiring among other things, information on extra allowances made to contractors, and for what additional services, that the senate might compare the value of the service with the compensation. The answer to this call did not come to the senate until the 10th February of this session, near nine months. It was referred to the committee on the post office, &c. and by them returned to the senate on the 22d, and ordered to be printed; and was then referred to the committee of inquiry. It was voluminous and exceedingly confused; but some members of the committee discovered at once that it must be *erroneous* to say the least. The fact is, that Mr. McLean left the department about the 10th March, 1829—that Mr. A. Bradley, the senior assistant, was then the acting post master general, as *locum tenens*, from that time, until 7th April, less than four weeks. Still, within that time, additional allowances appeared by this "abstract" to have been made, of about $42,000. Upon examining this "abstract" it appeared, moreover, that there had been thirty-six erasures, and A. Bradly's name inserted. The allowance to Harrall appeared the most extraordinary. This was a case of *erasure*. It seems that Bradley had, on the 17th October, 1829, in a letter to the president, among other things charged Mr. Barry with *prodigality*, and had instanced this allowance to Harrall. Harrall's contract was for carrying the mail from Georgetown to Charleston, South Carolina, for 6,000 dollars, and the extra allowance was 1,992 dollars, about 33 per cent.; and the cause alleged was two hours expedition; the law allowing only a *pro rata* addition, which would have been about 8 per cent. if the two hours expedition had been required. But here was another error in the abstract, the expedition required being only one and a half hours.

This extravagance, which Bradley in his letter to the president, had charged upon Barry, and *had before the committee verified by his oath*, Barry had, in an *official communication*, charged back upon Bradley. The reputation of these two gentlemen seemed, therefore, to be so deeply involved, that it became the duty of the committee to ascertain how the fact was, and the sub-committee was accordingly appointed.

In pursuance of this appointment, we proceeded to the department; Mr. Barry was not there; we inquired of Mr. Gardner, the assistant and others, for the persons who made out the "abstracts," and Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas were introduced, and, after a preliminary examination, were sworn and testified. We recurred to the erasures, and asked what was erased to make the blanks which were filled by Mr. Bradley's name? They answered, Mr. Barry's and Mr. McLean's, but chiefly Mr. Barry's. Why were Messrs. McLean and Barry's names first inserted? Because they supposed it was right; but Mr. *Brown*, by order of the postmaster general, as he said, had determined otherwise, and directed this rule: to take the leger and look at the account of the contractor which was adjusted for each quarter, and if the credit of the allowance at the end of the quarter is carried into Bradley's time, charge the allowance to him. It appeared that the account with Harrall was adjusted and balanced to the end of the quarter, to wit: the first of April; and, as Bradley was then acting postmaster general, this allowance was consequently charged to him. I inquired if this quarter's account was adjusted and balanced at the time it bears date?—The answer was no; and not, probably, until June. Whether, if the allowance had been made between the first of April, (the end of the quarter), and June, the time of actul adjustment, it would have been carried to Harrall's credit in that quarter? The answer was that it would. Don't you, then, we asked, see the fallacy of your rule in proving who was the postmaster general who made the allowance? Your quarter closed on the first of April, and Bradley's functions ceased on the 7th, and your adjustment of the quarter was made on the first of June. If this allowance had been made any time between the 7th April and 1st of June, and you had carired it back to the 1st of April, don't you see that you fix on Bradley an allowance made by Barry? Bring your *original entry*; where, concerning this allowance, you first put pen to paper, no matter what is the name of the book or the document. They brought "the cash book;" there the allowance was stated, and the time for which it was made, but not when the *decision* was made. But I perceived, in a small note in red ink, "see letter of 13th April." I demanded the letter, and it was brought; and, behold, it was a letter of *Phineas Bradley* to Mr. Harrall, six days after Abraham's functions had ceased,

stating that the postmaster general, (Barry) had examined his claim for extra compensation, and had directed him to pass the sum of $1,992 50, per ann. to his credit, as extra allowance. Here the thing was settled. The charge of Bradley to the president of Barry's extra allowance, was true; the attempt in Barry's official report to shoulder it off on Bradley was entirely defeated. The assistant postmaster general, Gardner, and chief clerk, Brown, were forced to admit *the error*, and that *the rule* which had fixed about $40,000 of allowances upon Bradley, took these allowances from McLean, but chiefly from Barry, where they in fact belonged, and charged them upon Bradley, where they did not belong. It was strange, indeed, that this abstract should have been, at first, made out correctly, and that McLean's and Barry's names should have been improperly erased and Bradley's improperly inserted. Now, it is not to be presumed that charges so grave as those presented by Bradley to the president of the United States in his letter of the 17th of October, were never communicated to the postmaster general. Mr. Bradley had been an assistant postmaster general full thirty years, and, in all that time, had maintained an irreproachable character. He had been removed without being permitted to know the cause. One of the charges, (to wit: prodigality), which he prefers against the postmaster general, Barry, is attempted to be shouldered off on him. This the witness declares on oath was the act of Barry himself, and proves it in the way I have stated.

"The depositions of Brown, Dundas, Taylor, Suter and Gardner, admit the misrepresentation in this "abstract;" but "it is *an innocent mistake.*" It may be so, and we wish, in all charity, that we had better grouds to presume it. This abstract is neither an original record, nor a copy from any record. It states briefly in each case, the amount of the contract, the name of the contractor, the amount of the extra allowance, and for what time. It is neither an extract or abstract from any record or document. It is rather a compilation of these facts from the letters, the cash-book, and the ledger. It seems singular that there is no direct record *of the time when these allowances were granted.* But nevertheless, it happened in this case that the subordinate officers found no difficulty in ascertaining which postmaster general did make the allowances; and nothing but the *rule* promulgated by Mr. O. B. Brown, changed the right into a wrong. Now, it would seem that a rule so utterly fallacious as this, would operate sometimes *for* and sometimes *against* Mr. Bradley; but this, (strange to tell), operated in every case against him, and fixed upon him the most numerous and extravagant extra allowances, that were ever made in twice that distance of time. Considering, therefore, that Mr. Barry had been, long before this, presented to the president for extravagance in these allowances, that his answer to a call from the senate had been altered, by *erasures*, so as to remove this charge from him and to fix it on Bradley; that the falsity of the official document had been detected and acknowledged by the officers who have the chief management of the department, it is for the public to decide whether such errors in such a department, which combine to destroy the fair fame of a worthy and highly distinguished citizen, are to be ascribed to gross ignorance or base design.

From all the evidence which we obtained from the department, it would seem that in less than four weeks, Mr. Bradley is made to have given extra allowances in 47 cases, in thirty-six of which Mr. McLean and Barry were rightly charged, but their names were erased, and Bradley's wrongfully inserted. It appears further, that though the call as to these extra allowances, which was made nine months before it was answered, extended also to the reasons, or considerations for them, yet in a very few instances has the reason or consideration been given; and in some it is found that it has been erroneously given. In this very case of Harrall, all that is pretended to have been gained for this $1,992 per annum, is expediting two hours in twenty-four, which, upon inquiry, turns out to be but an hour and a half. In the short time that this mass of matter has been before us, we have discovered enough to convince me that this mutilated, mangled perverted document never ought to go to the public with the sanction of the senate. The senator from Tennessee suggests that the petition and this document may both be published But the committee know that the petition is true and the document is not. Shall we, then, give currency to official slander against a citizen who has served you near forty years with distinguished ability and stern integrity? If his faithful services could not save him from a relentless proscription, but that he must be cast upon the world in the evening of his days, pennyless, and without employ, surely we will not give currency to that which, if true, would consign him to infamy, but which we know to be a gross fabrication. If you will consent to adopt a resolution, directing the printer to enclose *the erasures in brackets*, and insert this resolution in a note at the bottom of each page which shall contain an erasure, the antidote would then go with the poison, and no harm would be done. But, as it is, I protest against such injustice.

Mr. *Grundy* remarked, that he should not oppose the adoption of the resolution. He never could see any public utility in either obtaining or printing the abstracts; and if any member supposed that injustice would be inflicted on any one, he should be still less inclined to have them printed. He was one of the members of the committee who examined this subject at the general post office, and believed no improper conclusion could be drawn. If the abstracts, the memorial of Mr. Bradley, and the depositions of Mr. Brown, Mr. Suter, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas, were printed together, the whole truth of the case would then be presented, and no imputation would be thrown on any one. Mr. Bradley alleged that certain extra allowances, purported by the abstracts to have been made by him, which were not made by him, but it should be noticed, that there was no evidence that these allowances were not properly made. It was only material to investigate the matter, because Mr. Bradley had stated in his letter to the president that major Barry had made one or more of them. It was a matter touching Mr. Bradley's veracity, which it was deemed proper should be put upon the true ground. Mr. G. was desirous that full justice should be done to Mr. Bradley, but protested against the effort which seemed to have for its object the inculpation of the post office department in the transaction alluded to, and a reference to the depositions of the witnesses before named would entirely free the department from all censure.

It was required by the resolution, that the department should state, not only all extra allowances made, but the officers by whom made. The clerks, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas, were directed by Mr. Brown, the chief clerk, to proceed with the work. Mr. Brown was detained from the office by sickness. In the execution of the business it was discovered that the books of the office, from its commencement, contained nothing showing by whom extra allowances had been made, but the dates of the entries; and Mr. Dundas had gone on to state the extra allowances as made by Mr. McLean up to the day of his resignation, and from that period as made wholly by major Barry. After he had proceeded in this way for some time, a question arose as to its correctness, and it was agreed by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dundas to take the opinion of Mr. Brown upon the subject, on which they differed in opinion. They stated to him the principle of difference *without reference to any particular case*, (as sworn to by Mr. Taylor.) Mr. Brown was of opinion that the criterion would be, to take from the books the dates of the first entries for the payment of extra allowances, and charge the making of these to the postmaster general then in office; and to state all allowances made by postmaster general McLean up to the day of his resignation, and all allowances as made by Mr. Bradley, who was by law acting postmaster general, up to the day Mr. Barry was sworn into office, and to Mr. Barry all allowances made from that day subsequently. This was the rule adopted, and in conformity with it the name of Mr. Barry was erased in several instances, and Mr. Bradley's inserted, before the report was completed. This was the whole of the matter; the original books and documents all stand fair and unaltered, and he could see no ground of imputation against any one. That *some* of these alterations in the abstract which those clerks were making were erroneously made, no one doubted. Mr. Brown stated it in his deposition, and taking all the depositions mentioned,

it is explained in the most satisfactory manner. It arose from the rule or principle on which the books have at all times been kept; and the abstracts were taken from the books as kept, and from the entries actually made under Mr. Bradley, and from no intention to do injustice to any one. Mr. *Grundy* was himself convinced that perfect accuracy could not be arrived at, as to the persons making the extra allowances, from an inspection of the books of the department. It might be done possibly by an examination of the correspondence in each case; but that would be almost endless labor, and five months would not have been sufficient to examine the necessary letters and documents. He would unite with gentlemen in voting to suspend the printing, but protested against any interference being drawn even to the prejudice of the department from the transactions which were called in question.

Mr. *Clayton* said, he wished the gentleman from Tennessee, when he expressed his opinion that others believed no fraud was intended by the erasures, had confined himself to what he knew or had better reason to believe, than he had condescended to name. The other members of the committee would think for themselves, and had not made that gentleman their organ to express any opinion on this subject. He said, he understood the gentleman to say, by way of excuse for these mutilated documents; that in some of the cases, Mr. McLean had made the allowances. Sir, an inspection of the evidence will show that, in nearly all, if not in every case, the reverse is the fact. The select committee this morning reported on the affairs of the department, and the depositions and papers to shew this which have all been ordered to be printed, are referred to in, and form a part of the report. Among these is a communication from Mr. McLean, in which he informs the committee that Mr. Bradley never made an allowance while he was in the office of postmaster general. But, sir, there is yet another reason why these documents should not be printed. They are entirely evasive of the resolution of the senate. In a majority of all the cases of extra compensation set forth in them, they do not state the "additional service" to be performed, and which was the consideration for the allowance. They are now spread on the secretary's table, and you may see that they do not constitute, without the contracts, even an appology for an answer to the requisition made by the senate. Generally, they do not give the length of the routes, or of the time in which they were to be performed—but leave you to refer to the contracts themselves, which it is not proposed to print. And in one case, where the excuse for the extra allowance is set down to be an increase of expedition, by carrying the mail through two hours sooner, the proof, as you will see by the depositions, is, that it was to be carried through only one hour and a half sooner than before the extra compensation was allowed. The law explicitly directs that the extra allowance shall be regulated by the original contract, and apportioned according to the increase of duty to be performed. To determine the propriety of the allowance, the additional service must be distinctly stated; and as this has not been done in most of the cases, the documents, without reference to the contracts, shewing nothing, are not worth the cost of printing. But it is enough now to say that the senate will not deliberately give publicity to what they know to be untrue.

Mr. *Grundy* hoped he had not mistaken the object of the motion now before the senate. He had thought it was with a view to do justice to Mr. Bradley; so far he was willing to go; but let it be understood that he did not acquiesce in any denunciation of the officers of the post office department. It was true Mr. Barry's name had been erased, and Mr. Bradley's substituted in its place; but the clerks tell us it was a mistake—that it was innocently done. He did not understand that the answer of the postmaster general to the resolution of the senate was evasive: he had not been able to give so full an answer as was desirable, perhaps, but at the next session it might be obtained. He knew that Mr. Bradley was charged with paying money, which he should not have been, but he also knew that it resulted from an innocent mistake of young clerks.

Mr. *Chambers* said, he had yielded the floor to afford other senators an opportunity to explain their views. It was now proper to explain the objects of the memorial. It was no part of his duty to go into the proofs upon the subject, to shew that the present postmaster general has *wilfully* and *corruptly* made an allegation injurious to the reputation of the memorialist; or that *erasures* of Mr. Barry's name, and *interlineations* of Mr. Bradley's, now admitted to have been made at the department, were made *fraudulently* and *corruptly*. His object required no such course, and therefore he did not pursue it.

Mr. Bradley has stated and sworn, that the extra allowances mentioned in the memorial, were made by Mr. Barry, and had made this fact the foundation of a charge prefered against Mr. Barry to the president of the U. S. Mr. Barry's report, bearing the authority of his official station and his signature, asserts that the extra allowances were made by Mr. Bradley. It therefore charges the statement and affidavit of the memorialist to be false. It is now admitted on all hands, and conclusively proved by an examination of the books of the department, that the allowances were made by the present postmaster general, Mr. Barry, and not by Mr. Bradley, and that the name of Mr. Barry, originally and properly inserted in the abstract alluded to, has been erased, and the name of Mr. Bradley substituted: and it is therefore conceded, that the representation given by Mr. Bradley is true, and that given by the report of Mr. Barry, the postmaster general, false. This false report has been ordered by the senate to be printed. The memorialist asks a suspension of this order. This, sir, said Mr. C. is the history of this singular affair. The question for consideration is, whether the senate will contribute their aid to circulate a falsehood, and thereby make itself auxiliary to the distribution of a charge, now admitted to be utterly untrue, deeply offensive to the character of a man who has grown grey in useful service to his country, and who has attained an honorable old age in the midst of active life without reproach to his integrity. As a citizen of the same state, he had asked his protection: it had cheerfully been accorded, and he was happy to believe no member of the senate would withhold a vote now become necessary to preserve an innocent man from an unmerited and unfounded imputation.

The question was then put on suspending the printing, and determined in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

LIST OF ACTS OF CONGRESS,

Passed at the second session of the twenty-first congress, which terminated on the 3d day of March, 1831.

An act to incorporate an insurance company of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

For the relief of certain insolvent debtors to the U. States.

For the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia.

To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

To ascertain and mark the line between the state of Alabama and the territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

To authorise the extension, construction, and use, of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road into and within the District of Columbia.

For making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the military service for the year 1831.

To authorise the secretary of war to purchase an additional quantity of land for the fortifications at fort Washington on the Potomac.

Making appropriations for certain fortifications during the year 1831.

Making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

For the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise.

Making appropriations for the public buildings.

Making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys

Making a provision for a subscription to a compilation of congressional documents.

To provide for the punishment of offences in cutting, destroying, or removing live oak, and other timber or trees, reserved for naval purposes.

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places.

For carrying into effect certain treaties.

Declaratory of the law concerning contempts of courts.

Making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1831.

To establish a land office in the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the completion and support of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

For closing certain accounts and making appropriations for arrearages in the Indian department.

To provide hereafter for the payment of $6,000 annually to the Seneca Indians, and for other purposes.

To change the time of holding the rule term of the circuit court for the district of West Tennessee.

To authorise the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States.

To extend the act, entitled "an act for further extending the power of the judges of the superior court of the territory of Arkansas, under the act of the 26th of May, 1824," and for other purposes.

To alter the time of holding the district courts of the United States for the districts of Maine and Illinois, and the northern district of Alabama.

To authorise the secretary of state to issue a patent to John Powell.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the convention between the United States and his majesty the king of Denmark, of the 28th March, 1830, and for the distribution among such claimants, of the sums to be paid by the Danish government to that of the United States, according to the stipulation of such convention.

To extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the territory of Arkansas.

To amend the act for taking the fifth census.

Making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensioners.

For the sale of lands in the state of Illinois, reserved for the use of salt springs on the Vermilion river, in that state.

To repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances.

To amend and consolidate the acts concerning copy rights.

Making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys.

For the further compensation of the marshal of the disirict of Rhode Island.

To authorise the state of Illinois to surrender a township of land, granting to said state for a seminary of learning, and to locate other lands in lieu thereof.

To rectify the mistake in the name of William Turney, an invalid pensioner.

Granting a pension to Martin Miller.

For the relief of certain holders of certificates, issued in lieu of lands injured by earthquakes in Missouri.

To authoriae the territory of Florida to open a canal through the public lands, between Chipola river and St. Andrew's bay, in West Florida.

To extend the patent of Samuel Browning for a further period of fourteen years.

To extend the patent of John Adamson for a further period of fourteen years.

Concerning vesaels employed in the whale fishery.

For the relief of John Culbertson, and to provide an Interpreter for the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Louisiana.

To create the office of surveyor of the public lands for the state of Louisiana.

Confirming the claim of John B. Toulmin to a lot in the city of Mobile.

Confirming the selections heretofore made of lands for the construction of the Michigan road, in the state of Indiana.

To authorise the executor of Stephen Tippett to locate a tract of land in the state of Louisiana.

For the continuation of the Cumberland road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

To establish ports of delivery at Port Ponchartrain and Delaware city.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties (an annual bill for 1830.)

Granting a quantity of land to the territory of Arkansas, for the erection of a public building at the seat of government of said territory.

To repeal the act to establish the district of Blakely.

Declaring the assent of congress to an act of the general assembly of Ohio, hereinafter recited, (being "an act for the preservation and repair of the United States' Road.")

Authorising the sale of a tract of land therein mentioned, (in the Cincinnati district.)

Making appropriation for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties (an annual bill for 1831.)

To amend an act entitled "an act to provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same."

To authorise the transportation of merchandise by land, or by water, with the benefit of debenture.

For the benefit of schools in Lawrence county, Mass.

Concerning the town and village commons in Missouri.

Supplemental to an act passed on 31st March, 1830, entitled, "an act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of lands of the U. States."

To amend the act, entitled "an act to quiet the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the state of Ohio," approved 26th May, 1830.

To authorise the secretary of the navy to make compensation to the heirs of Taliaferro Livingston and Francis W. Armstrong, for the maintenance of fifteen Africans illegally imported into the United States.

To amend an act, entitled "an act to provide for paying to the states of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, three per centum of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same."

To incorporate Saint Vincent asylum, within the District of Columbia.

To alter and amend "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and the Olive.

Making provision for the compensation of witnesses and payment of other expenses attending the trial of the impeachment of James H. Peck.

To amend the act "granting certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the state of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved the 23d day of May, 1828.

To authorise the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians, on Rock river.

Respecting the jurisdiction of certain district courts (extending the jurisdiction of the courts for the northern district of New York, western district of Pennsylvania, districts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama—so as to be the same with that of the circuit courts of the United States, in all cases, except appeals and writs of error.)

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act for the relief of the citizens of Shawneetown; of James Monroe; of William Clower; of Clarissa B. Harrison; of Ch. Bechtler; of Richard Smith and William Pearse the 2d, of Bristol, Rhode Island; of Daniel Jackson and Lucius M. Higgins, of Newbern, N. C.; of William T. Carroll, clerk of the supreme court of the United States; of the legal representatives of Edward Moore, deceased; of Matthias Roll; of Percis Lovely; of Simeon C. Whittier; of Lucien Harper; of George Johnston: of Joseph E. Sprague; of Ebenezer Robbins; of Beverly Chew, the heirs of William Emerson, deceased, and the heirs of Edward Lorraine, deceased; of Henry Becker; of Samuel Nowell; of Jonathan Crocker; of Jacob N. Cardoza; of Woodson Wren, of Mississippi;

of Hugh Barnes; of Peters and Pond; of John Daly, late of Canada; of Antoine Dequindre, and the legal representatives of Louis Dequindre; of William B. Matthews, trustee; of the legal representatives of Daniel McIntire; of Benjamin S. Smoot, of Alabama; of Duval and Carnes; of brevet major Riley, and lieutenants Brook and Seawright; of Nathaniel Cheever and others; of William Delzell, of Ohio; of James Belger; of Peter Cleer, of Maryland; of John Nicholson; of the legal representatives of P. C. Walker and J. P. Walker, deceased, and of Joseph Walker, of the state of Mississippi; of Thomas Porter, of Indiana; of James Sprague; of Aaron Fitzgerald; of Thomas Fitzgerald; of William Burris, of Mississippi; of William Smith, administrator of John Taylor, deceased; of the legal representatives of general Moses Hazen; of James Thomas, late quartermaster general of the army of the United States; of Joseph S. Cannon; of Samuel Coburn, of the state of Mississippi: of George B. Dameron and William Houze, of Mississippi; of James Hogland; of John Gouch and other Canadian refugees; of John Nicks.

Resolution directing a subscription to seventy copies of Peters' Condensed Reports of decisions in the supreme court of the United States.

Authorising the transmission of papers, by mail, relating to the fifth census.

THE "CALHOUN CORRESPONDENCE."

To the editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

Sir: I enclose to you for publication, my letter to major Hamilton, referred to in Mr. Crawford's letter to me of the 30th April, 1830, which last forms so prominent a place in the recent address of the vice president to the people of the United States. Had I believed this letter of any importance to Mr. Calhoun, it would have been voluntarily communicated to him, after the receipt of his answer of the 1st of June to my letter to him of the 31st May. I give it to the public, not because my opinion of it is changed, but because Mr. Calhoun, in his letter to the president, of the 20th of August, 1830, after my offer to furnish him with a copy of it, if he desired it, reiterates the opinion that it ought to have been shown to him. This communication to major Hamilton was made without inquiry into his motives for asking it. Certainly no hostility to Mr. Calhoun was imagined, nor is it perceived how the facts stated could, of themselves, be in any way injurious to him. Major Hamilton's character was to me a sufficient guarantee that the information requested was not sought for any unworthy purpose.

A word or two of explanation, in the further agency I have had in this affair, is justly due to Mr. Crawford. I heard nothing of my correspondence with major Hamilton, and the subject was scarcely thought of until during last winter that gentleman came to the senate chamber, and requested me to give to the president, if not improper in my judgment, the information I had given to him. I asked if he had not my letter. He answered that he had. I then said, Mr. Crawford spoke to me, and speaks to every body, of this affair with the same indifference that he does of any other incident in his political life. I am sure he does not care what you do with the letter. You may give the president a copy of it.

Major Hamilton declined doing this from a motive of delicacy. He stated that he had conversed, or corresponded, I do not recollect which, with Mr. Calhoun on this subject, and that the statements of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Calhoun did not agree. He was, therefore, unwilling to interfere, further than to comply with the president's wish in asking of me the information.

On this statement, I was determined not to give the information without Mr. Crawford's express assent. The information was no longer a matter of indifference, and I did not choose to give it to the president without apprising Mr. Crawford that he and Mr. Calhoun differed in their account of the transaction, and without submitting to him my statement of our conversation for correction, if it was, in any respect, erroneous. I obtained for that purpose, and enclosed to him a copy of my letter to major Hamilton. His answer is before the public. I found, to my surprise, that I had erred in repeating what he had said, and to avoid the possibility of any other mistake, I deemed it safest to send to the president a copy of my letter to major H. and Mr. Crawford's letter to me. In making this communication, from respect to the personal delicacy of major H., his name was kept out of view.

Justice to Mr. Crawford demands the publication of his letter to Mr. Calhoun. Having received from him a copy of it, shortly after it was written, I have submitted it to the inspection of some of those in whose judgment I know he reposes implicit confidence; and as they coincide with me in the opinion I have expressed, I send it to you for immediate insertion in your paper. It is for Mr. Crawford, and for him only, to decide whether any thing more is necessary for his justification. I have found myself very unexpectedly compelled to say any thing about this transaction, and trust that none of those who are interested in it, will find it necessary to introduce my name into the further discussion of it.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Georgetown, Feb. 19, 1831.

From Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.

Milledgeville, Feb. 8th, 1828.

Dear sir: Our friend Mr. Crawford was at this place a few hours yesterday on private business. I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter, dated Savannah, January 25th. I had a long conversation with Mr. Crawford, and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagements did not permit you to pay him a passing visit. By his authority I stated in reply to your inquiry, that at a meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain in consequence of gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the secretary of the war department, submitted to, and urged upon the president the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying general Jackson. Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that gen. J. had performed too much public service to be treated as a younger or subaltern officer might, without shocking public opinion. Mr. Adams spoke with great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the general throughout, vehemently urging the president to make the cause of the general that of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced by the president's obvious embarrassment, Mr. Crawford interposed in the discussion, and suggested that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards the general, as the question for which the cabinet was convened did not require it. They were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair; the conduct of the general was a matter exclusively between the general and his own government, in which, however, Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle. The subject was then disposed of and was not renewed.

Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question to Mr. Monroe; an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, that gen. J. would be either arrested or censured by the president. With great respect, I am, dear sir, yours,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Maj. *James Hamilton, New York.*

Mr. Crawford to Mr. Calhoun.

Woodlawn, 2nd Oct. 1830.

Sir: Since the adjournment of congress, the copy of a letter from you to the president containing eleven sheets, has been placed in my hands. The object of this labored essay is to prove that a statement contained in a letter from me to the hon. John Forsyth, of the senate of the United States, is incorrect. If there was no evidence but that which is contained in that essay, I should not be afraid of convincing every rational and unprejudiced mind that my statement to Mr. Forsyth is substantially correct.

In the brief comment which I intend to make upon your essay of eleven sheets, I propose to avoid the example you have set them in three things, viz: I shall not begin by depreciating the official dignity and weight of character of the person I address; when I meet with a fact that I cannot frankly and distinctly deny, I will not attempt to prove a negative by argument; and I shall not falsely and hypocritically profess a forbearance which I do not feel.

I shall first notice your observations upon the disclosure of the secrets of the cabinet, which you say is the first that has occurred, at least in this country. Do you really believe this assertion, Mr. Calhoun? How did the written opinions of Messrs. Jefferson and Hamilton, on the first bank bill, ever see the light? How were the facts and circumstances which preceded and accompanied the removal of Edmund Randolph from the state department, by general Washington, disclosed and made known to the public? If your assertion be true, those facts and circumstances would, at this moment, be buried in Egyptian darkness. While a cabinet is in existence and its usefulness liable to be impaired, reason and common sense point out the propriety of keeping its proceedings secret. But after the cabinet no longer exists, when its usefulness cannot be impaired by the disclosure of its proceedings, neither reason, common sense, nor patriotism, requires that those proceedings should be shrouded in impenetrable darkness. The acts of such a cabinet become history, and the nation has the same right to a knowledge of them, that it has to any other historical fact. It is presumed that all nations have entertained this opinion and have acted upon it. Whence the secret history of cabinets, the most despotic in Europe. Hence the history of the house of Stuart, by Charles James Fox, which discloses the most secret intercourse between Charles the II, and the French minister, by which it was proven that Charles was a pensioner of Louis the XIV. king of France, and had secretly engaged to re-establish popery in England. Yet in the face of all these facts, you dare to presume upon the ignorance of the distinguished person you were addressing, so far as to insinuate that such disclosures had never been made in any country, but certainly not in the republic.

The next thing which I shall observe is, the manner in which you attempt to obtain evidence to controvert my statement to Mr. Forsyth. That statement contained one prominent and distinct fact; every thing else in that statement was secondary and collateral to that fact. It was reasonable, in controverting that statement, that you should have sought to obtain evidence to controvert that fact. You apply to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt for evidence. But of what? Not of the principal fact, but of secondary collateral matter.—The omission to appeal to Mr. Monroe whether you made the proposition ascribed to you in my letter to Mr. Forsyth, is strong presumptive evidence that you believed his answer would confirm my statement. You remembered the excitement which your proposition produced in the mind and upon the feelings of the president, and did not dare to ask him any question tending to revive his recollection of that propo-

sition. The different manner in which you approach the president and Mr. Wirt, even upon the collateral secondary fact upon which you do venture to interrogate them, proceeds from the same fact that made you avoid interrogating them upon the principal fact. When you make the inquiry of Mr. Wirt, you enclose him such an extract from my letter as informs him of the nature of the evidence you are in search of, because, I presume you believed, that extract would not tend to refresh his memory, or relied implicitly upon Mr. Wirt's disposition to give such evidence as you desired from him. But you were apprehensive that the same extract sent to Mr. Monroe might refresh his memory and enable him to give such an answer as would not suit your views. The extract of my letter sent to Mr. Wirt described facts and circumstances in which Mr. Monroe was a principal actor. It was therefore deemed unsafe to submit them to him. The excitement produced upon the president was so manifest that you did not believe it could have escaped the attention of Mr. Wirt; you therefore believed it unsafe to interrogate him as to your proposition personally affecting general Jackson. Mr. Monroe says not a word tending to show that the confidential letter was not produced and read in the cabinet, which was not suggested by Mr. Wirt. Every tyro in the science of law, will tell you that it is a rule of evidence that one affirmative witness outweighs many negatives; but although you were at the bar several years, it is possible your law learning never ascended so high. I might safely rest the case here; but I will produce one affirmative witness in support of the accuracy of the statement, opposed as it is by Mr. Wirt's negative statement. The hon. Benjamin W. Crowninshield, in a letter dated 26th July, 1830, says, "you ask if I recollect, while in the council of the cabinet, of a letter written by general Jackson to the president Monroe? I do recollect of a conversation about a private letter which Mr. Calhoun, I believe, asked for, and the president said he had not got it, but upon examination found he had it. This letter contained information and opinions respecting Spain and her colony, the Floridas; but the particulars I cannot now undertake to say or state correctly. I remember, I think, your stating that the circumstances then spoken of, did fully explain gen. Jackson's conduct during the campaign. I remember too, that Mr. Calhoun was severe upon the conduct of the general, but the words particularly spoken have slipped my recollection." Now, sir, what do you think of the negative statement of Mr. Wirt? Do you think it now so very certain that that letter was not produced and read in the cabinet upon which your memory is so distinct? Do you not, on the contrary, feel convinced of having attempted to pass off a falsehood upon the president of the United States?

The main fact contained in my statement is not denied directly or indirectly in your elaborate essay. But a negative is attempted by argument. And what kind of an argument is offered? Why, that "it would be to rate his (your) understanding very low to suppose that an officer under our laws could be punished without arrest and trial." Sir, I rate any man's understanding very low who acts with a total disregard to principle. It is true, that in addition to the argument you add, that to say you did not propose to arrest general Jackson, but that he should be punished or reprehended in some form or other, is absurd on its face. What need is there for arrest and trial preparatory to reprimand? But is it indeed true that a military officer cannot be punished without arrest and trial? Was not the disapprobation in the case of the Seminole war a punishment? I think general Jackson must have felt it to be such. I should have opposed it, if I had seen any way of placing the government in the right as to Spain; without disavowing the principal events of the Seminole war.

If you are not satisfied with the evidence of Mr. Crowninshield, Mr. Adams, in a letter dated 30th July, 1830, says: "The main point upon which it was urged that gen. Jackson should be brought to trial was, that he had violated his orders by taking St. Marks and Pensacola." It is true that Mr. Adams does not say by whom it was urged to bring general Jackson to trial; but you know well that there was no proposition made in the cabinet affecting general Jackson personally, but what was made by yourself. If you deny this, I will obtain the necessary explanation from Mr. Adams. It may be proper to state, that the two letters from Messrs. Adams and Crowninshield, are the only communications I have received from them since my departure from Washington, and they are in reply to the only letters I have written to them since the aforesaid period. There has been as little sympathy, either individual or political, between those gentlemen and me as between them and you, and in fact much less between Mr. Adams and myself than between him and you; at least before the coalition between him and Clay. In fact, before that event, my impression was, that from the time your name was put down for the presidency, you favored the cause of Mr. Adams. And the fact that all his electors voted for you as vice president,* and that you suffered his printer to become proprietor of the press you had established in Washington for the express purpose of vilifying my character and lauding yours, without stipulating that it should not be wielded against general Jackson, go far to establish the fact. I have now done with your argumentative denial and the negative evidence of Mr. Wirt, backed by your *distinct recollection*.

I shall now take some notice of your attacks upon me, which with the exception of Mr. McDuffie's letter, are all argumentative, and principally founded upon that letter.

For the present I shall say nothing about that letter or the reasoning founded upon it. You express much forbearance towards me, because you say I have been unfortunate. What do you mean by unfortunate? If you mean that I have much bodily affliction you are right, but, thank God, those afflictions are past, and I am now, and have been for more than three years, in the enjoyment of vigorous, uninterrupted health. But if by unfortunate, you mean that I was not elected president in 1824-5. I must beg leave to dissent from the truth of that assertion. I am conscious of being less unfortunate than you were. You, after obtruding your name upon the nation as a candidate for the presidency, in a manner until then unknown, and I trust will never be repeated, and conducted yourself in the same unprecedented manner while your name was permitted to be in, were put down by the state of Pennsylvania, upon which you affected to rely for success. My name was put up by my friends for the same office, and by them was kept up, notwithstanding my bodily afflictions, till the election was consummated in the house of representatives in February, 1825. No man in the nation was better pleased at my exclusion than I was; for I then verily believed, and I do now believe, that had I been elected, my remains would now be reposing in the national burying ground, near the eastern branch of the Potomac. I was therefore far from considering myself unfortunate in the result of the election in the house of representatives.

Your forbearance towards me has been affected, because you believed you could more effectually injure me. I request that hereafter, if you should have occasion to write or speak of me, you will not again feign a forbearance you do not feel.

You affect to lament that my friends did not interfere and prevent my meddling with this matter. I make no doubt that you would have been very glad to have been spared the trouble of making so elaborate a comment upon a letter of three pages. I make no doubt that you dislike the idea of being exposed and stripped of the covert you have been enjoying under the president's wings, by means of falsehood and misrepresentation. You assert that my suspicion that you wrote, or caused to be written, the letter which was published in a Nashville Gazette, is without foundation. A man who knows as well as I do, the small weight to which any assertion of yours is entitled, in a matter where your interest leads you to disregard the truth, must have other evidence than your assertion, to remove even a suspicion. You ask why not charge Mr. Adams with having written, or caused that letter to be written? The answer is easy and conclusive. That letter contained two falsehoods—one intended to injure me; the other intended to benefit you; and that which was for your benefit, taking from Mr. Adams half the credit of defending gen. Jackson, and giving it to you. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that Mr. Adams was disposed to injure me, no one will, I think, suppose that he would voluntarily ascribe half the merits of his own actions to the man who was the most strenuous opposer of his wishes. If the intrinsic evidence of the letter fixes it upon you and not upon Mr. Adams, subsequent events strongly corroborate the inference deducible from the contents of the published letter. During the whole of the presidential canvass of '23, '24, I have no recollection of any act of Mr. Adams tending to vilify me; but *you know*, that you set up the Washington Republican, in Washington, for the express purpose of vilifying my reputation, and had the effrontery and shamelessness to cause it to be published by a clerk in the department, whose tenure of office was your will. The facts which I have stated will exonerate Mr. Adams from the charge of having any concern with the Nashville letter, and fix that charge upon you in the estimation of reasonable men, your denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

You place great stress upon the conduct of gentlemen in congress, whom you assert to be my friends. This is what might be expected from a man of your loose principles, or rather no principles. My friends in congress were men who would have been insulted, had any man, however elevated, approached them in the language of entreaty and persuasion. I never did, and never would, if I were to live a thousand years, interfere with a man who was acting under the obligations of an oath, to persuade or entreat him to act contrary to the convictions of his own judgment; and if I were such member, and any man, however elevated he might be, were to interfere with me by way of entreaty or persuasion, I should feel myself insulted, and should certainly insult the person so interfering. The only conversation I recollect ever to have participated in with a members of congress, in reference to the foregoing subject, was with Mr. Cobb, at my own house in the presence of Mr. Macon, of N. C. In that conversation I supported general Jackson's right to put An-

*Mr. Crowninshield has since acknowledged that he was not present, and we hereto annex his letter—See page 50 of the published correspondence:

Washington, Jan. 30, 1831.

Dear sir—My recollection having been called to a letter received from the hon. W. H. Crawford in July, 1830, wherein he asks my attention to "circumstances that transpired during the cabinet deliberations on the events of the Seminole war," and my reply thereto: It is proper for me to state, that I answered Mr. Crawford as though he alluded to transactions which took place while I was in Mr. Monroe's cabinet; but since my arrival here this session, I learn, for the first time, that the cabinet meeting alluded to by Mr. Crawford, was held after I retired from the cabinet, I left Washington in company with president Monroe and yourself, for Norfolk, by the way of Annapolis, on the 28th May, 1818. Now, sir, I do not pretend to know one word of what was said or done at any subsequent meeting—and I do therefore disclaim and say that my letter in answer to Mr. Crawford must not be interpreted so as to affirm or deny any cabinet transactions which took place after I left the cabinet.

It is difficult for me to account how I could have blended other things, so as to connect them with events of which I could know nothing. It is a long time since those things occurred, and memory is treacherous; and that, I beg you to believe, is the only reason of the misapprehension on my part. I am, with high consideration, your obedient servant.

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

brister to death. Mr. Macon, I believe, was convinced; but I am not certain that Mr. Cobb was. That gentleman acted in concert with Mr. Clay in the part he acted in the discussion upon the Seminole war. Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Lacock were men of high character and experience, and leant upon no person. Mr. Eppes made a speech in favor of the report which was intended to be made, and was, in consequence, placed on the committee in place of Mr. Forsyth. I wonder you had not discovered, that he too was a particular friend of mine.

You say that, as it appears from Mr. McDuffie's letter, I had no scruples about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet, I had it in my power to change the opinions of my friends, by disclosing the contents of the confidential letter. No person who had a proper regard for the feelings or character of Mr. Monroe, could make use of that letter; for it was manifestly written under the impression that Mr. Monroe was capable of that duplicity which would connive at the execution of a measure, and disavow it after it was executed. I must confess, had I been president, I should not have been flattered by its reception. If I had, as you erroneously represent me, been little scrupulous about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet, which is positively denied, notwithstanding Mr. McDuffie's statement, I should have made no use of that letter, and this from respect to Mr. Monroe's feelings and character.

In the whole course of my life, I have been as much in the habit of uttering my opinions and stating facts, as they were known to me, when made proper by time and place, that when I am charged, after any lapse of time, with having uttered opinions or made statements of facts, I do not hesitate to admit such opinions were uttered, or statement of facts made, if the opinions correspond with those I entertained, or with the knowledge of facts I then possessed; but when I am charged with uttering opinions I never entertained, or with making statement of facts, inconsistent with my knowledge of them at the time they are alleged to have been made, or under circumstances not rendering the disclosure proper, I have as little hesitation in declaring the charge false. Applying this rule to Mr. McDuffie's letter, I have no hesitation in saying he is mistaken in every part of it. I can account for his mistake, in the first part of his statement. In my letter to Mr. Forsyth I state that, previous to Mr. Monroe's return to the city, you, in a private conversation with me, stated your determination to pursue the course in the cabinet you did, and that I approved of it. Mr. McDuffie has applied this conversation to the cabinet deliberations, and has made me a proof of your proposition unfriendly to general Jackson, which I aver is untrue, and you yourself know it to be untrue. At the time of this private conversation, I had never seen the orders under which general Jackson acted, nor any of his despatches, nor heard of the confidential letter. I relied upon the accuracy of your representations, and according to them general Jackson appeared clearly in the wrong, and I did not hesitate to tell you I thought you in the right. At the time I visited Georgia, I have no recollection that general Jackson had adopted any measures to forestal public opinion, and thereby to anticipate the decision of the administration; nor have I at this moment any recollection of the existence of any such measure. If none such existed, and I believe none existed, then it is utterly impossible that I should have expressed myself as Mr. McDuffie makes me. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying, the whole of Mr. McDuffie's statement is a mistake. I say nothing of the motives of Mr. McDuffie in making the statement, because I do not know them; but this I will say, that Mr. McDuffie has, upon a former occasion, shown a willingness to injure and asperse me. It is somewhat doubtful for what purpose Mr. McDuffie's statement was obtained, as his statement has no direct bearing upon the facts stated in my letter to Mr. Forsyth. It appears to me on reflection, that the principal object in obtaining it, was to impeach my veracity. If that was the object, I have no fear of the result, where he and I are known. To give you a Rowland for your Oliver read the enclosed extract of the letter of captain Ross. I know nothing of the correctness of his statement, farther than that he made the statement to me in substance, before he left Washington, and further added, that he communicated his impression to a military officer residing in Washington, and attached to the war department who told him that was no matter of surprise; that the officers attached to the department had made that discovery before. I have left the name of the officer a blank, as I was unwilling to involve him in a controversy with you, without his consent.

You say that the decision of the cabinet was unanimously agreed to. This I believe to be untrue, and I believe you knew it to be untrue at the time you wrote it. My reasons are the following:—The cabinet deliberations commenced on Tuesday morning, and on Friday evening all the questions which had been discussed were, I thought, decided, and Mr. Adams directed to draft a note to the Spanish minister, conformable to those decisions. I intended to set off for Georgia on Sunday morning, and in order to prepare the department for my absence, I was busily employed in office, when about one or two o'clock, I received a note from the president, requiring my attendance. When I entered, the greatest part of Mr. Adams' note had been rejected, and the remainder was shortly after, and he was directed to draft another note pursuant to the decision which had been made.—The next morning I set off for Georgia. Mr. Adams' letter which is now before me contains a repetition of the arguments he used in the cabinet; and in the letter he informs me, that the exposition which appeared in the Intelligencer, was not written by him. From all these facts, I think it is fairly inferable, that Mr. Adams did not agree to the decision of the cabinet, and that you must have known it; for it is clear that he did not agree to it on Saturday; and it is highly improbable that any arguments should have been urged to convince him, after he had been twice directed to draft his note in conformity to the decisions which had been previously made.

You dwell with much stress upon the lapse of time since those deliberations, and seem to be unconscious that the same lapse of time applies to all your certificates, negative and affirmative.

You seem to repose full confidence on Mr. McDuffie's recollection, although it was of a casual conversation, not likely to make the same impression upon the mind as the facts contained in my letter to Mr. Forsyth. You even refer to your recollection of a very trivial fact which you say happened during the next session of congress. I have now a letter before me, dated in October, 1821, in which I state to you, that you had a short time before informed me, that your memory could not be relied upon as to facts.—You wrote me a letter the next day, in which you did not controvert that fact; yet, now after a lapse of twelve years, you rely upon your memory for a very trivial fact; viz: your application to see that private confidential letter, because you had received some hints about it, and you believed from some of my friends. Do you not perceive some inconsistency in your essay? You had just censured me for not using this letter, and then insinuate that I had used it, as you seem to think I ought to have used it. In truth I do not believe one word of your insinuation, nor do I believe *you do*, for the reasons I have already stated; I know I never made use of it. But you insinuate that I made disclosures of the secrets of the cabinet to the editor of a newspaper in Milledgeville, because general Clarke suspected it, and because I never denied it. I never knew that I was charged with it except in general Clarke's book, and there the evidence offered in support of it was so ridiculous, that no person, less ignorant and malignant than general Clarke, would have paid the least attention to it. Besides, if I had denied that charge, and not gone through his book, and denied every charge in it, however ridiculous, it would have been alleged by you and your co-laborers, that the charges not denied were admitted. But, sir, since you renew the charge, I give it the most unqualified denial. The editor of the paper alluded to, said in my presence, that he had been informed that it had been proposed in the cabinet to arrest general Jackson. I simply replied, that no such proposition had been made in the cabinet.

Let us apply your own rule to you, and see how you will stand the test of your own reasoning. A Charleston paper of last March stated, that you had been charged with participation in the Ninian Edward's plot against my reputation. Have you ever denied this charge?

Again; you have been charged in the South Carolina papers with being a nullifyer. Mr. Gales has denied this for you; but have you denied it yourself? Have you ever considered the ridiculous figure you may cut in the sequel, if this nullification advances much farther?

In 1816, you were among the foremost in avowing the expediency and right of protecting domestic manufactures. Now your disciples deny the right, and propose to nullify an act of congress, founded upon the principle of protection. You may depend upon it, if you and your friends should proceed so far as to incur the guilt, and suffer the punishment of treason and unsuccessful rebellion you will meet with no sympathy among the sister states.

I have said that Mr. Wirt's negative statement is the only evidence you have in support of your negative assertion, that the confidential letter was not produced and read in the cabinet.—For proof of this, read the enclosed extract of Mr. Monroe's letter, by which it will be seen that, having no reliance upon his own recollection, he applied to Mr. Wirt for information, and he candidly and very properly adds, "still, as the question turns on memory alone, Mr. Wirt, as well as I, may be mistaken, and in regard to me, as I was sick in bed when I received the letter, that presumption is the more probable."

You appear to boast of the services you rendered general Jackson in his utmost need. What those services were you have not condescended to state in your very elaborate essay. Nor have I heard them hinted at before. Perhaps your meritorious services were in entreating and persuading members of congress to approve acts that you deemed worthy of punishment when deliberating in the cabinet. I will, however, not dwell upon this topic. If you satisfy the president that you rendered him essential service, I have no objection that you should be rewarded for it.—What I object to is, you should be rewarded for ascribing to me your own acts.

You say that to place general Jackson's defence upon the confidential letter, is to do him an injury, and that he in his reports never rested it upon that ground. Whether this be true or not, I have no means of judging. But, in the course of the subsequent winter, I saw an essay in a Nashville paper, in which the writer asserted, that the administration knew before general Jackson entered Florida, that he intended to take the Spanish forts; and that knowing it, and not countermanding it, the administration had made his acts their own, and were not at liberty to disavow them. I carried this letter to the president, and requested him to read the essay, giving him my opinion that the essay was either written under general Jackson's immediate inspection, or by a person that had access to his private papers; for, that the confidential letter was evidently referred to. A short time after he returned the Gazette, saying, he entirely concurred with me in opinion. Extract No. 2, of his letter shows, that Mr. Monroe now recollects the circumstances, to which my letter to him called his attention.

I must take some further notice of Mr. Wirt's negative statement, before I close this commentary. Mr. Wirt commences his letter by expressing doubts about disclosing the secrets of the cabinet without the consent of the president, and every member of the cabinet present. I suppose the squeamishness of Mr. Wirt suggested to you the very wise declarations you have ventured upon the same subject. Mr. Wirt's squeamishness yields to the consideration that you only request information as to

your own part, in the declarations of the cabinet. This be gravely assents to, and then states that you proposed an inquiry into general Jackson's conduct. He then proceeds with nearly two pages stating what he does not recollect. All that he does not recollect, I do distinctly recollect, and so does Mr. Crowninshield. But what he does not recollect, is arrayed by you as evidence against what I and Mr. Crowninshield do recollect.—And Mr. Wirt, from his manner of stating his non-recollections, seems disposed to countenance the use you have made of his negative statements. You are welcome to it, and to the reasoning with which he has supplied you. Since the dissolution of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, I have not felt myself restrained from disclosing any fact that transpired in it. While it existed, I disclosed none of its secrets, and whosoever says I did say what is not true. I know of no intrigues to injure you or any other person; either directly or indirectly. Had I been called on in the year 1825, after the 3d of March, as I was called on by Mr. Forsyth last spring, I should have made the same disclosures then, that I made to Mr. Forsyth. Whether Mr. Wirt remembers the facts contained in my statement, is perfectly indifferent to me, even if Mr. Crowninshield had not remembered them. But his recollection of the facts is almost as distinct as mine. Mr. Adams' recollection is, that it was proposed to bring general Jackson to trial, and Mr. Crowninshield's, that you were severe upon the conduct of the general.

I believe both of these gentlemen have given the impression that your arguments made upon their minds. Indeed neither of them have intended to give your express words. I am, therefore, notwithstanding their statements, of opinion, that the proposition ascribed to you in my letter to Mr. Forsyth is thereby correct, although "it may be to rate his (your) understanding very low, and may be absurd on its face." I believe I have now gone through your tedious essay, and have been much more tedious than I expected to be; but your insinuations have been so multifarious and various that I could not well be shorter, and I have not time to revise it and make it shorter. A few words more about conspiracies. General Noble informed me that for about two weeks before Ninian Edwards set off to the west, in 1823, he lodged in the same house with him, and that a person in going to Edwards' room, had to pass by his, and that during that time you paid a daily visit to his (Edwards') room, and spent from one to two hours with him. He sent his memorial back to Washington, while he was on his journey; it is therefore highly probable that the most of it was written in Washington and reviewed and revised by you during your daily visits to that compeer of yours.—Every person who knew Edwards was convinced he never would have ventured upon such a step without having received assurances from persons he deemed capable of protecting him. Your letter of the third of July to the managers of the 4th of July dinner in Washington, was considered at the time *an act* redeeming the pledge of protection you had given him. It is true Mr. Adams and Mr. McLean united with you in the letter. Mr. Adams' motive for signing it was apparent. Edwards was his political supporter. His son in-law held the vote of Illinois in his hands, without which, it appeared in the event, Mr. Adams could not have been elected. Mr. Adams, therefore, had an adequate political motive for doing the act. You could have had no such motive, nor could Mr. McLean I believe have had any other motive for his conduct than that of subserviency to your wishes, and a desire to enable you to fulfil your promise to Edwards. From the time general Noble gave me the information, and that you signed the letter of the 3d of July, I never doubted that the plot against my reputation was your handy-work, and originated in your brain so fertile in mischief. And yet you complain of intrigues and conspiracies. I have through my whole life been a plain, thorough going man.—When difficulties have arisen, I have honestly met them, and under the protection of the shield of integrity have vanquished them. I am now too old to adopt a new course of conduct. I am in retirement, and have no wish to emerge from that retirement.

I had like to have forgot your charge of infringing the purity of the electoral colleges. I wrote the letter to Mr. Barry of which you complain, and that was not the only letter. But at the time that letter was written, I had no information that the electors of Kentucky were pledged to vote for you as vice president; nor have I any other evidence now before me than your assertion, which every person as well acquainted with you as I am, will admit to be very slender evidence. I wrote no letter to any state where I knew the electors were pledged to vote for vice president.

You seem to think I am under the influence of resentment. You are mistaken. Resentment is only felt against equals or superiors, and never against inferiors. From the time you established the Washington Republican for the purpose of slandering and vilifying my reputation, I considered you a degraded, a disgraced man, for whom no man of honor and character could feel any other than the most sovereign contempt. Under this impression, I was anxious that you should be no longer vice president of the United States. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed), WM. H. CRAWFORD.

To the hon. J. C. Calhoun, vice president, U. S.

—

Extract of a letter from Benjamin W. Crowninshield to Wm. H. Crawford, dated 25th July, 1830.

"You ask me if I recollect while in the councils of the cabinet, of a letter written by general Jackson to the president Monroe? I do recollect of a conversation about a private letter, which Mr. Calhoun, I believe, asked for, and the president said he had not got it, but upon an examination found he had it. This letter contained information and opinions respecting Spain and her colony, the Floridas; but the particulars I cannot now undertake to say or state correctly. I remember, I think, your stating that the circumstances then spoken of, did fully explain general Jackson's conduct during the campaign. I remember, too, that Mr. Calhoun was severe upon the conduct of the general; but the words particularly spoken have slipped my recollection."

—

Extracts of letters from James Monroe to Wm. H. Crawford, dated 8th August, 1830.

1st Extract.—"I lay in bed more than a week, during which that letter was removed, and every thing relating to that war having been previously arranged, it was forgotten and never read by me until after the meeting of the administration, and the discussion as to the course to be pursued in reference to its management. My impression is, that I read it then on the suggestion of Mr. Calhoun that it required my attention.—Had I read it when I received it, I should have considered it as confidential, and never have shown it to any one, however great my confidence in them might be. As the question whether that letter was mentioned in the cabinet involved the correctness of my memory, I did not wish, in replying to Mr. Calhoun's letter, to rest on my memory alone, and in consequence made an appeal, through a friend, to Mr. Wirt, who declared that it was not mentioned in the cabinet, nor brought before it, and that he had never heard of it before."

From the foregoing extract, it will be seen that Mr. Monroe relied upon Mr. Wirt's memory.

2d Extract.—"I well recollect the confidential communication referred to in yours, which afterwards passed between us, and the inference respecting the publication in Tennessee, in which we both concurred."

—

Extract of a letter from Jack P. Ross, a captain in the late army, dated Tuscaloosa, 4th Sept. 1830.

"I reached Washington in April or May, 1823, as an applicant for the office of marshal for the Alabama district. At the time of my arrival the president, (Mr. Monroe), was at his plantation in the country. I did consult with you as my friend as to the most probable means of obtaining the office, and you did advise me to endeavor to interest Mr. Calhoun in my favor, alleging that you thought he exercised more influence with the president than any other member of the cabinet and perhaps than all the rest together. I accordingly called on him and presented my letters to him, and received from him such assurances as evidently induced me to think he was warmly (my) friend. Some days after this interview with Mr. Calhoun, Robert Crawford arrived at Washington, as an applicant for the office for my friend major Armstrong, who had applied, ignorant of the fact that I had applied. Mr. Crawford did not bring with him letters from general Jackson, recommending major Armstrong; but major Armstrong went on to Nashville, procured the letters and forwarded them to Washington; and I recollect distinctly taking from the post office one morning, a letter from major A. to Robt. Crawford, the contents of which Mr. Crawford shewed me, in which the major says, I have by this day's mail sent on letters from general Jackson to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Adams, or words to that effect. These letters, I am sure, came by the same mail that brought the one from major A. to Mr. Crawford, and must have been received that very morning, and with this knowledge of the fact, I again called on Mr. Calhoun to consult with him, but said nothing of these letters. He told me I should have met with no difficulty in obtaining the appointment, but that Mr. Monroe had received general Jackson's letter, recommending major A. while he (Mr. Monroe) was at his plantation in the country, and had pretty much made up his mind to appoint him before my application came before him; when in fact, I knew that general Jackson's letter had not been received three hours, and that a part of mine had been forwarded to the president while he was in the country. These facts I mentioned to you as a matter of astonishment that a man of Mr. Calhoun's standing should descend to such low subterfuges, particularly where such a course was so uncalled for. I think I also mentioned the matter to general —— who was my friend on this occasion; but what his reply was, I cannot at this distant period recollect. I can only say whatever I stated to you at the time was correct."

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First extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams to William H. Crawford, dated, Quincy, 30th July, 1830.

"The main point on which it was urged that gen. Jackson should be brought to trial was, that he had violated his orders, by taking St. Marks and Pensacola."

Second extract.—"I thought his conduct (general Jackson's) so far as it was a subject of consideration at that time, needed no explanation other than a knowledge of the facts of the case. I urged a more decided and unequivocal approbation of this conduct than it received. I may add, that my opinion then, is my opinion now. It was formed on principles which have not changed."

Third extract.—"I was directed accordingly to answer the note of the Spanish minister, and an article was prepared by another hand, and published in the National Intelligencer, giving notice of the president's view and intentions in relation to the subject."

Note.—Mr. Crawford has suppressed a material fact in Mr. Adams' statement, viz:—That he (Mr. Adams) had no recollection that the confidential letter from gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, referred to and relied upon by Mr. Crawford, in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, was before the cabinet during its deliberation. See Mr. Adams' letter, page 50, of the pamphlet correspondence, and extracted in preceding note.

☞Here follows Mr. Calhoun's letter to Mr. Crawford, already inserted in page 24—which see.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞We now conclude the regular "Calhoun correspondence," as it is called. For editorial and miscellaneous matters see page 45.

MR. HAMILTON'S STATEMENT.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although it is rare that an individual of humble pretensions can attempt to arrest public attention, without seeming to arrogate to himself undue importance, yet the writer of this vindication is placed, by the publication of the recent correspondence between the president and vice-president of the United States, in such a situation as to compel him to hazard that imputation, rather than to submit in silence to the grave charges which, if not directly made, are by an inference insinuated against him.

Mr. Calhoun, in his address and letters, states that there was a "movement against him," "the origin of which went back beyond the date of this correspondence," which "had for its object *his political destruction.*" He refers to Mr. Crawford's letter of December, 1827, as the commencement "*of that chain of artful operations* that has," &c. He speaks of this movement as "*a political manœuvre*" designed to make *the president* "*an instrument,*" *and the vice president* "*the victim.*" He refers to "*a base political intrigue,*" and then adds—"*Several indications forewarned me long since that a blow was meditated against me;* I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; *but in relation to this subject* more than two years since I had a correspondence with the district attorney for the southern district of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though it did not excite particular attention at the time, *has since, in connection with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.*

I have thus brought to view, in a distinct form, such parts of these letters and addresses as contain insinuations or charges of political manœuvres, plots, base intrigues, and as indicate directly or remotely their supposed contrivers or instruments, in order that I may meet all that can, by just implication, or the most forced construction, refer to me, by declaring most explicitly that I neither know of, nor do I believe, in the existence of any such practices; nor have I, if they did exist, participated in them in any respect whatever.

Mr. Calhoun considers himself deprived of important information by the blanks in Mr. Crawford's letter, and assumes that if they were filled up they might, "through their political association, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme." As the writer of this vindication has no motive for concealment, he has no hesitation in saying, that the "names referred to in blank," if written at length, would be but one name, and *that* his own.—Thus is removed at once all ground for the suspicions that seem to be so lightly indulged and so freely expressed, resulting from those political associations which these potential blanks are supposed to conceal. The following narrative will shew the origin of my connexion with that letter, and my correspondence with the vice president, to which he has referred.

On my voyage during the winter of 1827 and '28, from Nashville to New Orleans, in company with gen. Jackson and his suite, there was much conversation among the general's friends, in which I participated, and particularly with major Lewis, in relation to the various charges against gen. Jackson which the presidential canvass had originated or renewed, and particularly as to the unfriendly course Mr. Crawford was supposed to have taken towards the general in relation to the Seminole war. It being understood that I intended on my return to New York to pass through Georgia, to avail myself of that opportunity to visit Mr. Crawford, major Lewis desired me, or I offered, to ascertain truly what occurred in Mr. Monroe's cabinet deliberations in relation to a proposition supposed to have been made to arrest gen. Jackson for his conduct in that war, and to inform him of the result, in order, as I understood, that he might be prepared to repel an attack on gen. Jackson that was anticipated, connected with that subject; but above all, if possible, to produce a perfect reconciliation between those gentlemen and their respective friends.

On my arrival at Sparta, (Georgia), where I hoped to see Mr. Crawford, I ascertained that he lived so far out of my way, that to go to his house would delay me in my journey eight or ten days, and that it was probable I would not find him at home when I should arrive there; I therefore pushed on to Savannah, whence on the 25th January, 1828, I wrote to Mr. Forsyth the letter referred to by him in his letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated May 31st, 1830. As I did not retain a copy of that letter, I must speak of its contents from recollection. By it I informed him of my disappointment in not having been permitted by my arrangements to visit Mr. Crawford, the inquiry I wished to make of him as above stated, and requested him when he should meet Mr. Crawford, to shew him my letter, and communicate the result to me at New York.

On my arrival at Washington, in February, I resided, during the day or two I remained there, in the same house with the vice president; and being anxious to obtain the information before referred to, (having, as I feared, lost the opportunity to do so from Mr. Crawford), after advising with a very honorable and discreet friend, residing in the same house, as to the propriety of doing so, I requested an interview with Mr. Calhoun, which was granted. I may here be permitted to say, that I never saw or heard of the letter written by Mr. Crawford to Mr. Balch, until it was published; and that I had not the slightest knowledge of the course Mr. Calhoun had considered it his duty to pursue in the cabinet on the occasion referred to: on the contrary, the impression I had received from these conversations was, that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of, and Mr. Crawford was adverse to, gen. Jackson.) When we met, I asked Mr. Calhoun "whether, at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" To which he replied—"Never!—Such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish government."

Our conversation was extended, and, on his part, embraced much that I have never felt myself at liberty to disclose. After he had gone over the whole ground, in order to avoid the possibility of mistake, I asked the vice president whether he considered his answer to my question, affording me the information to obtain which I had sought the interview, confidential or not. He replied that it was not.

When I retired from the vice president's room, I sought the gentleman with whom I had advised, and communicated to him with sincere pleasure the statement Mr. Calhoun had made. I think I also mentioned it to another gentleman who was of the same house, and the next morning, at an early hour, I left Washington for New York, where I arrived on the 17th of February; on the 19th I wrote a letter to major Lewis, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject.

"I did not see Mr. Crawford, as I intended to do, because he was seventy miles out of my way; but the vice president, who you know, was that member of the cabinet best acquainted with the subject, told me gen. Jackson's arrest was never thought of, much less discussed."

To this letter I received a reply, dated the 19th of March, 1828, of which the following extract is all that relates to the subject.

"I regret that you did not see Mr. Crawford. I was desirous you should see him and converse with him on the subject of his former misunderstanding with the general. I have every reason to believe that the information given to you by Calhoun is correct, for Mr. Monroe assured me, nearly nine years ago, such was the fact. It follows then that Mr. Crawford must have been vilely slandered by those whose object it was to fan a flame their interest required should not be extinguished."

I have given these extracts, in order to sustain my statement of the origin of my connexion with this transaction—not, however, without feeling deep humiliation in doing so: and yet, in a contest where suspicion is substituted for proof, and the conduct and motives of all, however remotely or accidentally connected with the transaction, are subject to its blighting influence, it is a humiliation that cannot be avoided.

After I had written to major Lewis and had related to others Mr. Calhoun's very frank, explicit, and as I felt, most satisfactory answer to my inquiry, believing that it might be used by major Lewis at Nashville, where, at that time, almost each day produced a new charge against gen. Jackson, which was followed by his immediate vindication, I thought proper to seek to *confirm* major Lewis in the accuracy of my statement of the conversation with Mr. Calhoun by a letter from the latter, and to that end wrote to him on the 25th Feb. a letter, of which the following extract contains the whole that relates to this subject.

New York, Feb. 25, 1828.

Dear sir—To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit to you the following as the import of that part which it was understood was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry, "whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet the propriety of arresting general Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?"—You answered "never—such a measure was not thought of, much less discussed; the only point before the cabinet was the answer that was to be given to the Spanish government."

I am thus particular in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is faithful or not in regard to this part of our conversation; because I wish to fulfil the object of my enquiry, by confirming major Lewis, a confidential friend of general Jackson, at Nashville, in the truth, not with a view to his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with that campaign. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, JAMES A HAMILTON.

On the 28th Feb. 1828, I received from Mr. Forsyth the following letter:

[Here follows a letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, a copy of which is contained in the preceding correspondence.]

To my letter of the 25th Feb. I received Mr. Calhoun's reply, dated March 2nd, of which I feel authorised to publish such parts at least as are in reply to my application. This right I conceive results, from Mr. Calhoun's having referred to this correspondence in connection with the "plots" and their "contrivers," without stating what its character was, and thus rendering it necessary for me, in vindication of myself to give it to the public. The information I had received in reply to my inquiry, was admitted by him not to be confidentially disclosed to me, and I had so treated it. He could not afterwards clothe it with that character; nor can so much of his communication as is in reply to my request to be informed whether I had correctly repeated his answer or not, be considered as confidential.

Washington, 2nd March, 1828.

Dear sir—I received, three days since, your letter of the 5th February, and have seized on the first leisure moment to answer it. In the conversation to which your letter alludes, I supposed, as you did not state the object, that your inquiry as to what had passed on a particular point in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question, was to obtain information, in order to meet mere general rumor, falsely put out, to influence the result of the presidential question. My answer was accordingly predicated on such supposition, and was intended to meet assertions unsupported by the authority of any name, in the same general manner without name, and was intended to be limited, even with that view, to the denial of what was falsely stated to have occurred on the occasion.

I now learn by your letter that your object is more specific. You state that you desire to obtain the information, "because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiries, by confirming major Lewis, a confidential friend of general Jackson, at Nashville, in the truth, not with the view of his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack founded on events connected with the campaign." I have under this aspect of the subject deliberately considered how far I could with propriety speak of the proceedings of the cabinet at all, which has resulted in a conviction that a duty of a very high and delicate character imposes on me silence.

Entertaining these views, you will see that I decline the introduction of my name in any shape as connected with what passed in the cabinet on the occasion to which you refer.—What I stated in conversation was negative in character, and intended, as above stated, to enable you to meet by a general contradiction, without the introduction of my name, what I suppose existed only in the shape of rumor; and I must request you to consider it as limited to that purpose only."

The residue of this letter, with the other parts of the correspondence, are not considered as important to this discussion. They will be published, however, if Mr. Calhoun wishes it. The letter from Mr. Forsyth to me was not seen by any person until the autumn of 1829, when it was read by major Lewis at my house.

The circumstances under which copies of the letters written by Mr. Crawford and by Mr. Forsyth, were communicated to the president, are so fully and frequently stated in the correspondence, as to render it unnecessary for me to repeat them.

When the president, who had, I presume, been informed of its import, expressed a wish to see Mr. Crawford's statement, I yielded to his request to communicate it to him, first obtaining the consent of the writer to do so, from the manifest propriety of the course he proposed to pursue, and the more readily as an opportunity would thus be afforded to Mr. Calhoun to disprove a statement so directly opposed to his own, or to explain his version of the same transaction.

I never saw Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, until after it was sent to the president and to Mr. Calhoun.

In this effort to vindicate myself from groundless suspicion, I have confined myself to those topics which belong to that vindication alone.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

New York, February 22d, 1831.

To the editor of the United States' Telegraph.

General Green: I herewith enclose a statement, which I wish to be published in your paper as supplemental to my correspondence with general Jackson, and which has been made necessary by the publication of Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton.

J. C. CALHOUN.

24th February, 1831.

In my letter to general Jackson, of the 29th May, 1830, published in the correspondence, speaking of the plot to destroy my political standing, I stated, "that several indications forewarned me, long since, that a blow was meditated against me, I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I had a correspondence with the (present) district attorney for the southern district of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet in the Seminole war, which, though it did not then excite particular attention, has since in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on. The letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, of New York, to whom I referred in the above extract, published by the former in the United States' Telegraph of the 22d instant, enables me to trace another link in this artful conspiracy against my character, which, I trust will form a sufficient apology for my again intruding myself on the public attention. If a copy of this letter, which it seems, was placed in the hands of the president, when Mr. Forsyth put him in possession of a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter to him of the 30th April, 1830, had been furnished me, as in justice it ought to have been, the remarks that I am now constrained to make, would have appeared in the body of the correspondence with general Jackson, and would have saved me the pain of again troubling the public.

I then conceived I had a right to be put in possession of all the facts and circumstances referred to in Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Forsyth, and that withholding of them was an act of injustice to me, calculated, whatever may have been the intention, to deprive me of the means of tracing out and exposing to the public, what I did not doubt to be a base political plot. The letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, now published, it seems, was the one referred to by Mr. Crawford in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, but with the name of Mr. Hamilton left blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter which was furnished me. The facts disclosed by the publication of Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Hamilton, taken in connexion with the correspondence alluded to with the present district attorney of the southern district of N. York, will prove, as I will presently shew, that I had just cause to complain that evidence, material to my vindication, was withheld, and I cannot but regret, that Mr. Forsyth's "respect to the personal delicacy of major Hamilton," has, in its effects, operated, though it may not have been so intended, unjustly towards me, by preventing me from tracing, in my correspondence with general Jackson, one of the earliest, and I must add, the foulest movements in the operations of this political conspiracy. What I could have done then in connexion with the general chain of my remarks, I am now constrained to do in this detached way, with great disadvantage to my vindication; the full force of which would have been more deeply felt by viewing all the circumstances in connexion.

This letter, by its date and other circumstances, clearly connects itself with Mr. Hamilton's correspondence with me, already alluded to; makes that correspondence a link to the chain of this corrupt political intrigue; thereby carrying back the movement to the early part of the year 1828, and, by its reference to an individual, (Major Lewis) then residing in Nashville, as will be seen in the copy of the correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, thereto annexed, shews it to be a part of the system of operations, which, as appears by Mr. Crawford's letter to Mr. Balch, had been commenced against me in December, 1827, and following so soon after, probably constitutes the second link in this foul plot against an individual, zealously co-operating at the same time in the same political course with those conspiring against him; and whom, from their political relation to him at the time, he had a right to consider his friends. I take no pleasure in exposing a transaction so disgraceful, but I feel myself compelled to do so in the discharge of a private and public duty. It must be painful and mortifying to the public to know, that the practice of such arts is possible under our system, but the knowledge that it is so, may guard against its recurrence in future.

In order to give a clear understanding of the affair, it will be necessary to make a few preliminary remarks.

It appears, from Mr. Forsyth's letter, that it was written in reply to a letter, dated at Savannah, the 25th Jan. 1828, from Mr. Hamilton, who was then on his return from New Orleans, where he had been, by the appointment of the Tammany society of New York, to represent them, as I understand, in the celebration of the 8th January, 1828. Gen. Jackson had been invited by the legislature of Louisiana, to attend the celebration. Mr. Hamilton on his way to New Orleans, passed through this city, in December, 1827, when congress was in session, and after remaining here some days he proceeded to Nashville, and accompanied the general and suite to New Orleans. From Savannah he returned to New York through this place, where he again remained some time, congress being still in session. Whether this letter of Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Forsyth was the commencement of the intrigue, or whether it originated at an earlier date, at this place on his way to Nashville, or while there, I am unable to say; but I cannot doubt that the arrangements for its accomplishment were made on his return from Savannah to this place. At the time I was decidedly, and I may add, zealously engaged in the support of gen. Jackson. I believed his election by congres was prevented by a departure from a most important fundamental principle in our system, and that he was the only individual in the country who united the popularity and firmness to arrest, if elected, what I then and now consider, a dangerous tendency in our affairs. Under this impression, I stood prepared to render every aid in my power, to secure his success. This strong feeling was seized on to extract from me, if possible, some hasty and unguarded expression respecting the course of the cabinet on the Seminole question, by which I might be entangled.

Mr. Hamilton, while here, requested to have some conversation with me, which on my part was carried on with the freedom that is usual between those engaged on the same side in a warm political contest. I viewed him in no other light than that of a warm supporter of general Jackson. In connexion with some remark of his, that there was a rumor of an attack on gen. Jackson for his conduct in the Seminole war, he inquired if any motion had been made in the cabinet to arrest him. To which I replied in the negative. It may be proper to remark here, that no such motion or any other was made. The discussion in reference to the course that might be pursued towards him, took place on a suggestion of the propriety of an inquiry into his conduct, and my answer was therefore in strict conformity to the facts. I accompanied the answer with some general remarks on the proceedings of the cabinet, such as I might with propriety make without any breach of confidence. I however feel, the most perfect confidence, that I did not use the expression, that "the only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish government," as Mr. Hamilton states that he understood me in his letter of the 25th of February.—I neither did nor could use the expression "only," as it would have been both inconsistent with facts and absurd, as the pub-

lications on the Seminole affair clearly indicate that other points were considered by the cabinet. If the statement be an error on the part of Mr. Hamilton, it probably originated in my using the word "main point, or real point," or some other expression of similar import, instead of the expression he imputes to me. The whole conversation was of a general character, such as might with propriety be held respecting the cabinet proceedings—and was by me considered in no way confidential, except the confidence that exists between gentlemen, that my name was not to be used before the public in connexion with any thing I said. I certainly did not suppose that my conduct, or that of any other individual, was put at issue, and could have no intention of making an erroneous impression as to the proceedings of the cabinet, nor the part I took. I suspected no sinister object.

On his return to New York, I received a letter from him dated the 25th of February, the object of which was, apparently, to know if he understood my conversation correctly.

He stated that his object in being thus particular in endeavouring to ascertain from me whether his recollection was faithful or not with regard to the conversation, was because he wished to fulfil the object of his inquiry by confirming major Lewis, a confidential friend of gen. Jackson, in the truth, not with a view to make the publication then, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with the Seminole campaign. This disclosure, particularly that the information was intended for major Lewis as a confidential friend of general Jackson, excited my suspicion. Circumstances, however, gave my eye a wrong direction, not towards myself, but Mr. Monroe. What they were it becomes necessary to state, with the view of understanding the correspondence which followed with Mr. Hamilton.

When Mr. Monroe received the letter of gen. Jackson of the 19th of August, 1818, in answer to his of the 19th of September, of the same year, both of which are published with my correspondence with gen. Jackson, he was at his farm in Albemarle. General Jackson, in his letter, objected to the construction which had been placed on his orders. Mr. Monroe addressed me a private letter of the 9th September, 1818, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A., stating the view which the general took of his orders, the tone of his letter, and with some other circumstances, his (Mr. Monroe's) reasons for thinking that there ought to be an official correspondence between the general and myself, so that the views which we respectively took of his orders might appear on record.

This letter passed out of my possession into that of general Jackson without my consent, but at what time or by what means, or through whose agency, I am to this day uninformed. In December 1827, I accidentally heard from a gentleman of this city, in a conversation turning on the subject of the feelings of Mr. Monroe towards general Jackson, (which I stated I knew to be friendly), that there was a letter of the former in the hands of the latter, which afforded conclusive proof of his hostility to the general. Having found some time before, that the letter of Mr. Monroe to me of the 9th of September, a copy of which is hereto annexed, was missing, I ascertained the fact by an examination of the letter to me, that it was missing, on a hint from a friend that there was a letter written by Mr. Monroe, as it was supposed to me, which was out of my possession, and was intended to be used for political purposes. My friend could not inform me in whose possession the letter was. On hearing that there was a letter of Mr. Monroe's in general Jackson's possession, I concluded it must be the same, though I was utterly at a loss to conjecture how it had passed into his hands, or how he could conceive that it indicated unfriendly feelings to him on the part of the writer.

I communicated what I had heard to the two senators, at that time, from Tennessee, judge White and major Eaton, and my belief that the letter in the possession of the general was Mr. Monroe's to me, and stated, if it was, it would be in my power to shew, that the letter, so far from being hostile, was directly of an opposite character. They wrote to the general to ascertain, if it was the one supposed; and I addressed a note to Mr. Monroe to apprise him of what I had heard, and to request him to send me a copy of his private correspondence with general Jackson, (the one published with the correspondence between general Jackson and myself), to be placed in the hands of the two senators, as explanatory of the letter in question, should it prove to be the one supposed. I have not been able to lay my hand on my note to Mr. Monroe, nor am I certain that I retained a copy, but I here to annex an extract from Mr. Monroe's answer of the 28th December, 1827, marked B.

It was in this stage of the affair, that I received Mr. Hamilton's letter of the 25th February, and very naturally suspected that his inqury might have reference to something connected with the same, and in my answer to it necessarily bore it in mind.

I could not answer his question whether his understanding of my conversation was correct or not, without going into explanations which would lead to details that I did not feel myself at liberty to state, and which, if I had, I could not prudently, not knowing the bearing that it might have in relation to the affair above referred to. I accordingly waived an answer, but in such terms as were intended to convey the idea that his understanding of my conversation was not correct.

Believing that an operation was carrying on against Mr. Monroe, at Nashville, as well from the fact of the letter being placed in gen. Jackson's hands, as other circumstances which about this time came to my knowledge, and suspecting that the object was to bring Mr. Monroe and general Jackson into conflict for purposes bearing on the pending election; but not knowing in what quarter it originated, I was at a loss to understand how it was to be effected, yet I could not doubt that the apprehended attack on general Jackson, was some how or other connected with this base object. These impressions will explain the character of my correspondence with Mr. Hamilton, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and marked C. The letter of Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton places his correspondence, and the conversation that preceded it, in a very different light from the one in which I then viewed it. It is impossible now to doubt that his correspondence with Mr. Forsyth, and his conversation and correspondence with me, formed parts of the same transaction. Mr. Hamilton proceeded from Savannah directly to this place, where he probably received the answer of Mr. Forsyth, dated at Milledgeville on the 8th of February, to his letter dated the 25th of January preceding. The very question which he put to me, as I must now say, so insidiously, whether there was a motion to arrest general Jackson, is explained by a reference to the letter of Mr. Forsyth, in which the motion to arrest makes a prominent part of what he represents as the statement of Mr. Crawford; of what occurred in the cabinet on the Seminole war. Mr. Crawford has since, however, stated in his letter to Mr. Forsyth, and the one to me, that the statement of Mr. Forsyth was erroneous on this point.

Viewing then this whole affair as one transaction, (it can be viewed in no other light), what a spectacle is presented! I am approached, as a zealous friend of general Jackson, by one, who, from his political relations with me at the time, I had a right to consider as friendly, for the purpose of extracting from me, under the pretext of defending general Jackson, some unguarded expression, which, at a future period after he might be raised, in part, by an exertion, to the highest office in the government, the power which I had thus contributed to confer, might be used to destroy forever the character and standing I had acquired by long, laborious, and faithful services to the country, and which was the only fund I had acquired in that service, to bequeath as a legacy to my children.

In order that the whole of this iniquitous transaction may be presented in one view, I annex a copy of the letter from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton, of the 8th February. I cannot but regret, that Mr. Forsyth has thought proper to withhold from the public the letter of Mr. Hamilton, of Jan. 25, to which this is an answer. It is rare, that an answer can be fully understood without the letter to which it is a reply, and I do feel that justice to myself as well as to the country, and I will add, to Mr. Forsyth himself, requires its publication. In making these remarks I am not unminded of the hope, which he expresses, that his name may not be introduced in the further discussion of this subject. I feel every disposition to comply with his desire, and judging from my own feelings, I can well appreciate the pain which he must feel in being involved in the controversy: but he must pardon me for thinking that the claims of justice are paramount to those of delicacy, and that in insisting upon the performance of an act, on his part, which justice to me requires, I am not regardless of his sensibility. In coming before the public, he has voluntarily put himself in a position which gives me the right to make the request. I would also suggest, that this is not the only letter in his possession, connected with this correspondence, necessary to the full elucidation of this affair. His letter to Mr. Crawford, to which Mr. Crawford's letter, placed in the hands of general Jackson, was a reply, has not yet been put in the possession of the public. Until it be, the impression must necessarily remain that the evidence is not complete.

Whether the letter of Mr. Monroe, of the 9th of September, which was purloined from me, and passed into the hands of general Jackson, as has been stated, was intended as one of the means of placing us in our present relations, or was intended to excite hostility between him and Mr. Monroe, I am now unable to say. At first I supposed the latter, but subsequent events leave it doubtful. The letter was finally returned to me by general Jackson; but without explanation of the manner in which it came to his hands,

Having so long remained in the possession of the general, and been the subject of a correspondence, I might have adduced it in my correspondence with him, as conclusive proof that he ought to have known that my construction of his orders in the Seminole war, coincided with Mr. Monroe's and consequently differed from his own. I was restrained, however, from doing so, by considerations which may be easily conceived, but as the letter is necessarily connected with the immediate subject of this statement, I am now obliged to present it to the public as a part of my vindication.

I do not deem it necessary to make any remarks on Mr. Crawford's letter to me, published by Mr. Forsyth, as his friend. The argument of Mr. Crawford in support of his statement of the proceedings of the cabinet, rested almost exclusively on the statements of Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Adams. A subsequent acknowledgement of the former that he was not present at the deliberation of the cabinet, and, consequently, that his statement to Mr. Crawford is unfounded, and the fact disclosed by the letter of Mr. Adams to me, published with the correspondence that Mr. Crawford has given in his letter a garbled extract of Mr. Adams' statement to him, omitting the material point, removed the foundation of his argument, and with it the superstructure, which he raised, fell to the ground.

With a knowledge of these facts, it is difficult to conceive why Mr. Crawford's letter should be presented to the public, and still more so, as it appears to reconcile its publication with justice, without an acknowledgement of uncontested errors.

I will conclude this statement by a single remark in relation to myself. As unpleasant as I find my present situation, I experience one consolation without which it would be quite intolerable. I have been placed in it by no fault of my own. Little did I suspect, more than 13 years ago, when *daring* to construe orders, which I myself had drawn, and to which I

could give no other construction than what I did, consistently, with the constitution, acting as I was, under the obligation of an oath to abstain from the infraction of that sacred instrument; and in *venturing to suggest* the course, which I honestly supposed ought to be adopted on their infraction, I should be exposed, at this late day, to so much difficulty and danger. Yet this is my only offence.

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A.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun.

Highland, Sept. 9, 1818.

Dear sir: I have general Jackson's reply to my letter of July 19, from Washington, respecting his taking possession of St. Marks and Pensacola. He contends strenuously, that his orders left him free to adopt that course, if he found it necessary to terminate the Seminole war: that orders to general Gaines, an inferior officer, not referred to in the orders to him, of subsequent date, were inapplicable, and not obligatory on him, especially as his enlarged the sphere of his duties. His letter is on the whole conciliatory and friendly. He promises to write another. Our view of his powers is decidedly different from his, on which too we acted without entertaining a suspicion that he would misunderstand it. I am inclined to think that I had better answer this letter immediately. He may expect that his conception of his orders should appear by document in the department; and it seems to be proper that the sense in which they were given, and understood by the department, after what has passed, should be recorded there. A communication between you, on this head, and in this stage, seems to be the more necessary from the presumption that it may be my duty to state to congress that he transcended his orders on his own responsibility; or at least to state the sense in which they were understood by us. At present nothing to this effect exists in your correspondence with him. It is in mine only, which is private. A communication on this point may commence either with you or him: I will suggest it to him, thinking, as I do, that it had better begin with him. The affair may, I hope, be terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. I will send you in a few days his letter, (with a former one) with the answer, which I propose giving to it, which, if you see no objection to it, be so good as to forward to him. But if you do, return it with your objections to it. By coming from him, it will put you more at ease in your answer, and afford a better opportunity for the exercise of kindness and liberality. I shall attach no particular importance to the affair, in my letter, leaving the argument to you and him, so far as it becomes necessary to enter into it.

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B.

Letter from Mr. Monroe to Mr. Calhoun.

Oak Hill, Dec. 28, 1827.

Dear sir: In my compliance with your request in the letter of the 22d, I now send you all the documents referred to in it, which you will find to correspond with the name enclosed. It would be very gratifying to me to know by whom, and from what quarter this attack on me has been meditated. I am far from wishing you to communicate to me any thing which you may not feel yourself at perfect liberty to communicate by the strictest rules of delicacy, but the hostility towards me is so marked and unjustifiable, that it may be useful to me to know in what quarter it exists. I have been much annoyed in this way ever since my retirement; which is the more extraordinary, because I am satisfied that I have given no just cause for it to any one.

—

C.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hamilton, relating to the deliberations of the cabinet on the Seminole question.

New York, February 25, 1828.

Dear sir: To avoid mistake as to what passed between us at the conversation I had the honor to hold with you the evening before I left Washington, I submit to you the following, as the import of that part which, it was understood, was not to be considered as confidential.

In reply to my inquiry "whether at any meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, the propriety of arresting gen. Jackson, for any thing done by him during the Seminole war, had been at any time discussed?" You answered: such a "measure was not thought of—much less discussed. The only point before the cabinet was the answer to be given to the Spanish government."

I am thus particular, in endeavoring to ascertain from you whether my recollection is faithful or not in regard to this part of our conversation, because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming major Lewis, a confidential friend of general Jackson's, at Nashville, in the truth; not with a view to his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack, founded on events connected with that campaign.

—

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.

Washington, March 2, 1828.

Dear sir—I received, three days since, your letter of the 25th of February, and have seized the first leisure moment to answer it.

In the conversation, to which your letter alludes, I supposed, as you did not state the object, that your inquiry, as to what had passed on a particular point in the cabinet deliberation on the Seminole question, was to obtain information in order to meet mere general rumor, falsely put out to influence the result of the presidential election. My answer was accordingly predicated on such supposition, and was intended to meet assertions, unsupported by the authority of any name, in the same general manner, without a name; and was intended to be limited even with that view to the denial of what was falsely stated to have occurred. I now learn that your object is more specific. You state that you desire the information "because I wish to fulfil the object of my inquiry by confirming major Lewis, a confidential friend of general Jackson at Nashville, in the truth; not with the view of his making a publication on the subject at present, but to be prepared against an apprehended attack founded on events connected with that campaign." I have, under this aspect of the subject, deliberately considered how far I could, with propriety, speak of the proceedings of the cabinet at all, which has resulted in the conviction that a duty of a very high and delicate character imposes on me silence.

No relation can be more confidential than that between the president and members of the cabinet, as his constitutional advisers. Charged as he is, with the executive duties of the government, which were vested in a single person, to give energy and promptitude in execution, it is manifest, that to divulge the cabinet deliberations by any of its members, would introduce distrust and discord, and thereby tend to defeat, in this important particular, the object of the constitution. Nor, on a point so delicate, can a member of the cabinet, in my opinion, be justified by reference to the importance of the object intended to be effected by a disclosure of its proceedings. Deeply as any man of correct feelings must reprobate the foul attacks on general Jackson, and as important as every patriot must consider the defence of his character against such attacks in this great political struggle, involving, as I sincerely believe, the liberties of the country, yet I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty, even for such an object, to do an act tending in any degree to weaken, by its example, the confidence which ought to exist between the chief magistrate and his constitutional advisers; and I am greatly mistaken if gen. Jackson would not be the last man to assent to be so defended. It is, however, a satisfaction, in pursuing a course that duty impels me to do, to reflect that the information, as I conceive, will never be needed for his defence.

I cannot believe that an attack so unfounded will ever be made—not but that he has enemiss atrocious enough to revert to the most diabolical falsehoods in order to wound his reputation; but it is manifest that an attack of the kind supposed cannot be made with the slightest prospect of success, without the countenance of some one of the members of Mr. Monroe's cabinet at the time; and I cannot admit the possibility that any one can be so lost to honor and duty as to be the agent or instrument in such an attack. But, if what seems to me impossible should prove otherwise, by there being found one base enough to lend himself to such a purpose, then would it become a question worthy of grave consideration on the part of the other members to determine whether, under all the circumstances of the case, duty would not impose any obligation, in order to counteract the injurious effect of a false, a partial statement of the cabinet proceedings, to demand of the then chief magistrate a release of the injunction of secrecy, or whether the chief magistrate himself would not be bound to disclose what was necessary to the vindication of the character of general Jackson, assailed in the manner supposed. Should such a case occur, though to me apparently impossible, I may, with confidence, appeal to the past to prove that I would not be wanting in zeal to go as far as duty would admit in defending the character of gen. Jackson; and in maintaining in his person the great cause of liberty and the constitution.

Entertaining these views, you will see that I decline the introduction of my name, in any shape, as connected with what passed in the cabinet on the occasion to which you refer. What I stated in conversation was negative in its character, and intended as above stated, to enable you to meet, by a general contradiction, without the introduction of any name, what I supposed existed only in the shape of rumor, and I must request you to consider it as limited to that purpose only.

—

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.

New York, March 10, 1828.

Dear sir—I have received your letter of the 2nd instant. Your reasoning as to the confidence which ought to be observed in regard to occurrences in the cabinet is so clear and conclusive, as to command universal assent.

I have written to major Lewis to-day that your name is not to be used in any manner in connexion with the denial, should a publication be called for at any time, which I do not believe will be the case.

The subject has acquired increasing interest by a communication I received after I wrote to you. With very great respect, your obedient servant, J. A. HAMILTON.

To the vice president of the United States, Washington.

—

Mr. Calhoun to Mr. Hamilton.

Washington, 15th March, 1828.

Dear sir—On reflection, it has appeared to me desirable on several accounts, that, if an attack on gen. Jackson is meditated in the manner supposed, I should be put in possession of the facts from which it is inferred. My knowledge of the facts, might enable me to ascertain from what quarter the blow might be expected, and to take measures to parry it.

If you should concur in this view, and should feel yourself at liberty to make a communication of what you know, it might prove ultimately serviceable to the cause. Whatever you may communicate, will be received in strict confidence. With great respect, &c. &c. &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

James A. Hamilton, esq.

Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun.

New York, March 20th, 1828.

Dear sir—In reply to your letter of the 15th inst. I regret to say that I am not permitted to disclose to you what I know of the matter to which it refers.

The information I received was not declared to be confidential, nor was it from its character *necessarily* so; and yet, as it was communicated to me only because I could be instrumental in obtaining the means of resistance, I feel that, having done so, I ought to consider myself as no longer possessed of the information.

I have great pleasure in assuring you that I believe the anticipation was groundless.

With great respect your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

The vice president of the U. S. Washington.

From Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Hamilton.

Milledgeville, Feb. 8th, 1828.

Dear sir—Our friend, Wm. H. Crawford, was in this place a few hours yesterday on private business: I had very unexpectedly an opportunity to comply with the request made in your letter, dated Savannah, January 25th. I had a long conversation with Mr. C. and afterwards read to him your letter. He regretted that your engagements did not permit you to pay him a passing visit. By his authority I state in reply to your inquiry, that at a meeting of Mr. Monroe's cabinet to discuss the course to be pursued towards Spain in consequence of general Jackson's proceedings in Florida during the Seminole war, Mr. Calhoun, the secretary of the war department, submitted to, and urged upon the president, the propriety and necessity of arresting and trying gen. Jackson. Mr. Monroe was very much annoyed by it; expressed a belief that such a step would not meet the public approbation; that gen. Jackson had performed too much public service to be treated as a younger or subaltern officer might be, without shocking public opinion. Mr. Adams spoke with great violence against the proposed arrest, and justified the general throughout, vehemently urging the president to make the cause of the general that of the administration.

In consequence of the strong excitement produced by the president's obvious embarrassment, Mr. Crawford interposed in the discussion, and suggested that there was no necessity for deciding upon the course to be pursued towards the general, as the question for which the cabinet was convened did not require it; they were called to determine how Spain was to be treated in relation to the Florida affair. The conduct of the general was a matter exclusively between the general and his own government, in which, however Spain might feel interested, she had no right to meddle; the subject was then disposed of and was not renewed.

Mr. Calhoun had previously communicated to Mr. Crawford his intention to present the question to Mr. Monroe; an intention Mr. Crawford approved, although not believing, as he stated to Mr. Calhoun, that gen. Jackson would be either arrested or censured by the president. With great respect, I am, dear sir, yours,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Maj. James Hamilton, New York.

[*From the U. States Telegraph, Feb. 26.*]

Mr. Van Buren to the editor of the Telegraph.

Mr. Van Buren transmits the enclosed to the editor of the United States' Telegraph, for insertion in his paper of to-morrow.

February 25th, 1831.

Mr. Van Buren desires us, in relation to the correspondence between the vice president and various other persons, which has recently appeared, to make the following statement in his behalf.

He observes that an impression is attempted to be made upon the public mind, that certain applications by James A. Hamilton, esq. of New York, to Mr. Forsyth, the one in Feb. 7, 1828, and the other last winter, and a similar one to the vice president, for information in regard to certain cabinet transactions during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and which are referred to by the latter gentleman, were so made by Mr. Van Buren's advice or procurement. Leaving the motives and objects of those applications to those who may deem it necessary to notice them, Mr. Van Buren avers that they, and each of them, were not only made without agency of any description on his part, but also without his knowledge; and that he has, at no period, taken any part in the matters connected with them.—He desires us further to say, that every assertion, or insinuation, which has for its object to impute to him any participation in attempts, supposed to have been made in the years 1827 and 1828, to prejudice the vice president in the good opinion of gen. Jackson, or at any time, is alike unfounded and unjust. He had no motive or desire to create such an impression, and neither took, advised, nor countenanced, directly, or indirectly, any steps to effect that object. For the correctness of these declarations, he appeals with a confidence which defies contradiction, to all who have been actors in the admitted transactions referred to, or who possess any knowledge on the subject.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1831.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM. There is no rational and well-informed citizen of the United States, unless sacrificing his reason and intelligence to his prejudices or passions, who must not feel a high gratification in the present general prosperity of his country. Though rent and distracted by political factions and parties, by furious contests of persons and strange results of things—the march of population, power, wealth, is onward. That the *business* of the nation is in a healthy state, is demonstrated in the unparalleled abundance of specie that we have in possession—shewing a real "balance of trade" in our favor that cannot be mistaken—or *explained away*, by the "free trade philosophers." The best evidence of the success of domestic industry is substantially, solidly, present—and hence the currency is sound and wholesome, and the interest, or hire, of money reduced from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The hardy and virtuous growers of grain, meat and other articles for the food of man, or of wool, hemp, flax, &c. have a brisk market, *at home*, for all that they have to dispose of—and the perpetual transformations of the values produced by them, through the agency of manufacturers and mechanics, gives that circulation to money which renders it "plenty," and places a mighty number of worthy "working men" and women in comfort. Never before has the cry of distress been less frequently heard—never were there so few heavy bankruptcies as now happen. Not very many are rapidly accumulating large fortunes—but there is an unprecedented firmness in private credit, and the voice of gladness is heard in the cottages of the humble. The sober, industrious and discreet inhabitants of the United States, no matter what their condition in life may be, are doing well. We are the best fed and clothed and housed people in the world. The exceptions to this grateful, but confident remark, are only to be found in those parts of our country where labor is not honored, unless in those special cases which do not operate against a general proposition. Education too, is extending—light is going forth—strength is increasing—and every reflecting man must admit, (separated from the conflicts of political opinions and parties), that, at no former period, were the *people* of the United states so prosperous.

A careful examination will indubitably shew that these cheering results are produced, almost exclusively, *by the increased employment and profit of the working classes.* Hundreds of thousands, perhaps, of such as those who were consumers rather than producers, before the "American System" was established, now add many scores of millions annually to the national wealth. The rocks and the stones, the hitherto profitless forests and mines, have assumed an incalculable value; and the busy hum of industry is heard in lately desolate places. One branch of successful industry is continually begetting others, and all tend to benefit the farmers and landholders, the fountain or support of all. We have no hesitation in saying, that the supplies of our own fields, forests and mines received at the city of *Boston*, only, have a greater annual value than all our bread-stuffs, meats, lumber and minerals exported to foreign countries—and much larger is the demand for that great work-shop, *Philadelphia*, the various *manufactures* of which, and its neighborhood, cannot amount to less than from thirty-five to forty millions a year—new buildings and all other works for the convenience and comfort and *business* of man, being, of course, included. At *New York*, it is believed that nearly forty millions worth of domestic manufactures are sold, annually. How does the boasted foreign commerce "dwindle," as Dr. Cooper said in his better days, when compared with these things!

This happy state of the nation has not been brought about by chance. Almost as well might we suppose that the planetary system, in all its order and magnificence, was the result of fortuitous combinations of matter. The foundation of it was laid by the first congress of the U. States in 1790—and, by successive acts, the DOMESTIC INDUSTRY agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, has been *nursed* until it has almost reached a point at which it will be fully capable of protecting and defending itself—and so without reducing the laboring people to the miserable condition of such persons in the old world. But who would that a free citizen of this republic should be subjected to such reduction in the price of his labor, as to be unable to obtain a full supply even of oat-meal and potatoes—as in England and Ireland oftentimes happens; or to subsist as the poor East Indians do? *We* desire a plentifully fed, well clothed and "*saucy* populace," as the lords of Europe and Asia would call them. These are the men to be relied on. A majority, perhaps, of the *privates* who fought on Bunker's Hill,

were "house-holders;" and, at one time, during the late war, "Old Iron Sides," the Constitution frigate, had more than two hundred free-holders in her crew. These men--the "salt" of the republic, must not be placed, (in the ordinary transactions of life), in competition with the wretched laborers that we have just spoken of. No friend of the human race can desire it—no one that honors honest labor would seek measures to bring it about—none but those who observe no other distinctions in society than exists in *masters* and *slaves*. But give to them fair play—let them go on in new and various applications of their genius and industry and acquisitions of capital and skill—and we shall soon be able to say to all nations as to *manufactures*, what we have said in respect to commerce and *navigation*—we are ready to meet you, "one and all," in generous competition, and *real* free trade! But while other nations restrict our intercourse with them, we must restrict their intercourse with us. It is well known that, even in regard to foreign *bread-stuffs*, the laws of England are prohibitory, unless actual scarcity ensues.

But this wholesome and sound condition of the free laboring citizens is about to be disturbed, if possible—and a mighty capital vested in lands and flocks and herds, factories and workshops, be dissipated, if within the power of certain numerous and influential classes of persons seeking political influence, urged on by the lust of dominion, and reckless of consequences if they can gratify it. It is the unhesitating opinion of every old and steady and resolute friend of the American System, that a grand and desperate attack is to be made upon it at the next session of congress—and it is in vain to disguise the fact, that the executive favors such measures as will destroy it. The *modus operandi* is not so clearly seen. But the whole concern of *internal improvement* being now laid aside, by the vetoes of the president and the doings of his friends in congress--we suppose the main attempts will be made to prostrate the makers and chief workers of *iron*, and the cultivators of *sugar*. By "DETACHING" the members of congress interested in these, it is thought that a majority may be obtained to break down the whole scheme of protection—which, indeed, can only exist as a *system*. THE PROTECTED MUST PROTECT—SUPPORT MUST BE GIVEN FOR SUPPORT RECEIVED. It is not within the range of human intellect to contrive a general system that shall bear equally upon all persons. A spirit of compromise, indeed, is indispensable to a peaceful and proper doing of the most common concerns of life; and the good of the majority must prevail, under a wise and just administration of public affairs. Taxation, whether direct or indirect, is specially fraught with wrongs to *individuals*---for it is not possible that it should be rendered really equal on all. We must take what some think evils, for what the greater number esteem benefits. Private interests---perhaps the preservation of the union itself, depends on the operation of the principle suggested. It is not to be expected, that every body should be pleased. But the sugar planter, protected as to his production---can afford to pay the iron maker, (if so it needs must be), a little more for the kettles which he uses,---and so on through the whole system. A common sense of danger should rally all under a common standard; *and the friends of a protecting tariff must not permit one link in the chain of their union to be broken.* The head may not say to the eye or the mouth, the hand or the foot, "I have no need of thee."

A great degree of indolence, or of lethargy, has prevailed among those most interested in a protecting tariff. When doing well—they have thought there was no need to look beyond their own *immediate* business; when doing ill—they have much wanted energy to take a broad view of the subject, and come unitedly forward to regain a better state, especially if the effort required a small expenditure of money. And thus, by neglect in prosperity and down-heartedness in adversity, we have sometimes almost wondered that the "system" was sustained at all. Another great misfortune has attended us--some heavy capitalists, also possessed of other peculiar advantages, have more regarded the domestic than the foreign competition, and held themselves back. But the great and the small, the strong and the weak, are now alike threatened, and must unite for mutual defence, or be destroyed in detail. And in the general sweep aimed at, the ruin of our prosperity will be completed in a single year. With all the present abundance of specie—this nation cannot stand an abandonment of the tariff for twelve months—but the south would be more quickly affected than the north, in the suddenly reduced price of cotton, because of its over-production, the sugar planters being ruined—and in the reduced value of lands and slaves.

The time for action has arrived. The policy and laws of the United States are supposed to rest on the people's will. Let the people, then, be apprized of the dangerous ground on which they stand—of the machinations that are going on to injure them—*of the indispensable necessity of acting together.* Let them be taught to understand and reflect upon the principles and operations of the American system—how it affects their fire-sides, how it acts upon their own subsistence! Many tens of thousands of persons, lately poor, have reached comfortable circumstances—without ever considering how it has happened. Farmers, located near factories, find a market for their heretofore almost useless vegetables, fuel, &c. and working-people obtain high wages, without looking into the *causes* of them. They well know that by labor performed at the factory, money is obtained to pay them—BUT THEY REFLECT NOT UPON WHAT ORIGINATED THE FACTORY, OR ENABLES IT TO GO ON. Let them be instructed as to these things—and we shall not find them, as is oftentimes the case, supporting men for public offices that would deprive them of their profits. We most decidedly oppose all attempts on the part of proprietors to influence laboring men, except in reasoning with them, as having a common stake in the success of domestic industry. But no sensible man, because of abstract political questions or personal preferences, will divest himself of his own individual support. Ten thousand of the loudest *hurrahs* ever made at an electioneering meeting, will not make one pot boil! If all understood this, the ballot box would become a place of solemn judgment, rather than the depository of excited feelings; and no fear could be entertained for a full accomplishment of *all* that has been predicted of the American system---now marching in triumph to its glorious destiny, if carefully guarded.

Standing as we do, before this nation—as the *oldest* advocate of protection, as one of its most zealous and faithful friends, though of inferior power to support it—and interested, even to our own living, in writing and publishing—it may not seem altogether decorous in us to urge upon landholders, and proprietors of factories, (equally concerned), the importance of inducing the laboring classes to read and reflect upon the subjects we have hinted at. But, while not devoid of self-interest, some will give us credit for a more lofty and noble motive. Whether we stand or fall, is a small matter.—Our profit is like a grain of sand on the sea-shore, if compared with the general accumulations. And, whether it profits us one cent, or injures us one thousand,—we entreat the friends of the American system to be on the alert, to invite and induce the people, one and all, to *consider* the vital principles which are at hazard, by placing in their hands proper tracts and publications, that they may act *understandingly*. A very small disbursement—a twentieth part of one per cent. of the gross annual production of the manufacturing establishments, if zealously used, would be amply sufficient for all the purposes contemplated, as well as afford the means of general improvement to those who most needs it.

We have thus performed an act of duty--though rather at the request of others than on our own suggestion, lest it might be construed into a petition "for relief." It is not so. Our stake is inconsiderable—we have no other than a general benefit in the success of manufactures—no dividends to receive, or lands to be enhanced in value; and, if the policy is abandoned, can get along as well as most others, through the slough of national adversity. We urge it again—a great battle is to be fought; another defeat of the enemy, and the contest, we trust, will be over forever!

APPOINTMENTS, *by the executive of Maryland.* Robert H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, Samuel Sterett, of Baltimore, and John Mercer, of Anne Arundel

county, esquires, have been appointed commissioners on the part of this state, to Pennsylvania, in regard to certain obstructions in the Susquehannah river.

☞ Here is another affair of "state rights." Pennsylvania, to supply her canals and cast the trade of the Susquehannah into the lap of her capital, has erected dams across that noble river, and rendered its descent difficult, or dangerous, to the arks and rafts proceeding to market. In furtherance of this leading idea of monopolizing the trade of the Susquehannah, the bill to incorporate the York and Maryland line rail road was recently rejected by a large majority in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania—but the merchants and others of Philadelphia lately petitioned congress that vessels navigating the *Chesapeake* bay, and its waters, might be compelled to display lights, for the more safe entrance into the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; and also to clear out the bed of *our* Back Creek, at the western end of the canal. Now, we intend, if our commissioners are unsuccessful at Harrisburg, to build a dam over the Susquehannah at its entrance into *Maryland*—with a passage, however, through which boats, arks and rafts may pass, on giving approved security that such boats, arks and rafts, and their cargoes, *shall* be sold at Baltimore, and at Baltimore only; and we may resolve to fill up Back creek, forbidding access to the canal from the waters of the Chesapeake bay, all the upper part of which is *our own*. Maryland, one of the "NATIONS of this confederacy," (as gov. Floyd said in his opening message to the legislature of Virginia), must have the same rights over her water that Pennsylvania can have over her land! "Sovereignty" has no limit—so we will shut up the Susquehannah, "nullificate" the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and *hurrah* for "state rights!"—supposing that, if attacked, the grand army of South Carolina will march to our assistance and frighten the "Buck-skins" into submission, at once—though backed by the supreme court of the United States and the whole power of the federal government! But we shall mainly depend on the strength of our *lungs*—well knowing that those who bellow the most outrageously and bully the most abominably, have always the best of the *argument* in political matters, "in these our days!" *Probatum est.* We have an idea of getting Mr. Maelzel to make a large number of great machines to shout "hurrah!" They will also be of much use at the places of voting, to put down the enemies of "free trade" and "state rights."

To be serious—Baltimore is the *natural* market for certain of the counties of Pennsylvania, and the rejection of the bill to incorporate the rail road above spoken of, shews the prevalence of a spirit far different from that which prevailed, in Maryland, when the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company was incorporated. We are for opening all possible avenues through the country—as many as the people are pleased to make; and leave the market open to the fair and honest competition of all who shall enter it, to sell or buy. We have a common interest—much as knaves or fools may endeavor to separate it by "geographical lines." And those who ask freely—should give freely.

"WEST INDIA" TRADE. Just before the late election in New Hampshire, it was asserted in one of the papers of that state which ought to have some claims to veracity, that "pork brings a price of two cents higher in the pound this year, in consequence of the opening of *the* West India ports, than it did the two preceding years." It is just about as likely that the price of pork has advanced "in consequence" of Mr. Reynolds' discovery of a "hole in the earth," at the south pole, and a new demand for the supply of the inhabitants of the interior! Our pork is not admitted into the British West Indies—unless smuggled.

It is published as a great "compliment," that "Mr. Robinson of the house of commons, declares, that Mr. McLane has out-diplomatised the British ministers—and that his recent arrangements will have the effect of increasing the American tonnage by 200,000 to 300,000 tons!

The man who shall live long enough to see the American tonnage increased 300,000 tons, because of the "out-*diplomatisement*" of Mr. McLane—will wear out his throat with eating, and wear off his feet with walking—as the Indians say that their ancestors were accustomed to do, in old times. Every body in Baltimore* expects that the American tonnage employed in the West India trade will be diminished. So do the people of Barbadoes, as appears by the following article:

Bridgetown, Feb. 8. The Americans, it would seem, are already beginning to testify much dissatisfaction at the slender advantages conferred on them by the opening of the West India ports to their trade. They say, or rather it is said for them, that they experience the greatest difficulty in getting a market for their produce. So that *Jonathan*, after all, will not find the great *boon* so good a thing as he expected, under the existing restrictions.

And the Jamaica *Royal* Gazette thus tantalizes us—"In the liberal spirit of free trade reciprocity, the American government are resolved to outvie ours.—We only allow their vessels to bring to our ports the produce and manufactures† of the United States—*they make their ports free to our commerce in every sense of the word.*"

"MODERN ANTIQUITIES." Overhauling a large parcel of scraps the other day, we were particularly struck with the brief articles given below, in their application to the present state of the feelings of some concerning the points involved.

Colonization of the free blacks. It is well known that this project came from the south—Virginia being specially anxious that the aid of the "*national government*" might be given in support of it. How stands the case now? But we shall not make any comments.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson, dated January 2nd, 1811. "You have asked my opinion on the proposition of Ann Mifflin, to take measures for procuring, on the coast of Africa, an establishment to which the people of color of these states might, from time to time, be colonized, under the auspices of different governments. Having long ago made up my mind on this subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I have ever thought this the most desirable measure which could be adopted for gradually drawing off this part of our population, most advantageous for themselves as well as for us; going from a country possessing all the useful arts, they might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa; and would thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization, which might render their sojournment here a blessing in the end, to that country."

"You inquired further, whether I would use my endeavors to procure for such an establishment security against violence from other powers, and particularly the French. *Certainly I shall be willing to do any thing* I can, to give it effect and safety.

"But I am but a private individual; and could only use endeavors with individuals. Whereas, *the national government* can address themselves at once to those of Europe to obtain the desired security, and will unquestionably be ready to exert its influence with those nations, to effect an object so benevolent in itself, and so important to a great portion of its constituents. Indeed, *nothing is more to be wished than that the United States would themselves undertake* TO MAKE SUCH AN ESTABLISHMENT ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

"Exclusive of motives of humanity, the commercial advantages to be derived from it, might defray all its expenses," &c.

Mr. Doddridge, one of the Virginia delegation in congress, at the annual meeting of the American colonization society at Washington, held on the 19th January last, said—"twenty-three, twenty-five and twenty-seven years ago, resolutions were adopted by both

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*There are now more *British* flags flying in the harbor of Baltimore than have been seen, at one time, for many years—and, to the extent of the British tonnage present, it directly interferes with the employment of our own vessels.

† What American *manufactures* are allowed an entry into the British West Indies? And how are other things allowed an entry? At an extra duty, in general half equal to the whole value of the freight!

houses of the general assembly of VIRGINIA, in secret session, which had for their object to call on the president of the United States, to use the treaty-making power for the acquisition of a territory in Africa, which might contain the black population of the United States." Again—"fifteen years ago, the power of the general government was invoked by Virginia for this object, with almost legislative unanimity." But—if within the last fifteen years the *constitution* of the United States has not been changed, the opinions of the hair-splitting *political doctors* of Virginia have tumbled *"topsey-turvey,"* and on many important points. We know not where to find these folks. *Right* changes with them, as *expediency* leads—*personal pride* being the sun of their system.

War on the Indians. The late proceedings of Georgia, and the marching of state troops into the Indian country, gives force to the following:

Extract of a letter from general *Jackson*, to gov. Rabun of Georgia, dated the 7th May, 1818.

"That a governor of a state should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with and under the protection of the United States, is assuming a responsibility that, I trust, you will be able to excuse to the government of the United States, to which you will have to answer, and through which I had so recently passed, promising the aged that remained at home my protection, and taking the warriors with me in the campaign, *is as unaccountable as strange.* But it is still more strange, that there could exist, within the United States, a cowardly monster in human shape, that should violate the sanctity of a flag, when borne by any person, but more particularly when in the hands of a superannuated Indian chief, worn down with age.—Such base cowardice and murderous conduct, as this transaction affords, has not its parallel in history, and shall meet with its merited punishment."

In his message to congress, 5th Feb. 1827, Mr. Adams said—"It is my duty to say, that if the legislative and executive authorities of the state of Georgia should persevere in acts of encroachment upon the territory secured by a solemn treaty to the Indians, and the laws of the union remain unaltered, a superadded obligation, even higher than that of human authority, will compel the executive of the United States to enforce the laws, and fulfil the duties of the nation, by all the force committed for that purpose to his charge.—That the arm of military force will be resorted to only in event of the failure of all other expedients provided by the law, a pledge has been given by the forbearance to employ it at this time. It is submitted to the wisdom of congress to determine, whether any further act of legislation may be necessary or expedient to meet the emergency which these transactions may produce."

The Seminole war. Extract from Mr. *Clay's* speech in the house of representatives—"Mr. C. begged leave further to premise, that the subject under consideration presented two distinct aspects, susceptible in his judgment of the most clear and precise discrimination. *The one he would call its foreign, the other its domestic aspect.* In regard to the first, he would say, that *he approved entirely of his government, and that Spain had no cause of complaint.* Having violated an important stipulation of the treaty of 1795, that power had justly subjected herself to all the consequences which ensued upon the entry into her dominions, and it belonged not to her to complain of those measures which resulted from her breach of contract; still less had she a right to examine into the considerations connected with the domestic aspect of the subject."

The manner in which Mr. *Adams* defended the general, is well known. Of his letter to Don Onis, dated 28th Nov. 1818, the *Richmond Enquirer* thus spoke:

"I cannot sufficiently express the profound sentiments of admiration and delight with which I have perused this state paper. It is written with an astonishing force of ingenuity, and adorned with the most captivating eloquence of all descriptions. It has the air of a man who feels most acutely for the wrongs of his country; who is indignant at the insults offered her by the aggressor pretending to demand redress, and who pours out those feelings in the most forcible strains. It is a monument of diplomatic genius. It is an ornament to my country. I feel proud of belonging to such a nation which has produced such a blaze of talents. It shivers the manifesto of the Spanish cabinet into dust and ashes. Into what utter insignificance does the redoubtable chevalier Onis sink! He seems like a pigmy in the hands of a giant.

State rights. The following we find marked from the *Albany Advertiser*, date not given, but probably in 1827.—"The singular manner in which some politicians can change their principles, though not new, is indeed paradoxical. I can recollect when in the senate of this state, the hon. Martin Van Buren proposed a plan for balloting for 12,000 of our militia, and giving them up to the United States for a term of years. A motion was made to limit them to the *defence of this state.* He opposed it, and it was rejected. Thus a law was passed, thro' Mr. Van Buren's influence, converting our *citizens* by ballot into *regulars*, and sending them without their consent, into Canada, and into distant states. This law passed the winter that peace was proclaimed, and on that account did not go into effect. I shall ever remember the noble stand then made by gen. Root. He openly declared upon the floor of the senate, that "Mr. Van B's project was worse than *French conscription* or *British impressment.* "The one," he said, "merely forced sailors, and the other young men; both of whom were generally destitute of families; whilst Mr. Van B's. law drew men from *all classes*, and compelled them to become soldiers."

Appointments to office. The following is related in a Philadelphia paper. It refers to a noble characteristic of the incomparable hero of our revolution:—

"We recollect an anecdote of Gen. WASHINGTON, when president of the United States, which exhibits that true magnanimity which ought to characterise every chief magistrate of a free and enlightened nation. There was a personal and devoted friend of Washington, whom he had treated with great kindness, and to whom he had given many proofs of his friendship. This man, presuming upon the intimacy and friendship that existed between them, applied for an office, for which it appears the president did not think him qualified. The public good, in his opinion, would not be promoted by his appointment. The answer of Washington ought to be inscribed in letters of gold, and hung up in the president's house, at the seat of government. "*As George Washington, you may depend upon my friendship and willingness to serve you,* BUT AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I CAN DO NOTHING FOR YOU."

"THE MORGAN AFFAIR." We rather hastily adopted a paragraph from the New York "Commercial Advertiser," and published it in our last paper, concerning a matter about which, because of its prolixity and uncertainty, we had resolved to do no more than record results. We have read the trial of Adams, at Lockport. The testimony on behalf of the people was given by Richard Giddins and James A. Shed, accomplices in the false imprisonment and conspiracy against Morgan. The testimony is not of that *direct* character which the "Commercial" led us to expect, as to the murder of Morgan; for the judge, in his charge, said, "the defendant, if guilty at all, was guilty of assault and battery and false imprisonment of William Morgan, and of a conspiracy actually carried into effect. The punishment was imprisonment not exceeding two years, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars." To these things Giddens and Shed were as much parties as Adams, the prisoner at the bar; and, relying on the testimony of the witnesses, it seems they *understood* that Morgan had been murdered, but how and when, and where, or by whom, they knew not—or did not tell. And though the probability of murder is so much strengthened as to inspire a belief that Morgan's life was surely taken, the dark transaction has not been cleared up by this trial, as we supposed that it had been, on reading the article in the "Commercial." Eleven of the jury agreed upon a verdict of guilty against Adams, for assault and battery, &c. as stated by the judge—but the twelfth man "would not believe the witnesses who were accomplices," and the jury, not being able to agree, was discharged.

SILK. The bill for promoting the culture of silk, lately before congress, was very important. Its leading

object was the establishment of *filatures*—for preparing the silk from the cocoons, so that it might be rendered an article of commerce. In this state, being reeled, it is called *raw silk*, and its average price is about five dollars the pound.

Our imports of silk goods are worth eight millions of dollars a year. It will, probably, be a long time before we shall have extensive *manufactories* of such goods; but we have it in our power, in a very short period, to supply as much raw silk as will pay for all the goods that we consume, and thus add *nearly* eight millions annually to the general wealth of the country; for the feeding and management of the worms may be almost wholly accomplished by the labor and attention of aged and feeble persons, or quite young children, without injury to them, though now wholly unproductive for the want of suitable employments; and thus the great value stated may be obtained at little more than the cost of reeling the silk—a home-market for the *cocoons* being made by the establishment of *filatures*.

To the south, especially, this matter is interesting. It would afford occupation to aged slaves and small children—and, because of its production, enable their owners materially to improve their condition; and, as it relates to *agriculture*, we hope that it is not liable to those "constitutional scruples" which belong to *manufactures!*

It appears that in seven years, from 1821 to 1828, Great Britain imported 24,157,516 lbs. raw silk, at five dollars a pound, costing $120,787,580—or, $17,225,000 worth annually. There was exported of raw silk from Italy alone, (though large quantities are manufactured in that country), of the value of 59,881,233 dollars in these seven years, or at the rate of about 8,500,000 dollars a year—equal to the average value of our crops of tobacco and rice; and so much may be exported from the United States, without any diversion of the labor of the people which shall materially affect the production of any of our present staple commodities.

We were favored a short time ago, with a beautiful skein of sewing silk, being the *first* manufactured within the city of Troy, N. Y. by Mrs. E. Pawling in 1830—the lady of the *first* mayor of that city. It is excellent. Accompanying the specimen, was an account of the progress of the culture of silk at Troy. It shews the success that attended the patriotic efforts of Mrs. Pawling—a lady whose *example* must have much effect, (from her condition in life) to encourage those who are in a dependent state, to pursue this elegant branch of industry, so happily fitted for the attention of females—in whose welfare the public has a deep and lively interest. Many tens of thousands of these, now straightened for the means of respectable subsistence—if so situated that they could obtain supplies of mulberry leaves, might, at least, live comfortably, if not accumulate little fortunes for themselves, by rearing the worms and preparing the silk—a delicate employment, exactly suited to them, and in no wise interfering with that sort of *retirement* which is so commendable in young women and girls. It is added, that Dr. Corning, an enterprising merchant and manufacturer at Troy, has lately planted many mulberry trees, to encourage the culture of silk. We think that farmers adjacent to many of our cities and towns and almost all the villages and hamlets in the United States, cannot raise any *crop* that might be rendered more profitable than mulberry trees. A regular business could easily be made of it, in selling leaves by the pound, to females and children having charge of silk worms.

The silk manufactures of England are estimated to amount to £14,000,000 sterling per annum, or upwards of 62,000,000 of dollars.

Silk filature—adapted to family use.

This neat little apparatus (about the size of a lady's work table,) consists of eight spindles or winders, and the necessary appendages, complete for making organzine or warp for stuffs, of any size over five fibres of the cocoon, with any amount of twist per inch required, at one operation. It is also adapted to doubling and twisting; with an easy speed of the hand at the crank or winch, from two to three thousand yards of thread per hour may be produced as the quantity of twist required will admit. Practice has tested its utility, although not heretofore made public. The recent publications on the management of cocoons and culture of silk, by government, will instruct any person to prepare the cocoon for winding and in saving the raw or refuse silk for the market. For further information the public are referred to the editor of the American Farmer, published at Baltimore, or to Daniel Hack, Savage factory, near Baltimore.

☞ The machine above mentioned seems to be the only thing that was needed to promote the culture of silk, in the family way—by which much money is made in Connecticut; in some, enough by silk, only, to support the whole family.

Rail roads. Loads of *seventy-five* barrels of flour are now brought from Ellicott's mills to Baltimore, 13 miles, in two hours, by one horse, without more apparent labor than is caused by the drawing of a gig, with two persons, over a good common road.* Mr. Cooper's model locomotive engine is plying on a part of the road, for the gratification of those who wish to ride by steam, at the rate of 18 or 20 miles an hour.

Many rail roads are about to be made in different parts of the United States, the subscriptions for which have overflowed. The Liverpool and Manchester rail road will make unexpected dividends. The stock is at a great advance, though the road cost about 35,000*l.* a mile!

A late Liverpool paper says—On Saturday last the Majestic, a new engine which has just been put on the railway, travelled six times between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of one hundred and eighty miles!—The total quantity of goods conveyed backwards and forwards amounted to one hundred and forty-two tons!—The same engine travelled on Monday one hundred and twenty miles, with loads similar to those taken on Saturday. There are now ten engines of Mr. Stephenson's employed on the rail-way.

[The expense of fuel, oil, and attendance on this engine, is said not to exceed $5 a day. At this rate of cost, 25,560 tons may be transported one mile for five dollars—or fifty tons one mile for one cent!

"State rights dance." The much talked of "state rights ball," was given at Charleston to his excellency gov. Hamilton, of South Carolina, on the 3d inst. in the theatre. We have a large account of it, in the nullificating Mercury. The governor was received with a flourish of trumpets and an *immense* concourse of spectators. The finale is thus given—

"When the company dispersed, every one retired, not only highly gratified with the splendor and gaiety of the scene, but carrying with him the animating conviction that the cause of state rights goes on triumphantly "conquering and to conquer," and that the flame of liberty yet burns as vividly in the hearts of Carolinians as when it was first kindled by their fathers upon the altar of patriotism—the Palmetto fort."

Among the decorations of the room were portraits of John Randolph, ("*set in ever-green!*")—and Mr. Calhoun. In regard to the latter, the Mercury says—

"Of these we should neither do justice to our own feelings, nor to the interesting occasion of which we are giving an account, if we did not distinctly record those of John C. Calhoun, the pride of Carolina—a statesman unsurpassed in genius, or experience, a patriot, whose spotless reputation calumny has indeed *attempted* but *cannot* taint—who is even now triumphantly treading under foot *the despicable snares which were laid for his destruction, and who is yet destined to attain an eminence from which he will look down with pity on the impotent malice of his enemies.*"

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*This appears a common load.—On the 15th instant, one horse drew four cars laden with one hundred barrels of flour, from the mills to the relay house, six miles, at the rate of seven miles an hour—another horse then drew the same load with equal speed to the depot in Baltimore. Neither horse appeared distressed. This result is the effect of the almost entire annihilation of friction in the machinery of Winans' improved cars.

But—Mr. Calhoun is not a nullifier. Will all this be taken "back again?"

THE WHALE FISHERY. A late Salem paper speaking of the whale fishery, says—within the last week, six ships have arrived at New-Bedford from whaling cruises to the Pacific and South Atlantic ocean—three of which have brought home 6,550 barrels of oil—the remaining three are reported with full cargoes, probably having not less than 2,500 barrels each, making an aggregate of 14,050 barrels. There are upwards of one hundred ships employed in the whaling business from that port, and the number is rapidly increasing. The benefits derived by that town from this productive business are immense. The tonnage of the port is considerably greater than that of Salem; and next, in New England, to Boston. Its population has nearly doubled, in the last ten years; and it bids fair in a short time to outstrip the other New England commercial towns in population, as it has already done in commerce. Its present population is 8,000. A great many new buildings are annually erected and numerous other improvements are actively and constantly going forward. This prosperity is the result alone of the successful pursuit of the whale fishery. Most heartily do we wish them continued and increased success.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIMS. The governor of Massachusetts, in a message to the house of representatives, acknowledges the receipt of $419,748 26 from the secretary of the treasury, under the act of congress which provides for the settlement of the Massachusetts claims. The terms of the act by which Maine was separated from Massachusetts proper, give one-third of this money to that state. It will be observed, that for some reason or other, the accounting officers have cut short (a few thousand dollars) the appropriation *allowed* by congress—which was $430,748 26. The original claim was $843,601 34.

BLOCK ISLAND. The people who reside on this speck on the ocean, and belong to the state of Rhode Island, during the late severe weather, were forty-seven days without intercourse with the main land, and many of their little comforts were exhausted.

NEW YORK *vs.* NEW JERSEY. The editors of the New York Evening Post, have commenced the publication of documents which have been laid before the legislature relative to the controversy between that state and the state of New Jersey, as to territory and jurisdictional limits. It appears that New Jersey has commenced a suit in the supreme court of the United States, in which she sets forth that she is justly entitled to the exclusive jurisdiction and property of and over the waters of the Hudson river, from the 41st degree of latitude to the bay of New York, or midway of the said river, and to the midway of the channel of the said bay of New York, and the whole of Staten Island sound, together with the land covered by water of the said river, bay and sound, in the like extent. To bring the matter to an issue, she has filed her bill accordingly, and procured a subpœna to be served on the governor and attorney general of this state, to appear on behalf of the people of the state of New York, and answer thereto, under the penalty of five hundred dollars. The governor has informed the legislature, that, unless otherwise directed, he shall instruct the attorney general to protest against any evidence of right on the part of the state of New Jersey by appearing, and contesting the suit in its progress to its final result.

PENNSYLVANIA. The bill providing for the prosecution of the works of internal improvement now in progress in Pennsylvania, has at length received the sanction of both branches of the state legislature, and only wants the signature of the governor to become a law. It appropriates $600,000 to the rail-road from Philadelphia to Columbia; $116,170 to the canal from Columbia to Middletown; $125,000 to the western turnpikes; $700,000 to the canal or slackwater navigation between Huntingdon and Hollidaysburg, and the rail-road across the Alleghany mountains; $200,000 to the extension on the West Branch; $100,000 to the North Branch; $25,000 to the Lewistown cross-cut, to be paid out of the West Branch appropriation; $100,000 to the Big Beaver, and $60,000 to the French creek.

PATERSON. The people of this thrifty manufacturing town, having resolved to make a rail road to the Hudson river, opened a subscription for 250,000 dollars to effect the work,—20 per cent. to be paid on subscribing. But on the close of the books, the first day, it was found that $1,291,750 dollars had been subscribed—or five times the amount required! May speedy and complete success attend this noble display of public spirit at Paterson!

PROVIDENCE—*cotton market.* Because of the frost, the supply of cotton, at Providence, R. I. was only 1,488 bales, on the 11th Feb. ult.—but several *ship-loads* were lying at Newport, or daily expected to arrive there.

GEORGIA AND THE INDIANS. The legislature of Georgia, at its late session, passed the following act, which is denominated a law:

An act to declare void all contracts hereafter made with the Cherokee Indians, so far as the Indians are concerned.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Georgia, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no Cherokee Indian shall be bound by any contract hereafter to be entered into with a white person or persons, nor shall any Indian be liable to be sued in any of the courts of law or equity in this state, on such contract.

[This, we suppose, is not considered a 'law impairing the obligation of contracts.' It only declares certain contracts *void*—deprives them of *all* obligation, but does not *impair* their obligation. It places the Cherokee Indians on the same footing with infants and slaves—renders them incapable of contracting at all, and exempts them from all liability to coercion for the performance of their voluntary obligations. Such a statute is indeed a strange one under our federal constitution. It shows how far passion and prejudice may carry intelligent and upright men. It furnishes a strong and impressive commentary on the salutary provisions and intended restrictions of the constitution of the United States.]

[*Nashville Banner.*

LOUISIANA AND THE MISSISSIPPI. Whereas it is of vital importance to the commercial interest, not only of Louisiana, but of the United States, that the obstructions at the entrance of the Mississippi be removed, and whereas the difficulties of entering the river are daily increasing, and immense losses have lately been sustained in consequence thereof:

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the senators of this state be instructed, and the representatives be requested, to represent to the general government the necessity of deepening the mouth of the Mississippi, and urge that a suitable appropriation for that purpose be made without delay.

Be it further resolved, That the governor be requested to have transmitted, as speedily as possible to the delegation in congress from Louisiana, a copy of this resolution.

A. MOUTON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.
ISAAC A. SMITH,
President of the senate.
A. B. ROMAN, *governor of the state of Louisiana.*

LOUISIANA. It is estimated that from 50 to 60,000 bales of cotton, and 6 to 7,000 hogsheads of sugar, will go out of the *Red river* the present season. Those interested will note the progress of production, though many cannot comprehend how it is that supply affects price!

INDIANA. *Official dignity.* [*From the Journal of Commerce.*] The close of the late session of the legislature presented a scene of rather novel interest in the history of legislation. The nomination of the judges of the supreme court by governor Ray gave great dissatis-

tion to the senate, and alter various reports, resolutions and messages, the difference was blown into a perfect hurricane by a message from the governor impugning the motives of the members in some of their proceedings. Several of the senators rose in their places and charged the governor with using his official patronage for electioneering purposes, declaring that the state was disgraced by him, and praying that Providence would avert a similar calamity for the future. The governor, hearing these denunciations as he was sitting in the lobby, *attempted to defend himself, but sat down in a few minutes, apparently overcome by the intensity of his emotions.*

On the last day of the session, a committee of the senate waited upon him to ask if he had any further communications to make, to which he replied in the *affirmative.* On the return of the committee, it was unanimously resolved not to wait for his communications, and the senate adjourned *sine die.*

LIBERIA. This colony goes on prosperously. At a late meeting, a company was formed, with a capital of 20,000 dollars, for the purpose of exploring and improving the navigation of the St. Paul's river—which, it seems, penetrates the interior to a great distance, its shores abounding with camwood.

The police of the colony appears well settled—the people have peace, and many have become what may be considered wealthy. Those willing to labor easily obtain lands and the means of working them, and do well. The commerce of the colony is now very considerable.

PORTO RICO. The mystery in which Spain always endeavored to shroud the state of her colonies, and with much success, has yet concealed from us the real condition of this island, which we suppose is one of the richest and most fertile in the world—certain commercial letters, however, have been recently published, which shew rapid advances in prosperity, because of the progress of liberal principles, and population seems to be advancing in the "emancipation of foreigners," &c. The crops of last year were short because of a great drought; but yet the exports were valued at more than 2,500,000 dollars—and the imports at a little more than 2,000,000. The crop of sugar of the ensuing season is estimated at 45,000 hogsheads, of coffee at 125,000 quintals—the increased attention paid to sugar, has reduced the crops of tobacco and cotton. Three-fifths of the trade is yet carried on in Spanish vessels—and about one-fifth in American. Much of the business is transacted through the island of St. Thomas.

Until 1815, this island was an expense to Spain—but foreigners being then allowed to settle in it, it has been continually growing in importance.

POLAND. The present "kingdom of Poland," the heart and centre of its ancient sovereignty, is hereditary in the person of the Russian autocrat and his successors, and comprises a superfice of 6,340 square leagues, having a population of 3,850,000 souls. It is divided into eight waiwodeships—namely, Warsaw, Sandomir, Kalish, Lublin, Plotzk, Masovia, Podolachia, and Augustowo. The national revenues amount to £2,280,000 sterling, about the seventh part of which is assigned to the civil list. Its military force consists of 60,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry. Warsaw, with 126,433 inhabitants, is its capital; and next stand in succession Sandomir, 50,000 inhabitants; Lublin, 12,000; and Kalish, 8,500. The immense tract of country comprehending Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia, containing 3,000,000 souls, is become part and parcel of the Russian territory. That part of Poland which is subject to Austria bears the designation of the kingdom of Galicia and Ludominia. Its population amounts to 4,379,000 souls. The grand duchy of Posen, the only part of Poland retained by Prussia, contains 538 geographical miles and 1,051,137 inhabitants. Its chief towns are Bromberg and Posen.

HESSE CASSEL. We give with pleasure the following extract of a letter from Hesse Cassel: Our readers are already advised that in this portion of Germany, the people rose up for liberty, and achieved it.

The allusion to the money paid by England, to the electorate, for troops sent to this country, to oppose us in our struggle for independence, and the appropriation of it, must be pleasing to all our readers. We have no room to-day for comments. Who does not know that the Hessians

"Were bought for seven and six pence every man?"*

Extract from a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated Hesse Cassel, Dec. 19, 1830.

I am happy to inform you, that the 21st inst. is fixed for the solemn ceremony of the elector's taking the oath to the constitution, drawn up by the deputies of the estates, who have been in session for that purpose since the 16th October last.

This constitution establishes a representative form of government on the most liberal principles. The elector has been obliged to separate his private fortune from the property of the state, acknowledging as such the capital acquired by his grandfather *on the occasion of lending his troops to England, as subsidiaries during the war of the American Revolution.* The annual interest of this sum amounts to 300,000 Rix-dollars, and taxes to this amount have immediately been abolished. Thus the money ingloriously earned in the attempt to suppress American independence, now serves to establish our own freedom! Instead of the arbitrary manner in which revenues of the country were squandered away, they are now under the management of the representatives of the people, and a civil list is allowed to the elector and his court. To show you how much the power of the prince is circumscribed, I may just mention that his request for a leave of absence for two weeks was peremptorily refused by the estates, on the plea that the situation of affairs required his presence.

A national guard has been established throughout the country, to whom the preservation of order is committed. [*N. Y. Mercantile.*

REPORTS OF COINS. Mr. *White,* of New York, from the select committee on coins, a few days before the rising of congress, made two very interesting reports, of each of which, upon the motion of Mr. *Buchanan,* of Pennsylvania, 3,000 additional copies, were ordered to be printed. The first relates to the relative value of gold and silver, which the committee propose to establish at 1 of gold to 15,625 of silver. The question of a *single* or *double* standard of value, is discussed, and the committee have arrived at the conclusion, that there can be but *one* standard of value and measure of contracts, and that should be, in our country, silver.

The second report recommends that certain foreign silver coins shall be made a legal tender in the payment of all debts and demands above the amount of one hundred dollars, *by weight,* when containing not less than 10 oz. 15 dwts. 12 grs. pure silver, in the troy pound of standard silver at 116 1-10 cents per ounce.

By this means the merchants will receive the full value of the coin imported, the mint be relieved from an oppressive duty, and the circulation of our national coin be eventually secured, to the exclusion of all foreign coins.

We are favored with copies of these reports and may notice them more fully hereafter.

SALT MANUFACTURE, *in Massachusetts.* The Boston Patriot says—Mr. Swift of Falmouth, whose speech in the house of representatives on Monday against a proposed alteration of the salt inspection law, has been imperfectly reported, desires us to state that there are 17,545,760 square feet of salt works in the state, of which 13,799,710 square feet are in the county of Barnstable, and cost $1,379,971. The annual cost of inspection is $1,100. The chief inspector receives $130 annually: his deputies on an average $17 50 each. They are entitled to receive 20 cts. for every 10,000 square feet of salt works, which amounts to about 2 mills on a bushel for inspection.

Mr. S. further stated that the effect of the inspection already had been to improve the quality of the salt manufactured.

*We think that the price was ten pounds for every hireling cut-throat that was killed, or died in America. [ED. REG.

CITIES ON THE OHIO. Nineteen or twenty steam boats, several of them of the first class, were at the wharves of *Pittsburg* on the 8th. inst. lading and unlading. Thirteen boats had arrived, and seven departed in the four preceding days. The river was then seventeen feet above low water mark.

Cincinnati was also full of business. About the 1st March, there were sixteen steam boats in port—eight large ones arrived from New Orleans in one day; and about a dozen stop daily, passing up or down the "beautiful river."

The Cincinnati American says—"We understand that there are *twenty-five thousand barrels of flour* at one point on the Miami canal, waiting for the opening of navigation."

"THE LEAK AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE" is about to be built at New York. John G. Leak died sometime since, leaving about 300,000 dollars to a young man named Watts, with the condition that if he died before he arrived at the age of 21 years, the property should be vested for the support of orphan children, of all denominations. Young Watts died after he was 21 years old, and the great property became vested in his father, John Watts; but the latter has resigned the whole of it for the purpose of founding such an establishment. It is a noble deed.

THE PIRATES. Sentence of death has been pronounced, at N. York, upon T. J. Wansley and Charles Gibbs, charged with piracy on board the brig Vineyard, and the murder of the captain and mate of the vessel, on her voyage from New Orleans, with a quantity of specie on board.

THE SLAVE TRADE. Late despatches from the British vessels of war employed on the coast of Africa for suppressing the slave trade, shew that this savage business is in full activity, under the Spanish, Portuguese, Brazillian and *French* flags. These are some of the vessels—ship Velos Passagena, 26 guns, 555 slaves, captured by the British sloop of war Primrose; San Jago de Cuba, 165 slaves, and four other vessels, captured by other British cruisers. A French slave-brig, the Duke of Bordeaux, with 561 slaves, for Guadaloupe, was also captured, but given up, conformable to the treaty with France. Six or seven others, all from Havana, were off the coast, or had just left it, laden with slaves; but the success of the British cruisers had much checked the traffic, and caused the breaking up of several establishments. The 561 slaves, on board the French brig, were "stowed in bulk" and *naked*, and in a most horrible condition.

It is stated that the king of Loango had brought 100 slaves to the coast for sale, but finding no slaver on the station, *butchered them all in cold blood, as he thought it too expensive to feed them. The bleeched bones of the unfortunate victims were still to be seen on the shore.*

"I tremble," said Jefferson; "when I think that God is just." Vengeance will be satisfied. A fearful and black belt will extend—its western end nearly touching Florida, its eastern resting on South America; the abode of pirates and murderers, retaliating the wrongs inflicted on themselves or their fathers, by pretended Christian white men.

☞Since the preceding was written we have official accounts of an insurrection among the negroes at Martinico. They had fired the town of St. Pierre, and consumed many houses, and ravaged and destroyed thirteen plantations, by fire—they resisted the military with fire-arms and cutlasses; but were put down, for the present, and 126 of them, male and female, arrested, a number of whom had been shot. The governor apprehending a continuance of such proceedings, had issued a decree to establish a *military* court, &c. for six months. The colony was, perhaps, saved only by the free people of color,—who, in most important respects, have the same rights and privileges as the white inhabitants, and hence form a strong party against the slaves.

OUR RIVERS. The Ohio river was lately twenty feet above low water mark—the Potomac fifteen, and the Susquehannah twelve and a half. What vast bodies of water must be discharged by these mighty rivers, when thus swollen—the rapidity of their descents being considered!

The coal trade on the Potomac is rapidly increasing.

DISTRESSING. We find in the Western Times, published in Centreville, Indiana, the following account:

"We were informed a few days since, by a gentleman traveller from the west, that during the severe weather, a man, about 45 years of age, his wife, six children, and four horses, were frozen to death on the great prairie in Illinois. When discovered—THE MOTHER LAY WITH A SMALL CHILD IN HER ARMS—*five other children around her*—the father, with an axe and flint in his hands, as if he had been trying to strike fire—a part of his wagon was cut into small pieces for kindling, and all the horses in a heap, stiff in their harness. The name of the unfortunate family, or where they were from, was not ascertained when our informant passed along."

MR. STAMBAUGH. Since the rejection by the senate of Mr. *Stambaugh*, as Indian agent at Green Bay, the president has appointed him sub-agent at the same place. [*Penn. Inquirer.*

WOLVES. Almost every winter, and especially in severe ones, we hear of the horrid death of men and women, in some parts of France and Spain, by wolves, who fearlessly attack and devour them. The United States have abounded with wolves—the western districts of Pennsylvania, &c. were as if filled with them—and a few, solitary and timid ones are still met with; but the deadly rifle has nearly exterminated them—and those which remain, no matter how much pressed by hunger, flee from the face of the destroyer—man. The *character* of the animal seems as if changed by the exterminating war that has been waged against him, by an *armed people.*

GOLD. Harris' mine, in Charlotte country, North Carolina, for some time past, was worked without much if any profit and abandoned for some months. But its working was resumed about the 10th of Feb. and in preparing for a new shaft, the vein was cut, which now, with much reason, excites high expectation on the part of the proprietors. The width of the vein is from four to eight and ten inches, and its inclination, so far as it appears, is about 80 degrees. In some parts it yields dust gold mixed with chrystals of magnetic iron; but what is most characteristic, are the masses of virgin gold which resemble moss, and occur in nests of several hundred dollars value each.

The examination is as yet very little progressed. From an opening of the vein however, of 10 feet long, 4 wide and 18 deep, there has been, as we are informed by the proprietors, extracted about five thousand dollars, and the vein is, to appearance, increasing in size, and not diminishing in richness. The minerals of the vein are quartz, oxides of iron, magnetic iron ore, &c. embraced in a calceous slate. [*N. C. paper.*

AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY. *A state law nullificated by state judges.* The Nashville (Tennessee) Banner of the 25th ult. says—"The judges appointed by act of the last legislature, to constitute a special court, for the express purpose of trying certain cases growing out of late defalcations to the bank of the state of Tennessee, on Monday delivered their opinions *seriatim*, sustaining the pleas to the jurisdiction of the court, and deciding the act by which they were appointed to discharge the duty, to be unconstitutional."

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

We have been compelled to omit our usual notices of events abroad, in the great demand for our room to attend to things at home. A very brief summary is all that is now needful to offer.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

On or about the 16th of January, Mr. O'Connell was arrested on a charge of "conspiracy" to violate or avoid the effects of the proclamation of the lord-lieutenant, as to political meetings of the people. This caused a mighty excitement at Dublin; but O'Connell and his friends, arrested with him, gave bail, and so the matter

rests for the present. Some excesses, however, had been committed on the lord lieut. the marquis of Anglesea, who was mobbed in the streets on the 25th of Jan. and pelted with mud. The infamously famous major Sirr, gibbited on remembrance by the eloquence of Curran, was a *swearer* against O'Connell. The grand jury had found "true bills" against him.

There had been a hard run on the bank of Ireland for gold—but all its notes offered were promptly met.

The British stocks remained pretty firm, at a small reduction in price.

Burnings and other acts of violence were still committed in England, though many had been sentenced to death, transportation, &c. for being engaged in them. But such exceses were less frequent than at the period of our former advices.

The poverty and distress of the people of Ireland seems about as great as human nature is capable of bearing. A famine is talked of. This, it is thought, renders the people so ready for *any* change. O'Connell has been exceedingly bold in his addresses to them, yet he professes great anxiety for the preservation of the peace of the country.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 3d February. A stormy session was anticipated. There was much speculation as to the continuance of the present ministry.

Mr. Hunt, elected to parliament, has made a grand public entry into London—many thousand people, with banners, attending. He delivered a speech on the occasion, and was earnest for a repeal of the "accursed corn bill."

FRANCE.

All things appear quiet in France, except in "the busy note of preparation" for war. The means of France are gigantic.

Lafitte's pecuniary affairs have been much embarrassed, because of heavy losses on the loans, and the house of Lafitte and company is dissolved. It is said that there are effects enough to pay its debts. Lafitte, in his misfortunes, is reported of as an honest man.

Lafayette was taking an active part in the proceedings of the chamber of deputies. His speeches would indicate his belief of a speedy war—but he says that France has 500,000 regular troops and 1,500,000 national guards, ready for the combat.

The celebrated Madame de Genlis died at Paris early in January, at a very advanced age.

SPAIN.

Much military preparation was making in Spain. The country was filled with gloom—every sort of business being unsettled, or at a stand.

SWITZERLAND.

The city of Basle has conquered and reduced its peasantry to submission.

RUSSIA.

Large bodies of troops were in motion for Poland—in all not less than 150,000. The cholera morbus had appeared at St. Petersburg. All the property of the Poles in Russia, who had taken part in the revolution, has been sequestered—the Poles, on the contrary, have permitted the Russians to retire, with their property, whithersoever they pleased.

POLAND.

The enthusiasm of the Poles remained undiminished. They have published a heart-stirring manifesto, which we intend to re-publish and preserve. There are some accounts of divisions among them—the invasion of the Russians may, perhaps, unite them. Prussia had 80,000 men on the Polish frontier and Austria 50,000. Subscriptions for the benefit of the Poles, were making in London and Paris. Gen. Chlopicki had resigned the dictatorship. The French generals Lallamand, Regnier, and Pelletier, had arrived at Warsaw to join the Polish army.

A regiment of women had been formed to supply the troops with linen and provisions. Their uniform is a yellow robe, a white mantle, with a confederatka for a head dress, and a pair of pistols at the girdle!

BELGIUM.

The affairs of this country remained pretty much as they were, at our last notices of them. Many princes were spoken of for king; but nothing had been determined. Some military operations were going on. A large part of the Belgians desire an union with France—which the latter most positively rejects.

HOLLAND.

The king was making great exertions to strengthen his army, to act against Belgium. It is said that he would protest against the allied powers, or requiring him to open the Scheldt.

ITALY.

A pope had not yet been elected. It was thought that cardinal Weld, an Englishman, would be chosen, though strongly opposed by the Austrian interest.

Later news—Paris papers to 2d Feb.

There was a report that the *Poles* had surrendered without a contest—because of internal discords. This was not, however, believed at Paris, at which subscriptions were still making to assist them—Lafayette and other distinguished men taking the lead in them. The Russians have seized the funds of the bank of Warsaw that were at Odessa. A good many of the Polish monks had taken up arms, and placed themselves at the head of bodies of peasants, armed with scythes, &c. It is stated that Chlopicki resigned the dictatorship because that he insisted on a reconciliation with Russia, which was opposed by all the leading men; but some prospect of a reconciliation is held out.

Much is said of the affairs of Belgium, and we have reports of the speeches made in the national congress. The debates are ardent—sometimes very tumultuous; *with loud applauses, or marks of disapprobation, from the galleries.* A protocol of the ministers of the allied powers, dated London, 20th Jan. makes out a boundary between Belgium and Holland—as it stood in 1790. The selection of a king is a most difficult matter—the congress being much divided. The greatest number, perhaps, were in favor of the duke de Leuchtenburg, son of Beauharnois, step-son of Napoleon, but the following letter being read, the duke of Nemours (a son of the king of the French) was again thought of, though Louis Philipe had but lately refused his sanction to the choice—

Addressed to the French minister at Brussels—

"SIR:—I hasten to reply to your letter of the 24th. The king's council, which assembled to-day, were unanimous upon the necessity of declaring to the provisional government, that the French government would regard the choice of the duke de Leuchtenburg to fill the throne of Belgium, as an act of hostility towards France; in case the congress, notwithstanding this declaration, should proceed to such election, you will quit Brussels immediately. Accept, &c.

(Signed) HORACE SEBASTIANI.

Paris, Jan. 26. 1831."

Some think that France will *now* consent to the election of the duke of Nemours—and if so, that the placing of him on the throne must be followed by a general war—the other great powers being resolved to resist so intimate a connexion between France and Belgium.

The funds of *France* continue to decline. The king appears to be increasing his popularity. He wishes to preserve the peace of France with the rest of the world, and firmly expresses his resolution to keep down disorders at home.

The funeral services of the late pope took place at Rome on the 14th Dec. He had been a liberal patron of the fine arts, and all the professors, with their pupils, attended. Three times have these services now been performed by cardinals, and, on each occasion, five members of the conclave pronounced absolutions in behalf of the deceased.

Wool is in great demand in Europe, and at high prices. The stock is small. The military preparations have caused a great scarcity of coarse wools.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

"The editor of the Baltimore Patriot has been favored with the following letter from an intelligent merchant, formerly of Baltimore, but now a resident of Amsterdam. It gives the decision of the king of the Netherlands relative to the disputed boundary line between the United States and Great Britain, to whom both parties had referred the question, and whose decision is to be final. The letter says—

"The boundary line goes from the Monument, on the source of the river St. Croix, due north to the St. John, which it crosses three miles above the Great Falls, it then follows the St. John about 50 miles from thence it passes along the river St. Francis to its southernmost source, here it meets the American line, along which it follows to the St. Lawrence, and leaving only those waters that fall in the river St. Lawrence to the point where both lines (claims) unite, and to the Connecticut, where they combine to the British. This is the first and most important point.

2d. About the north-westermost head of Connecticut river. The king has taken that which maintains the name and excludes all tributary streams, that were already known in 1772, under different names.

3d. The 45th degree of north latitude has to be stipulated anew agreeable to the treaty of Ghent, or whether the old line which in 1772 was drawn between the provinces and the United States was to remain. Decision says, that the line must be drawn afresh. The Americans confiding on its correctness had built a fort on Rousse's point, and this fortress is to remain in their possession, with so much territory thereof as is usual, (say one Chilome rique.) The territory which is awarded to the United States by the 1st point is by far the best and most extensive, but England maintains a communication with her provinces. The territory which they will get will be of little value. The state of Maine gets the best and nearly all that they wish. Connecticut river is of no importance, and may be looked upon as to balance the scales. The British grounds were considered the best, but the Americans had such, which by no means become rejected. The parallel was always in favor of the British, but since the king had secured to England their political advantage, he did the same with the Americans by giving them the fortress, point Rousses', which breaks the parallel; and is of much importance to America. Two forts built to the southward, would not have been of as much value as this.

This decision of the king is a proof of his being a very able arbiter, for it is no trifle to read two large volumes of folio and compare the maps together, with the immense number of memorandums connected with this business, and his decision is a proof of his thorough acquaintance with the case. There is no victory no defeat on any side. Both have what they most feared to lose."

From the Albion—an English paper published at N. Y.

After describing the boundary as settled, the editor says—

It was to have been expected that the arbiter would have declared which party was right, and thus have laid down according to the opinion of a third disinterested party, the true boundary; but his Dutch majesty has not done so; he has pointed out a new route totally at variance with the spirit and wording of the treaty. He carries the line due north from Mars Hill to the river St. John, along that river to the St. Francis, along the St. Francis to the highlands laid down on the westerly portion of the America line—thereby cutting off a large portion of the Canada lands, carrying the boundary to within thirteen miles of the river St. Lawrence, and within forty or fifty of the city of Quebec, the capital of the North American colonies; and then, moreover, it is said, gives the military position of Rouses's point on lake Champlain—a place undoubtedly on the British side—to the United States into the bargain!

The arbiter should have decided which was the true line according to the words of the treaty and the maps and plans mutually laid before him. If he thought the American the true line, he has done the United States injustice by taking away any portion of their territory, of which we understand Mr. Preble complains. If the British was the true line, he has done England injustice, by taking away any portion of her territory, and hence she complains.

But it may be said, that from the complexity and uncertainty of the question, he could not come to any satisfactory conclusion, and therefore, made a compromise—and a compromise he must have intended, since he has substituted *rivers* for *highlands*. Granting for a moment his right to do this, let us examine in what manner he has made the division. In making the compromise, two paramount objects should have been kept in view, viz: an equal division of the territory, in dispute, and the establishment of a good natural boundary. Neither of these has been accomplished. Two-thirds of the land is given to the United States, and the boundary is a very imperfect one. If his majesty had thought proper to continue the line along the St. John to its source, or nearly so—since in ridicule of our disputes, it would almost seem, he substituted the heads of rivers for the tops of mountains—a good boundary would have been secured and the territory pretty equally divided. With such a settlement neither party could justly complain, but with the present settlement neither party is satisfied. England, however, must be the greatest sufferer since her loss is not only that of territory, but of a military position of great consequence to her in the event of future wars. A glance at the map will show how small an American force could intercept succors proceeding to Quebec over-land; in fact all communication between Great Britain and Canada would be seriously impeded during the winter months of the year. In any view of the case, or on whatever principle the king may have proceeded, we must deem his majesty's decision very erroneous.

The honor of England demands that she shall promptly acquiesce with the award of the arbiter, and she will not, it is needless to proclaim, hesitate a moment to redeem her pledge.—Still it has occurred to us that the king of the Netherlands had no right to make any division or compromise whatever. The convention between the two governments of the 29th of Sept. 1827, and published in our paper of the 24th of May 1828, agreeing to refer the matter in dispute to the arbiter, simply authorised him to decide *on the points of difference* only. The point of difference was simply this—which was the true line, the British or the American. We see no room or scope for *compromising* powers here. May not the silence of the Courier, which still affects to be the government journal, and other facts which we shall not stop to enumerate be connected with this view of the case?

The integrity of the arbiter must not be in the remotest degree impeached. Still we may be excused for adverting to the surmise of a London paper—that the king of the Netherlands gave in his award suddenly, and considering the state of his own affairs, rather unexpectedly—and that he probably acted from pique against the English whig ministry, who have shown so much inclination to side with the Belgians.

The British government should without loss of time seek to recover the lost territory by friendly negociation or purchase. It is of great value to her from its geographical position: but to the state of Maine it is of little use beyond the actual value of the lands.

A London paper the "United Kingdom," grumbles loudly at the king of the Netherlands, and, among other things, says—

"How there could be any question as to the claims of England with respect to a territory which originally belonged to herself—which she never conveyed away by treaty or assignment—we are at a loss to know, and it is the duty of the wretched ninnies who have been ministers of this country for so many years, to explain. The Americans, by this decision, have not only obtained possession of our territory, and the property of his majesty's subjects, but they have also got our roads in the direct route between Quebec, New Brunswick, Halifax and Nova Scotia. Other roads of equal importance are also decided to be within the boundary of the United States.

"But what are we to do with Canada? Must we yield and consign our lands, and pigs, and emigrants and roads, and river navigation to Jonathan? This must not be. We must nevertheless do justice to the defendant. We must offer compensation—assign lands elsewhere—give a slice out of the northwest—give Indians for English—and furs for freedom. If gen. Jackson should decline our terms, we of course must fight him; and leaving Washington in its wilderness unmolested, we

must burn New York in order to bring him to his senses. This we can do easily; particularly as we are not at war with any other nation. We will be fools, if we listen to any further terms of negociation. "*Settle it at once*" is the word, and let there be no mistake!

—

The people of Maine appear equally dissatisfied with the *compromise* which the king of the Netherlands has willed—we say compromise, because he has rejected the statements of both parties. The "Portland Evening Advertiser" observes—

"In truth the British have obtained all they want, a military post in our rear, with opportunity to encroach upon our territory whenever circumstances require. The general government must be appealed to for relief from the decision of this uncrowned head, this wandering arbiter of the Netherlands."

The "Eastern Argus" observes—

"Had the most clear sighted and ambitious of the British statesmen drawn this *new line*, the interest of his majesty could not have been more carefully preserved. They have cut off the point of the ridge which separated the upper and lower provinces, and gained all they wanted, a commanding position in our rear, and a convenient route of communication between Canada and New Brunswick They cared nothing for a few square miles of land, of this they had enough, in America, already. No, England desired a commanding post in our rear, and an open route between her provinces. This she has secured by the supposed decision. To us, the territory lost might be of some value, as so much land, but as a military position it is absolutely invaluable. It is here that England can erect her fortresses, and if this decision should be acquiesced in—which it never will be—a few years would see the British ensign floating over a new Quebec, whose outworks would literally crowd upon our soil, and from whose impregnable walls the tiers of British ordnance would insult the eyes of freemen. It must not, it shall not be permitted.

"Miserable is the plea that the national honor is committed to abide such a result. It was the decision of an *independent* sovereign, confined himself to the question submitted, viz:—whether the line claimed by the United States or the line claimed by Great Britain, was the true one—to which the United States bound themselves to submit; not the decision of a sovereign nearly robbed of his dominion, and leaning on England for support—not a decision which should declare the pretensions of both parties ungrounded, and proceed with an authority at once arrogant and unlimited, to mark out as heretofore unthought of boundary. It was to no such decision that the United States bound themselves to submit."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the senate.

Joel Brown, of the District of Columbia, to be a justice of the peace for the county of Washington, in said district.

Robert M. Harrison, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States for the port of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica.

Alexander Adair, to be marshal for Middle Florida.

Daniel Le Roy, to be district attorney of the United States for the territory of Michigan.

John Nicholson, to be marshal for the eastern district of Louisiana.

Waters Smith, to be marshal of East Florida.

Thomas P. Eskridge, to be judge for the territory of Arkansas.

Nathaniel S. Benton to be attorney for the northern district of New York, vice Samuel Beardsley, elected to congress.

Ruben Harvey, to be consul of the United States for the port of Cork, Ireland, in the place of Ruben Harvey, deceased.

George Wise and George W. P. Custis, of the District of Columbia, to be justices of the peace for the county of Alexandria, in said district.

Nathaniel Luffborough, Enoch Reynolds, and Charles H. W. Wharton, of the District of Columbia, to be justices of the peace for the county of Washington, in said district.

Thomas Carberry, James Dunlap, and Wm. O'Neal, of the District of Columbia, to be inspectors of the penitentiary in said district; and Benjamin Williams, of said district, to be warden of said penitentiary.

John A. Cameron, of North Carolina, to be consul of the United States at La Vera Cruz, in Mexico, in the place of Wm. Taylor, resigned.

Joseph Saul, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at Tripoli, in the place of Charles D. Coxe, deceased.

David J. Baker, of Illinois, to be district attorney of the United States for the state of Illinois, vice Samuel Mc Roberts.

Elias Rector, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States for the territory of Arkansas, in the place of George W. Scott, removed.

George W. Crump, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States for the island of St. Bartholomew, in the place of Robert M. Harrison, appointed to the port of Kingston, Jamaica.

John Cuthbert, of Pensylvania, to be consul of the United States for the port of Hamburg, in the place of Fredrick List whose commission has expired. [Rather—whose nomination was rejected by the senate.]

Samuel Allison, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States, at Lyons, in France, in the place of Cornelius Bradford, deceased.

Lemuel Wells, of New York, to be consul of the United States at St. Catharine's, Brazil.

Thomas E. Burfoot, of Virginia, to be district attorney of the United States, for the eastern district of Virginia, vice Robert Stannard, resigned.

Robert Fulton, of New York, to be secretary to the commission under the convention between the United States and the king of Denmark, of the 28th of March, 1830.

Lewis Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Matanzas, in the island of Cuba.

John Holtzman, of Georgetown, to be a justice of the peace for the country of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

Joshua Lippincott, of Pennsylvania, to be a director of the bank of the United States, vice Nicholas Biddle, elected a director by the stockholders.

Nicholas Narvoni, of Constantinople, to be drogoman or interpreter of languages, to the legation of the United States at Constantinople.

Peter Desnoyers, of Detroit, to be marshal for the territory of Michigan.

☞The preceding list, we believe, takes in all the appointments published, up to this date—not heretofore given.

LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

From the National Intelligencer of March 11.

The public are hardly aware of the great number of bills, which had passed one or the other house of congress, which, for the want of time to act upon them, owing partly to the occupation of so great a portion of the session in the trial of judge *Peck*, and partly to the introduction, late in the session, of not very profitable debate, remained unfinished, and were therefore lost, at the adjournment. The number of bills which had passed the house of representatives, and were twice read in the senate, but finally left upon the table of that body, was just *one hundred*. The number of senate bills thus lost in the house of representatives was about *thirty*.

Among the house bills to which the *go-by* was given in this way, was the bill "for the improvement of certain harbors and providing for surveys." This bill embraced, among other things, an appropriation of 40,000 dollars for the improvement of the mouth of Back creek (the Chesapeake entrance to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal), and another of 20,000 dollars for deepening the harbor of Baltimore, with other appropriations of the same cast in different parts of the United States. This bill passed the house of representatives by a majority of *fifty votes* (107 to 57) and, had it been possible to act upon it, would probably have passed the senate by a majority of ten or fifteen votes. It is supposed by many, however, that, had it passed both houses, the president would have considered himself pledged, by the terms of

his last annual message to congress, to put his veto upon it this session, as he did upon a corresponding bill at the last session.

Among the bills thus lost also was the beneficent bill providing for the support of the remaining participators in the fatigues, privations, and dangers of the war of the revolution. By a tied vote, 20 to 20, the senate refused, on Tuesday evening, to postpone the further orders of the day in order to act upon it. The remainder of the session was perhaps justly deemed too short for the deliberate consideration of it.

Among the bills thus lost at this session (and at the last session, and probably never will be otherwise in our day) was the bill for regulating the allowance of mileage to members of congress, and that also requiring deductions from the compensation of members for occasional absences from the house.

The bill so desirable to be passed, and so entirely due to the rapidly growing commerce of the city of New York, making an appropriation of 100,000 dollars for building a custom house in the city of New York, was also thus lost.

Though this great number of bills was left unfinished by the senate, it ought in justice to that body, to be added, that the period of the session at which the most of them passed the house of representatives, was so late as to make it impossible for the senate to pass upon them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The subjoined resolutions were offered in the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, by Mr. *Ingersoll*, of Philadelphia, on the 24th ult.

Resolutions relative to the union.

Whereas the constitution of these United States, and some of their principal institutions, have been assailed of late by the local passions which interfere with great national measures, and a solemn declaration of the sense of the members of this house may tend to preserve unimpaired that union which is the rock of our safety and prosperity: Therefore,

1. *Resolved*, as the sense of the house of representatives of this commonwealth, that the constitution of these United States having proved itself, by near half a century's experience, a government beyond all others capable of promoting rational liberty and general welfare, a union of sovereign states, constructed by one and the same sovereign people, it must be preserved inviolate against all attempts to nullify, impair, or reduce it to a mere confederation.

2. *Resolved*, as the sense of this house, that the constitution of the United States authorises, and near half a century's experience sanctions, acts of congress to protect manufactures, and that the actual prosperity of the country attests the wisdom of such acts.

3. *Resolved*, as the sense of this house, that, as all manufactures, arts, and civilization flourish most wherever iron is cheapest and best, any diminution of the protection now afforded to that primary and universal article, would be a deplorable act.

4. *Resolved*, as the sense of this house, that the constitution of the United States authorises, and near half a century's experience sanctions, the twenty-fifth section of the act of congress of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and all others empowering the federal judiciary to maintain the supreme laws.

5. *Resolved*, as the sense of this house, that the constitution of the United States authorizes, and near half a century's experience sanctions, a bank of the United States, as necessary and proper to regulate the value of money, and prevent paper currency of unequal and depreciated value.

6. *Resolved*, as the sense of this house, that the constitution of the United States authorizes the establishment of inland improvements by acts of congress, for the construction of post routes and military roads, and roads for facilitating commerce among the several states; and by appropriations of money for such purposes.

These resolutions came up for consideration on Friday.

The resolution affirming the necessity of preserving the union of the states, against all attempts at nullification was passed, without debate, yeas 87, nays 3.

The second of the series, affirming the constitutionality and expediency of protecting manufactures, by congressional enactments, occasioned some debate. Some of the members would fain have avoided a public committal on this question. The people of Pennsylvania and the "people's president" not seeing the subject in the same light. But, after an ineffectual attempt to introduce the words "by a judicious tariff" after the word manufactures, the question was taken on the resolution, and passed in the affirmative, yeas 87, nays 2.

The third resolution, against any diminution of the present duty on iron, was also the subject of some debate, but finally passed, yeas 83, nays 5.

The fourth resolution, affirming the constitutionality of the judiciary act of 1789, was opposed by general Frick of Northumberland, and advocated by Mr. Ingersoll, the mover. On the question being taken, the resolution passed, yeas 79, nays 7.

The house adjourned before the question was taken on the fifth resolution. It came up in order on the following day, and after a debate of four hours, the house again adjourned before taking the question.

[The subject was afterwards postponed without being finally acted upon.]

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During the debate in the Pennsylvania house of representatives on the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Ingersoll read the following letter from Mr. Madison.

Montpelier, Feb. 2, 1831.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of January 21, asking—

1. Is there any state power to make banks?

2. Is the federal power, as has been exercised, or as proposed to be exercised by president Jackson, preferable?

The evil which produced the prohibitory clause in the constitution of the United States, was the practice of the states in making bills of credit, and in some instances appraised property "a legal tender." If the notes of state banks, therefore, whether chartered or unchartered, be made a legal tender, they are prohibited; if not made a legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory clause. The number of the "Federalist" referred to was written with that view of the subject; and this, with probably other cotemporary expositions, and the uninterrupted practice of the states in creating and permitting banks without making their notes a legal tender, would seem to be a bar to the question, if it were not inexpedient now to agitate it.

A virtual and incidental enforcement of the depreciated notes of state banks, by their crowding out a sound medium, though a great evil, was not foreseen; and if it had been apprehended, it is questionable whether the constitution of the United States which had so many obstacles to encounter, would have ventured to guard against it by an additional provision. A virtual, and it is hoped, an adequate remedy, may hereafter be found in the refusal of state paper when debased, in any of the federal transactions, and in the control of the federal bank, this being itself controlled from suspending its specie payments by the public authority.

On the other question I readily decide against the project recommended by the president. Reasons more than sufficient appear to have been presented to the public, in the reviews and other comments which it has called forth. How far a hint for it may have been taken from Mr. Jefferson, I know not. The kindred ideas of the latter may be seen in his memoirs, &c. vol. 4, pages 196, 207, 526, and his view of the state banks, vol. 4, pages 199, 220.

There are sundry statutes of Virginia prohibiting the circulation of notes payable to bearer, whether issued by individuals or unchartered banks.

These observations, little new or important as they may be, would have been promptly furnished but for an indisposition in which your letter found me, and which has not yet entirely left me. I hope this will find you in good health, and you have my best wishes for its continuance, and the addition of every other blessing.

JAMES MADISON.

Charles J. Ingersoll, esq. Harrisburg, Pa.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ There will be no complaint of a want of *variety*, in the present sheet. The very long articles that lately presented themselves, caused a great accumulation of others that *might* be postponed.

OLD DOCUMENTS. It will be recollected that colonel *Howard*, the immediate representative of the city of Baltimore in the congress of the United States, made an unsuccessful effort, at the last session, to have certain old reports concerning a protecting tariff re-printed; that they might be spread among the people, and shew the opinions entertained on the subject long ago—before party had entered into its consideration, or some members of congress were as expert in dividing a hair "betwixt its north and north east side," as they are at present. Col. H. incurred the expense of having these documents transcribed, (for of some of them no copies, we believe, remain in print), and has presented them to us. We shall take an early opportunity to give them a place.

The following is a list of them—

1. Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the memorials and petitions of sundry manufacturers, made 10th Feb. 1802.

2. Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Kentucky, made on the 18th Feb. 1802.

3. Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petitions of sundry manufacturers of starch, of paper and umbrellas, in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, made on the 8th March, 1802.

4. Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the memorials of sundry manufacturers and merchants of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, Virginia and North Carolina, made 16th April, 1802.

5. Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the memorials of various manufacturers of the United States, made on the 21st Feb. 1803.

6. Report of the secretary of the treasury, made to the house of representatives, January 24, 1804.

7. Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on various memorials from manufacturers, and others, of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, made January 25, 1804.

RAIL ROADS. The Baltimore and Washington rail road will be commenced, by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, as soon as the surveys shall enable the directors to decide on the most proper route and location. It will, probably, be finished in two years—as it is intended to prosecute the work with a great deal of energy and force. When it shall be accomplished, a trip to Washington, or from thence to Baltimore, will be no more than a morning or evening excursion.

The laws in relation to this road, passed by the general assembly of Maryland and the congress of the United States, have been accepted by the company—though the former would appear to present undue advantages to the state. The company is to make the road at its own cost and risk; and, within two years after it is *finished*, the state has the right of taking three-fifths of the stock, on satisfaction made for such part of the expenditure. This does not seem fair. But, the chief part of the stock in the Baltimore and Ohio rail road is held in Baltimore, which already pays more than one-fourth of all the state revenues, and what shall appear as lost to the company, may, in part, be saved to the city; still, however, at the expense of the stockholders of the road. A desire to make an interest on the investment, was not the leading one. Because of the general increase of business, and more rapid circulation of money that will follow this improvement, poor "deserted and decayed" Baltimore, as Mr. Randolph said of our city, could well afford to *give*, and is *able* to give, the whole cost of the road. The interest will not exceed 50,000 dollars a year. The individual or private profits, on account of the road, will amount to a much greater sum, at once, and have a large annual increase—especially if *Virginia* shall be excited to do a little, as well as talk a great deal, about internal improvements.

The act of congress prevents the passage of the road into the district further than Seventh street, on which stands the general post office, with a due regard to the public or private property over which it shall pass, and regulates the price of transportations, &c. It also authorises the company to make contracts with the proper officers and agents of the *United States* for the transportation of persons and property for the use of the United States (including the mails), on any rail road which has been, or shall be, constructed by it.

Such is the confidence now entertained in England of steam power used on rail roads, that a project is entertained of rail-waying the *isthmus of Suez*, and carrying over it vessels, of the heaviest burthen, *from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea!* The ease with which vessels are now lifted out of the water, or restored again to their own proper element, by marine rail ways, patent slips and screw docks—and the *power* displayed on the Liverpool and Manchester road, divests the project of that wildness, or rather *insanity*, that would have been attached to it, had it been suggested only five or six years ago. It is said that the difficulties of the enterprize are not greater than those which have been encountered in the construction of the Manchester and Liverpool rail road—and that the pacha of Egypt has actually employed an engineer to inspect Morton's patent slip, for the lifting of vessels. Shall heavily laden ships cross the mountains of America, as well as the deserts of Africa, and pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific over the isthmus of Panama?

With such a rail way as is projected, the voyage from England to India may be made in about twenty days—or less.

On Saturday last, a grand experiment was made on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road—seventy five barrels, and one hundred barrels, of flour, had been transported, by means of a single horse, 13 miles, at the rate of seven miles an hour; but now two hundred barrels, weighing 20 tons, were placed on eight cars weighing 8 tons more, and these cars were mounted by some twenty or thirty people weighing 2 tons more, in all *thirty tons*. One horse conveyed this mighty load to the relay-house, 6½ miles, in 46 minutes; another horse was fixed to the train, and he brought it to the depot in Baltimore in 69 minutes, making 1 hour 55 m. for the whole stage of 13 miles, or at the rate of 6¾ miles an hour. Neither horse was distressed, though not selected because of peculiar powers for the draft, and each had performed the usual trip outward in the morning. Two of the miles (descending a little) were performed in six minutes each, but some one or two others, where there were ascents to carry off the water, (17 to 20 feet in a mile) required 12 minutes. At the ordinary rate of travel, on common roads with heavy wagons, it is thought that one horse is equal to the draft of more than sixty tons. We hope it will be tested what an ordinary wagon-horse is able to draw, at his usual travelling gait.*

*There was a *very* strong wind on Saturday against the cars—especially in the "deep cuts"—and the force required to move them thought to be nearly doubled. At 2½ to 3 miles an hour, we think that one of the prime wagon-horses of Pennsylvania, is equal to the traction of from 70 to 80 tons.

Those who have travelled through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, cannot fail to have noticed the ex-

Though a large concourse of people expected a triumphant result of the experiment, as above stated, it was hard to realize the fact—and some could not easily believe what they plainly saw. They examined and *felt* and counted the barrels, and at last were satisfied that there was "no mistake."

We expect in the present year to transport passengers and goods from the city of Frederick to Baltimore. The celebrated *Wernwag*, and his worthy sons, are preparing to construct the viaduct over the river Monocosy, and the stone, &c. is nearly prepared for the tunnel under the turnpike road. When the way shall be opened to Frederick, the travel on the road will be very great. That city will become, at once, as it were, a starting place for the west.

It is now established, we think, that rail ways will supersede canals. They can be made for less money, and any where. They are not affected by floods, or droughts, or frosts. They engender no diseases. The travel on them will be about four times as rapid, steam being used as the moving power; and we see that the Majestic engine, on the Liverpool and Manchester way, moved 142 tons, 32 miles, (the distance between the places), in one day—travelling 180 miles, at the cost of 5 dollars for fuel, oil and superintendence of the engine!—that is, 50 tons were moved one mile at the cost of one cent.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. *From the Kentucky Olive Branch.* We request the attention of our readers to the following extract from a pamphlet put forth by major T. P. Moore, and extensively circulated just before the last presidential election.

"It has been predicted also, that in case the friends of general Jackson got into power, internal improvements would be abandoned, and even the Cumberland road given up to decay and ruin. They have now a decided majority in both houses of congress, and what has been the result? Never was so much done for internal improvements at any preceding session.

No less than $175,000 has been appropriated to continue the Cumberland road, in the direction already indicated through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to Missouri.

One million dollars has been appropriated to be invested in the stock of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal company, which canal is to unite the Chesapeake bay with the Ohio river. This improvement will be of immensely more importance to the western country than the Cumberland road itself, as it will open to our produce several eastern markets.

Near a million of acres of public land has been given to the state of Ohio, to aid her in the completion of her canals.

Many other objects of internal improvement have also received attention, but these are the most important.

These are the practical results of placing a majority of the friends of general Jackson in congress: the west has been peculiarly favored. Our interests both in relation to the tariff and internal improvements, never were so efficiently guarded, even when Mr. Clay was in the zenith of his glory. How could it be otherwise? Gen. Jackson himself is *a western man*, and those who support him, naturally have a friendly feeling for the western country."

St. Louis, Feb. 22. It is not generally known, we believe, for it did not come to our knowledge until within a few days past, that the general assembly of Missouri, at its late session, directly AFFIRMED THE POWER AND THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CONSTRUCT WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, in the most extended sense in which those terms are now used by politicians. This affirmation is embodied in a memorial to congress, praying for the continuation of the Cumberland road, *and for an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.* The fact is important, as showing the opinions of a legislature, the majority of which were Jacksonians. The position assumed is so plainly stated, and was so deliberately acted upon, that not even the most ignorant of those who voted for it, could have mistaken it. Yet, the memorial in question was passed without opposition, and now stands upon record, speaking as intelligibly as words can speak, the sentiments of that legislature and of the state at large. [*Republican.*

We copy the following from the Richmond Enquirer of the 15th instant.

The bill to incorporate the Staunton and Potomac rail road company being before the senate, Mr. Dromgoole offered this proviso:

"And provided, also, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to authorise the commissioners designated in the first section, or to empower the said "Staunton and Potomac rail road company," to receive any subscription of stock on the part of the *government of the United States*, and should the said company permit or receive any such subscription, all rights and privileges herein granted shall *thereupon cease and determine.*"

The propriety of inserting this proviso was discussed by Messrs. Dromgoole and Mason in favor of the proviso—and by Messrs. Edgington and Patterson against it. The ayes and nays were called for by Mr. Dromgoole, seconded by Mr. Alexander, and were as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Holt, (speaker), Mason, Dromgoole, Alexander, Cabell, Booker, Campbell, Harvie, Armstead, Bernard, Cocke, Winston, Chinn, Gibson, Cowan and McComas, of Wythe—16.

Noes—Messrs. Wyatt, Joynes, McCarty, Beale, Patterson, Cravens, Pennybacker, Opie, Boyd, Beirne, McWhorter, Morgan and Edgington—13.

We understand, that this proposition produced much excitement. Several of the gentlemen, who took part in the debate, declared themselves opposed to this as an amendment to the bill, while they were of opinion that the federal government had not the constitutional power to make internal improvements: and they moreover declared, that they would incorporate the principle of the proposition, as a general provision, applicable to all corporate companies.

☞ The "Enquirer" however, is earnestly engaged in whipping-up the members of the legislature to action, concerning internal improvements, to be made by the state, or its citizens, for which he deserves much praise. And there has been as much *talking* about internal improvements in the legislature as would fill many folio volumes, if recorded. We shall see what will be *done.* The great and grand *system* proposed, was *debated* and *amended* to death, some time ago. Hogsheads of tobacco will yet be rolled to market—and, if it had been the practice in Virginia to make horses draw the plough by their tails, what a world of words should we have had before any change could be made in that respect!

It appears that a like provision, forbidding a subscription on the part of the *United States*—(sufficiently settled, for the present, we should think, by the *vetoes* of the president), was inserted in the Petersburg rail-way bill, by the senate. When this bill was returned to the house of delegates, a pretty warm debate ensued. Mr. Campbell, of Brooke, moved to strike out the "government of the United States." This was opposed, but carried 60 to 56. The question then came up generally on the amendment of the senate, which several, though professing a high regard for "state rights," thought was "uncalled for and unnecessary"—finally, the senate's amendment, or Mr. Dromgoole's *proviso*, was disagreed to by a large majority. After which the yeas and nays were called on the like amendment of the senate to the Staunton rail-way bill—and it was disagreed to, 89 to 33!

The amendment striking out the 29th section of the bill, authorising the extension of the rail road westerly, from Staunton to the Kenawha or Ohio, now coming up,

Mr. Summers offered an amendment replacing the 29th section, with a proviso requiring the commencement of the road, (westwardly of Staunton), within five years from the passage of the act, and finish it within

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treme distress of the *four* horses employed to draw a barge, (though less than five miles to each stage), and at a rate not much exceeding 5½ miles an hour. What is the weight of one of these barges, with its usual load of passengers? We should hardly think it exceeds *sixty* tons. Then, one horse on a rail road is equal to two dragging a canal boat, at nearly one-fourth less speed!

seven thereafter, and a further proviso, saving to the state the privilege of making the whole or any part of the road.

Mr. Summers supported it with much force, reprobating the principle upon which the senate had stricken out the 29th section—namely, that the road from Staunton might interfere with the interests and vested rights of the James river company. The justice and the expediency of this principle were combatted by Mr. Summers, and the attempt to control the people of the west in their choice of markets, indignantly denounced.

[Mr. Summers' proposition was defeated on the next day.]

☞We have a copy of Mr. *Summers'* speech on the loan bill, for the purposes of internal improvement in Virginia, delivered in the house of delegates. That gentleman always acts on bold and liberal principles. He is one of the ablest citizens of his state; and had the people adopted his views, regarding internal improvement and domestic industry, years ago,—we have no doubt that the real and personal property of Virginia would now have been worth 200 millions more than it is, and her population 300,000 *freemen* more. What *value* has been added to New York, by her canals?—Virginia is quite as well fitted by nature to profit by a liberal policy, as New York—but she has a superabundance of "*let-us alone*" politicians; very *pious* too—as much so as the council of Castile, which said, that "if GOD had intended a certain river to be navigable, he would himself have made it so!" "They would not fight against GOD!"—No, no!

We hope to present some extracts from Mr. Summers' speech; and also from a very sensible one, delivered by Mr. Caldwell, of Winchester, on the same occasion.

PLEASANT INTERCHANGE. A boat from Pattonsburg, Botetourt county, recently arrived in Richmond with a full load of *Tennessee cotton*! It had been transported to Pattonsburg in waggons, and there bartered, we understand, for *Virginia iron*, &c. [*Richmond Whig.*

"CIRCULATION OF VALUES." We copy the interesting paragraphs annexed from the Hagers-Town "Torch Light." The amount of *saving* is, no doubt, correctly stated—so much will be saved, either to producers or consumers, and a public benefit of 90,000 dollars must ensue, because of the reduced cost of transportation of flour only, from this single county, to its market on tide-water! Now, this saving is equal to the interest of *two millions of dollars* at 4½ per cent. and if we should add all the other products of Washington county that will be sent to market when the rail road or canal shall reach it, it cannot be deemed extravagant to say that—(after the payment of the tolls, which must be regarded as satisfaction for the capital vested in the road or canal), there will be an increased value of lands in Washington county, or more general benefit, (no matter which), equal to a capital of four millions of dollars, *created*.

We have ventured an opinion, that the New York canals had given an increased value to property in a sum not less than 200 million of dollars. With the facts developed as to Washington county, we are convinced that that estimate was *a great deal too low*. But there is hardly such a thing as a calculation of the effects of *internal improvements*, on the money and time saved in transportations. The *first cost* of roads and canals and bridges are as nothing, compared with the results that follow the making of them. It is in this light, alone, that all *statesmen* should view the subject. There will be an annual saving, equal to a capital of *ten millions of dollars*, by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, with reference to the productions of Frederick and Washington counties, only, when this great work shall have reached the latter. Who then may put a *veto* on the progress of the road?

From the Hagers-Town Torch Light

Maryland—There are in Washington county, upwards of sixty-four flour mills: those of the first class, manufacturing 10,000, and those of the lowest, say 500 barrels per annum. We are told that the average of the whole would not be high at 3,000 barrels. In this estimate the grist work for the consumption of the county is not included, but the flour sold by the barrel in our towns and villages, is. With the latter deduction from the above statement, it is believed that we send annually to market 150,000 bbls. being about one fifth of all the flour inspected in Baltimore. The purchase of wheat in Hagers-town alone, disburses $1,000 per day during the whole year.

Our farmers are now paying from $1 to $1.50 per barrel, for carriage to Baltimore. The canal or rail road, will, it is believed, produce a saving of 70 cents per barrel in the price of transportation to market, which will be about $90,000 upon the whole crop, making that addition to the income of the county. But flour is but one item—the same result will take place in regard to our corn, beef, rye, pork, whiskey, lumber, lime, iron, fruit, vegetables, &c. The operation of these great works will, in a short time, be felt among us; when the rich lands of Washington county, already teeming with abundance, will be greatly improved in cultivation, and the annual sum of their productions increased beyond all former example.

The "*Frederick Herald*" observes—An effect of the approximation of the rail road has been already realized in Frederick, in the rapid increase of our population, and a correspondent rise in rents. There is, we are informed, a less number of houses for rent at this season of the year, than at any period for a long time past; and we almost daily hear of capitalists who intend to open stores. If the predictions of our friends are to be realized, and we have faith in them, we know not how capital could be more profitably employed, than in the erection of buildings that could be rented for 100 to 130 dollars *per annum*. We do not think the rail road will be one continuous "*Howard street*," from this city to the metropolis, but are satisfied the great flour market of the state will concentre in Frederick; and, as a consequence, the population will increase with great rapidity. In this increase there is no person more deeply interested than ourselves,—and hope the day is not far distant when our hebdomadal will be converted into a diurnal, and, after having had an existence of nearly *thirty years*, it will reach the full fruition of our hopes, and be presented to its numerous, long tried, and generous patrons, as the "*The Daily Herald.*"

On the same subject, the "Winchester Virginian" has the following remarks—

Some of our citizens have taken up the project of a railway to Harper's ferry, with a degree of zeal and energy which, if seconded as it should be by others equally interested, cannot fail to command success. The entire cost of the work is estimated at $300,000—nearly $40,000 have been already subscribed in Winchester, and there is every reason to believe that the amount of subscriptions here will not fall short of $60,000. Our country friends may be expected to subscribe $40,000 more, which would make a total of 100,000 in the county; and the people of Jefferson will doubtless aid us with a subscription of forty or fifty thousand dollars more.

From estimates made, we have not the slightest doubt that a very moderate tollage would nett to the stockholders at least eight per cent. upon their investments. The saving in the expense of transporting produce to market would be immense. At present, not a barrel of flour can be conveyed from this place to Baltimore at less than $1 50 cents per barrel; whereas, if we had a rail road to intersect the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at Harper's ferry, at the outside, the cost of transportation would not exceed 40 cents per barrel, which would be a saving of $1 10 cents on every barrel.

APPOINTMENTS, &c. John A. Cameron, late editor of the North Carolina Journal, has been appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, in place of Wm. Taylor, esq. of Virginia, resigned.

Mr. *Irwin*, late a member of congress, (superceeded by Mr. Andrew Stewart), and who joined Mr. Monell, of New York, in the anti-tariff report of the last session, has been appointed United States judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, by the president, in place of Mr. Wilkins, elected to the senate of the Unit-

ed States. Mr. *Monell* has also been appointed a state judge in New York, being also left out of congress.

Commodore *Lewis Warrington* has been appointed to the command of the navy yard and station at Philadelphia, in the place of commodore *Brainbridge*, removed. This proceeding has caused considerable excitement.

AMERICAN SYSTEM. "Father, what is that 'ere American system that they print so much about in the newspapers! 'Why it's a—a—a—something that goes on rails, kind o' somehow.' The man undoubtedly supposed it to be a railway.

☞We suppose this is meant as wit. But to compare the American system to a *railway*, is not so bad. By the latter, the Patapsco and Ohio rivers are about to be brought close together—the shores of each becoming places of deposit for the production or commerce of the other. So by the American system, the wheat, meats and potatoes of the farmers, become nails, window glass, cotton goods. The facility of *transportations* is closely a-kin to the facility of *transformations*—and *together, make up the American system.*

THE BRITISH SYSTEM. The queen of England expects—alias commands, that every lady appearing in her drawing rooms shall be dressed in *British manufactures.* This proceeding has set thousands of people to work to make splendid articles for those who can afford to pay for them, and which, otherwise, would have been obtained from foreign countries. Some of the new products are uncommonly magnificent. This *fashion* will keep hundreds of thousands of pounds in Great Britain, for the benefit of her laboring poor.

The queen appears to be a "very good sort of a woman." She receives *friendly* calls, and expects the ladies to bring "their work" with them—if not, she supplies those whose company she wishes, without ceremony. She lately gave a dashing woman, of great beauty and high fashion, an intimation—that a more becoming style of dress was expected, if hoping for admission into her presence.

SILK. Since our last publication, in which we made a few remarks on the cultivation of silk, we have been politely furnished with beautiful specimens of white and blue sewing silk, and very strong, but plain, ribbands, made at the Shakers establishment, near Harrodsburg, in Kentucky. The sewing silks are as smooth and even as any that we ever examined, and very soft and fine.

These neat and industrious and harmless people, however, cultivate and manufacture silk only for their own use; but the samples before us shew every desirable degree of perfection, and afford another indisputable evidence of the truth of the leading facts which we have so often endeavored to impress on the public.

THE TARIFF. A late writer in the *Richmond Enquirer*, said—

Now is the time for the anti-tariff portions of our community to be on the alert—to be strenuous in their exertions—and to disseminate, far and wide, the just principles of political economy, which form the basis of the liberal system. *In the next congress, in all probability, the battle will be fought between the two parties, and the last act of the drama will terminate.* Whether advantageous or ruinous to the agricultural and commercial interest, will, I think, depend greatly on their exertions. That certainly will be the most favorable occasion for a fair trial of the strength of parties which is likely ever again to occur. If we fail then, capital and labor will soon flow into the channels into which the wisdom of our national legislature has thought fit to direct them, and their influence will be so great as to be predominant in the councils of the nation. Or, should the policy of the government in relation to the tariff undergo a change at a more distant day, it would cause a revulsion in trade, which would inevitably produce much temporary distress. *Now, then, is certainly the accepted time—the season when the greatest exertions should be made.* I, therefore, once more, call upon all those who are against the policy which has been pursued by the general government for some time past, in relation to trade and wealth, to come forward and give their support in time to the paper which I have recommended.*

And in an editorial article, the *Enquirer* of the 15th inst. says—

"It is impossible that the people of the oppressed sections of the United States *can submit much longer to so oppressive a system.* They will not consent to become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for other more favored classes—or more favored sections. The extinguishment of the public debt is rapidly approaching—we tell our tariff brethren of the north in the frankest and most friendly spirit—*it is impossible to remain in this "durance vile" for many years longer.* When that debt is sponged away, (and we go for that consummation even more anxiously than they do), the question must be settled—and we trust in heaven! with the mutual consent of all the partners to the compact. Union, harmony, the most cordial fellowship with our brethren, are objects dear, very dear, to our hearts. *But we cannot tolerate oppression*—a subjection to a system so absurd—so much at war with the very principles of our federal system, the unfettering institutions of a young and a free people—and the very spirit of the age itself."

☞The editors of the Enquirer, we suppose, will "tolerate" what a majority of *free people* of the United States shall deem to be rightful. The language used in the paragraph quoted, brought to recollection the following extract from the "Biography of the signers of the declaration of independence."

Mr. Rodney, of Delaware.

The vivacity of Mr. Rodney's domestic manners was carried into his private life, and those whose memory is stored with reminiscences of the old congress, and the revolutionary war, have many a tale, to illustrate the gaiety and humor of Cæsar Rodney. Among others the following one may be recorded, from an authentic source. The delegates from the southern states, but especially from Virginia, were remarkable, during the early period of the revolution, for indulging a sectional prepossession, not indeed, maliciously, but often sarcastically. When it broke out in high-wrought eulogies and preferences to Virginia, over all the other members of the confederacy, it was termed *dominionism.* Among the representatives of that ancient and really noble state, there was no one who more delighted or oftener indulged in this complacent but somewhat mortifying species of gratulation, than Mr. Harrison; he was, however, completely cured of it by an incident which occurred, when his state was threatened with an invasion by the enemy. He had frequently displayed the "abundant and powerful resources of that meritorious member of our union;" and although he had painted them in colors brighter than was correct, he no doubt believed them to be just. When, however, the danger was approaching, the picture was found too glaring. He introduced a demand for supplies of arms, munitions of war of every species, troops and assistance of every kind, and declared the state destitute in every point and circumstance. When he sat down there was a momentary silence, all being surprised that such a development should come from him. Cæsar Rodney rose from his seat, in a style peculiar to him. He was at that time an animated skeleton; decorated with a bandage, from which was suspended the green silk covering over one eye, to hide the ravages of his cancer—he was indeed all spirit, without corporeal tegument. He was thin, emaciated, and every way the antithesis of his friend Harrison; who was portly, inclining to corpulency, and of a mien commanding though without fierte. Both of the members were really representatives of their respective states. Rodney, who was endowed, as we have mentioned, with a natural and highly amusing vein of humor, began, with a crocodile sympathy, to deplore the melancholy and prostrate condition of his neighboring, extensive, and heretofore "powerful" state of Virginia! But, said he, in a voice elevated an octave higher than concert pitch, *let her be of good cheer; she has a friend in need: Delaware will take*

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*Mr. Raguet's "free trade" paper, we believe, is the one alluded to. Great exertions have been made and are making to give it a large circulation.

her under its protection, and insure her safety." Harrison was astounded; but joined, (for he relished a good hit, for or against him), in the laugh; and the subject lay over to another day.

"THE SURPLUS FUNDS." A great anxiety prevails to amend the constitution of the United States, so that the surplus funds of the national government may be divided among the several states, according to their representation in congress. It might be as well to have these funds, before it is agreed to divide them! But, it is not at all probable that the constitution will ever be so altered, as to admit of such distribution. It might suit the large states very well, but the small ones will never agree to it;—and if the requisite number should, the money would be much wasted, local feelings preventing the most beneficial investments of it. When there *shall be* a surplus, the revenue may be reduced to meet the case, without interfering with a rightful, and indispensable, power to protect the national industry, and *regulate* our affairs with foreign nations. Let the whole duty, for examples, on coffee, tea, cocoa, and fifty other things that we do not produce or manufacture, be taken off—that on sugar, and many other articles, will soon stop of themselves, from the abundance of the domestic supply.

MR. CALHOUN. The vice president, on his way home, being detained a day by the breaking down of the stage, near Lawrenceville, Virginia, was invited to a public dinner, by Messrs. Robert Turnbull, Addison Powell, John Wyche and Diggs Poynox, a committee on behalf of the citizens—to whom he replied as follows:

Gentlemen: It is with great regret that I am compelled to decline the invitation to a dinner which you, in the name of the citizens of Lawrenceville, have given me.

Never was there a period of my public life at which the approbation of my fellow citizens was more welcome, than at the present; and I can assure you there is no portion of them for whose good opinion I have a more profound regard than for that of the highminded and patriotic citizens of this distinguished commonwealth.

With such feelings, had circumstances permitted, I would gladly have accepted your invitation, but I trust that you will find sufficient apology for declining it in my long absence from home, and consequent solicitude to return to my family, with as little delay as possible.

For the flattering terms in which you have made the invitation, permit me, gentlemen, to offer you my sincere acknowledgments.

With sincere regard, I am your obed't serv't,

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

THE "CALHOUN CORRESPONDENCE." For the amusement or instruction of our readers, we give a number of small articles from the United States "Telegraph," the Washington "Globe," the "Albany Argus," "Richmond Enquirer," &c. shewing the politics of the day.

The contest between the principals, we apprehend, has not nearly closed. Much curious matter may yet be expected—some of which will, most probably, "draw out" other persons.

The "Globe" of the 2d inst. contains an article in relation to certain remarks said to have been made by Mr. Southard, then secretary of the navy, in 1826, as to the relative merits of president Monroe and general Jackson, concerning the defence of New Orleans. It affects to give, in part, the substance of a correspondence that took place between general Jackson and Mr. Secretary Southard, on the subject. A writer in the "National Intelligencer," after quoting from the "Globe," says it "purports to have been written under the eye and by some one in the confidence of the president."——"There is truth enough in the statement to prove beyond question, that it is not exclusively the production of fancy—still, however, the misrepresentations of the case are so gross, as to render it equally clear that the writer drew a part of his materials from some other source than the correspondence itself. To what extent this departure from candor and fairness has gone, can be ascertained only by reference to the original documents. Grounds exist for believing, that an unfaithful and mutilated transcript of this correspondence has been exhibited, and a publication of it, as it occurred, is the only means of rectifying every error and misconception."

So we may expect a publication of this correspondence! We cannot see any possible connection which it has with the 'Calhoun correspondence;' or any necessity, on the part of the friends of general Jackson, of compelling Mr. Southard to enter the arena in his own defence. The whole affair had nearly passed to oblivion, being unpublished; and what good can arise from giving it to the people, we are totally at a loss to determine.

MR. JAMES BARBOUR. A great public dinner was given to Mr. J. Barbour, at Orange Court House, Virginia, on the 10th inst. The following is Mr. B's letter in reply to the invitation.

Barboursville, Feb. 26, 1831.

Dear sir: I accept with much pleasure the very flattering invitation of my fellow-citizens to dine with them at the tavern of Mr. Coon's on the 10th of March; and of which you, by order of the committee, have notified me in a manner so gratifying. I must be permitted to add, that this new instance of kindness on the part of my friends penetrates me with the profoundest gratitude.—In receiving the repeated evidences of their warm approbation—coming as it does from so many most highly respectable men, some of whom were companions of my youth and associates of my manhood—I am enabled to look across the false fire of the moment and the bitterness of public rancour, to a more propitious period, when devotion to an individual will no longer be the standard of the claims of an old servant on the confidence and consideration of his fellow-citizens.

I beg you to make my acknowledgment acceptable to those you represent, and accept for yourself due assurance of my respect. JAMES BARBOUR.

Wm. R. Robinson.

Mr. *Madison* was invited, but the state of his health prevented his attendance, else he would have joined in the "tribute" to be offered to a gentleman "whose private worth and social virtues are known to us all"—adding "I can only assure those who have that pleasure [of being present] that my feelings will be in sympathy with theirs on the occasion which brings them together."

Judge *P. P. Barbour* handsomely accepted the invitation to attend, and thanked the gentlemen for the kindness which they had also extended towards himself.

Mr. *Robert Taylor* also accepted the invitation, in an earnest and feeling manner.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY. A large meeting of the "Democratic Republicans" was held at Lancaster on the 16th inst. at which *James Buchanan*, esq. was named as a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States. Another like meeting has been held at Harrisburg, and many such may be expected.

The nomination, however, of Mr. *Buchanan*, by those who exclusively regard themselves as "Democratic Republicans," is among the political curiosities of the times. The *names* of democrat and federalist have long since lost all application to parties in the United States—and thousands of individuals, on either side, in the present divisions, have "to-ed the mark" in most resolute opposition to one another, but now sing "Firm united let us be," &c. It is mentioned only in illustration of this remark, that Mr. Buchanan was as decided a member of the *federal* party as ever lived in Pennsylvania, so long as that party existed in the state.

Judge Hemphill, of Philadelphia, has also been named in the "Democratic papers" for this high office.—He also, is of the old "federal school"—but among the most worthy and valued of our citizens, let him be called by what *name* that he may.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The recent election in this state has resulted in the full success of the Jackson ticket, for governor, congress, and members of the state legislature, by about the same majority as it had last year.

The "New Hampshire Patriot" says—"The democracy of the state has again rallied and put down that party with a strong hand. The "*American System*" of Henry Clay is DEAD and buried in the state of New Hampshire."

BOSTON—*March* 11. The ship Mary and Harriet, which lately arrived at this port from Liverpool, was loaded in the space of 70 hours, with 670 tons of measurement goods, by 56 men. The cargo is estimated to be worth 750,000 dollars, the duties on which amount to upwards of 110,000 dollars.

In addition to the above, there have been within ten days three arrivals from London and two from Liverpool, which will probably increase the amount of duties at the custom house to near 400,000 dollars.

The number of arrivals at Boston from foreign ports since the first of January last, exceeds the number of arrivals during the same time, last year, by thirty.

[Thus the tariff is *ruining* Boston.]

THE CITY BANK, *of New York*, was opened by false keys, between the closing of the bank on Saturday last and the opening of it on Monday morning, and about two hundred and twelve thousand dollars, in bank notes, chiefly of the city banks—with 40,000 of the bank of Lansingburg, 20,000 of the Morris Canal and Banking company, and 200 Spanish doubloons, &c. were carried off. The doors were found closed, as usual, by the first teller. There was no evidence of violence having been used.

PENNSYLVANIA. There was a good deal of excitement in the house of representatives of this state, about two weeks ago. While Mr. Ingersoll was speaking, he was rudely called several times to order, by a Mr. Reed, of Susquehannah—and so often the speaker, (though it seems he was not altogether friendly towards Mr. I.) pronounced that that gentleman was in order. Mr. Reed, however, persisted in his calls; and there was much confusion and uproar in the general outery, of "*order!*"

The commotion was considerably increased when Mr. Ingersoll said, that he had just been informed that the secretary of the commonwealth had had the audacity to incite the member from Susquehannah to call him to order: and Mr. Laussat stood up, and added, that the statement was made on his authority. This attack upon gen. McKean produced a great sensation—for he is reported as the leader of the friends of governor Wolf. Mr. Reed denied that the secretary had made *any suggestion*. Mr. Laussat rose to speak, but a strong attempt was made to prevent him—he persisted, and said that after the positive denial of the gentleman from Susquehannah, it "was possible that he had been wrong." An adjournment, because of the excitement, was moved, and agreed to.

Immediately upon the adjournment, but before it had actually taken place—Mr. Petriken, speaking *by authority*, stated to the house, that general McKean had been remonstrating with Mr. Reed against calling Mr. Ingersoll to order. Mr. Laussat said, that Mr. Petriken knew nothing about it, of his own knowledge, and that he (Mr. L.) had stated the situation of the matter to the house. The members thereupon broke up in great confusion.

The interference of gen. McKean thus seems established, and the reproof will have its effect. The scene was *uprorious*.

[It may be necessary to add, that there is a strong party in Pennsylvania, though under the general name of the friends of gen. Jackson, which is decidedly opposed to gov. Wolf, and his policy, of whom Mr. Ingersoll is one. Hence the violence shewn on the occasion.]

"BALTIMORE CLIPPERS." The brig James Ramsey, capt. Drew, sailed from Baltimore, for Gibraltar, had a passage out of 17 days—she stood into the bay, made a stretch in the harbor, and immediately bore away for Mahon, where she was originally bound—had a passage to Mahon of three days—discharged her cargo, and immediately proceeded to Marseilles, and had but 18 hours to that port—from Marseilles down to Malaga of seven days—took in cargo at Malaga, and had 32 days to Baltimore from that port. The total number of days 59 and 18 hours, going to those different ports and returning to Baltimore. Beat this who can. [*Pat.*

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA. *From the Baltimore Patriot.* We learn that the Maryland commissioners, Messrs. Goldsborough, Sterett and Mercer, returned to this city on Saturday evening last from their mission to Harrisburg. As they have to make a report of their proceedings to the legislature of Maryland at their next session, we shall not get any thing authentic and formal from them—but we understand that the commissioners have stated in their conversation, that they relied chiefly in their negotiation upon the compact existing between the states in relation to the free navigation of the Susquehannah, and referred to the correspondence between the two state governments, subsequent to that time, to illustrate the views entertained by both states.

We hear that the committee of the Pennsylvania legislature have prepared a report, against which the commissioners intend a formal protest for reasons therein stated, and that the protest will, in all probability, accompany the report of the committee to the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The period at which the commissioners arrived at Harrisburg, being near the close of the session, was in some degree adverse to a full investigation of the subject, although it was hardly to be expected that there would have been an immediate acquiescence on the part of Pennsylvania, except in the acknowledgment of the existing compact, and of a disposition and determination faithfully to adhere to it. Pennsylvania is now in possession of the full views of Maryland upon this subject, and we hope, for the sake of her good fame, as well as for the interests of all concerned, that she will speedily afford the desired redress.

THE NASHVILLE BANK. Many of our readers must recollect the failure of this institution, in consequence of advances made by the cashier to unknown individuals, to the amount, we think, of some two or three hundred thousand dollars, to be found only in a *private* book, said to have been kept by the cashier, that he would not give up—in which many "distinguished persons" were thought to be interested. The subject is again stirred, and there is some prospect that the facts belonging to these mammoth frauds will yet be exposed. The transaction is among the most impudent on record. It reminded us, at the time, of the infamous Scotch lord Melville, who had "abducted" a large amount of public money, (in which transaction the late king of Great Britain was thought to be a partner) who admitted the *plundering*, but said his "*private honor* and personal convenience," would not permit him to go into particulars!

THE CHEROKEE PHOENIX. *New Echota, Feb.* 19. This week we present to our readers but half a sheet—the reasons is, one of our printers has left us, and we expect another (who is a white man) to quit us very soon, either to be dragged to the Georgia penitentiary for a term not less than four years, or, for his personal safety, to leave the nation, and let us shift for ourselves as well as we can. And, our friends will please to remember, we can not invite another white printer to our assistance, without subjecting him to the same punishment; and to have in our employ one who has taken the oath to support the laws of Georgia, which now oppress the Cherokees, is utterly out of the question. Thus is the liberty of the press guarantied by the constitution of Georgia.

But we will not give up the ship while it is afloat. We have intelligent youths in the nation, and we hope before long to make up our loss. In the mean time, our patrons will bear with us and have patience—let them bear in mind that we are in the woods, and, as it is said by some, in a savage country, where printers are not plenty, and a substitute not easly obtained when one of our hands leave us or become indisposed—our paper is therefore easily deranged. Our readers will please not expect to receive the Phœnix very regularly for a while. We shall do the best we can.

BANK OF THE U. STATES. The new official paper of the government, says—"that every friend of the president with whom he consulted, and every member of his cabinet, united in advising him against an avowal of his

opposition to the renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States."

Flour, &c. Howard street at Baltimore, March 11—$6 62½ same quality, at New York $6 75; at Philadelphia $6 50, at Steubenville, O. $3 25 to $3 50; at Cincinnati $3 90 to $4 00; at Louisville, $4 00; at New Orleans $5 00. Wheat at Steubenville 54—at Massilon, O. *on the canal*, 73 to 76 cents per bushel. The latter for the New York market—thence to Canada, thence to the West Indies—free of duty; being carried in British vessels from Quebec.

Present of a horse. A correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," under date of Washington, 14th March says—"We have been much amused to-day by the appearance among us of the well known Juba, of Roanoke, who brought with him a fine young horse, a present to the secretary of state from John Randolph.

The veto. Gov. Duval has given his veto against eight or ten acts passed by the legislative council of Florida—but all except one were afterwards passed by the requisite majority and became laws, the vetoes notwithstanding. The act which failed was to "repeal the act to prevent dueling."

Charge des affaires to Turkey. The New York Enquirer states, that *G. W. Erving*, esq. appointed by the president and senate to be our charge des affaires to Constantinople, has declined the acceptance of the office, and that the president has provisionally appointed commodore *Porter* in his place.

Encouragement to the young. The following forcible remarks are taken from the address of Mr. M. M. Jackson, at the late anniversary of the New-York Mercantile Library Association.

"Death is constantly invading the ranks of our merchants, and consigning to the tomb the opulent, and the honorable, the enlightened and the just. Who are to fill their places? Those who are just expanding into manhood. Those who have not completed their clerkships. Yes, gentleman, it will soon devolve upon you, to fulfil the various trusts committed to your charge, by those who have gone before you. It will soon become *your* duty, as it has been that of those in whose steps you are advancing, to guard the property—to improve the morals—to promote the virtue—to protect the rights—and to preserve the integrity of our free institutions. Who are our most eminent merchants? Who are the men that have honored and elevated the commercial character? They who were once obscure and unknown clerks. They whose advancement has been effected by their own perseverance, by their own industry, and by their own irrepressible energy. Who are the men throughout the world, the most brilliant in oratory—the most profound in legislation—the most renowned in war—and most celebrated in letters? Men who were the architects of their own fortunes.—Men whose ardor no adverse influences could repress: whose resolution no obstacles could enfeeble; whose industry no labors could overcome. If we look to our own happy country alone, what noble, what animating, what illustrious examples! The Franklins, the Henrys, the Shermans, and the Fultons, are names which will forever brighten history's page, and remain until the end of recorded time, beacon lights, to guide the footsteps of genius to usefulness, to greatness, and to fame. To industry, firmness, and perseverance like theirs does our country owe its liberties, its institutions and its laws."

Mexico, &c. Iturbide was deposed and shot—Pedraza deposed and banished—and now Guerrero, deposed, is shot, and Bustamente, at present in the chair of state, seems to be in the way of his predecessors! Thus was it in Buenos Ayres. The worthy men and sound patriots at the head of the revolution, have all disappeared—among them, Rivadavia was compelled to resign and left his country in disgust—Dorrego was shot—Lavalle deposed, and Rosas, the present military chief, is an usurper. So it has been in Colombia, Peru, Chili, Guatemala and Bolivia: so it will be, until the people shall really enjoy liberty, by putting down their military men and national priests.

Guerrero has been shot for high treason—that is, a resistance to the power of Bustamente, who had been chiefly instrumental in deposing him; but the acts of the latter, being successful, were not treason! It is now thought that deposed and banished Pedraza, will be set up against Bustamente—and so the chiefs hunt each other down like beasts of prey. It should be recolleeted that Guerrero was driven from the presidency of Mexico, by force of arms.

Oajaco, Feb. 15.—Yesterday gen. Guerrero was shot in the town of Cuilapan, two leagues distant from this city. He availed himself of the necessary helps and preparations for a good death, which in fact he experienced,—for with reagnation to his punishment, he only concerned himself to go into eternity as a true catholic, who, if he feared the tremendous judgment of a severe and infallible Judge, confided in his inexhaustible compassion, and was very far from saying like Cain, "my punishment is greater than I can bear."

☞Guerrero appears to have been invited to dine on board a Sardinian brig, lying at Acapulco, the captain of which sold him to the existing government for $50,000. He was rather murdered than executed. A violent reaction was expected.

Liberia. The advertisements in the Monrovia newspaper shew that much business is doing at some of the stores—the stocks of goods being very large. Among others we observe the following—

Notice—Mrs. C. M. A. M. Lundy intends opening a school on the first Monday in January 1831, at her residence, where she will teach *young ladies* reading, writing, marking and working. The number of pupils will be limitted to twelve.

She respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, and promises her best exertions to give satisfaction. For terms apply to Mr. Shiphard. C. M. A. M. Lundy.

Monrovia, December 6th, 1830.

Turkey and Egypt. The porte refuses to acknowledge the Armenian Catholic Archbishop, appointed by the pope—because supposed to acknowledge an authority not derived from himself. He proposes that a nomination shall be made of another person, for his ratification. This seems going very far for the sultan of Turkey.

A number of young Turks have been sent to France to be educated.

The first of the vessels of war constructing by order of the viceroy of Egypt, to carry 100 guns, was about to be launched, on which occasion a grand *fete* was to be given, to which all the European functionaries had been invited. Egypt is becoming very powerful, under the rule of this extraordinary man.

A new case! The American brig Comet, from Alexandria for New Orleans, with a *cargo* of one hundred and sixty four slaves, was wrecked on Abaco, on the 2nd January last—boarded by wrecking vessels, and the slaves and other persons carried safely to Nassau, New Providence. Another vessel was provided to carry the slaves to New Orleans, on account of the owners of them; but permission to ship them was refused at the custom-house, and they remained stowed in the little vessels that brought them from Abaco.

A great excitement prevailed, lest they might be let loose on the colony. The speaker of the house of assembly, dressed in his robes waited upon the governor with an address, praying that they should not be detained—a "general panic" prevailing among the people, because of a fear that they might be emancipated. The governor in his reply, said—

"What further measures it may be judged advisable to take with respect to the American slaves lately brought into this port, by three of our wrecking vessels, must depend upon the opinion of the law officers of the crown, founded upon the evidence which will be laid before them. I am confident that you will not ask, nor expect of me to act, in so important a matter, otherwise than with all the circumspection the case appears to me to require.

"Whatever may be the opinion of the crown lawyers; or whatever may be the decision of the tribunal to which the question concerning the slaves may ultimately be referred, the house may depend upon my unceasing efforts, for the preservation of the public tranquillity."

The latest account, (the 19th Jan.) says that the negroes had been taken out of the wrecking vessels, and deposited on Hog-island, to wait the determination of the court. The cargo is said to have belonged to Franklin and Ainfield, of Alexandria.

BRIEF NOTICES. The secretary of the navy left the seat of government a few days ago, on a visit to N. Carolina.

A public dinner was to have been given to Mr. *Webster*, at New York, on Thursday last. At the head of the list of managers was the name of *James Kent*, late chancellor. A like compliment was also to be paid to Mr. *Burges*, by the friends of the "American System," in that city.

Richard Rush, esq. has accepted the invitation of the Cliosophic society of the college of New Jersey, to deliver the next annual oration before the two literary societies of Nassau Hall.

Gabriel Moore, governor of the state of Alabama and United States senator elect, resigned on the 3d inst. his official duties into the hands of *Samuel B. Moore*, of Jackson county, president of the senate, who will constitutionally exercise the functions of executive officer until his successor is qualified at the next session of the general assembly.

The U. S. schooner Grampus run aground off the Moro, Havana, on the 3d inst. The boats of the *Peacock* were sent down, which brought up her cannon and stores. It was feared that the schooner would be lost.

The bill containing an amendment authorising the marriage of blacks with whites, which passed to a third reading in the Massachusetts house of representatives, has been finally *rejected* by that body.

The President, capt. R. S. Bunker, performed the passage from New York to Providence, on Tuesday last week, in *fifteen hours and nine minutes*. On the passage she consumed Sidney coal, which, by way of experiment, has thus far in the season been used. The result shows conclusively to the mind of captain Bunker, *that coal will supercede entirely the use of wood for steamboat navigation.*

Mr. *Randolph*, in a speech delivered some time ago, said—"He had not purchased a dollar's worth from northern factories, and so help him God he never would; and if southern gentlemen had one drop of the blood of their ancestors, they never would. He would neither eat, drink, nor wear any thing north of the Patapsco—there were two remedies for the south; the first, a rigid non-consumption of *American* fabrics, and the second he would not indicate, it was not to be resorted to until the other had first been tried and failed."

Wheat. The Waterloo (N. C.) paper states, that upwards of 400,000 bushels of wheat have been purchased in that county during the last six months, a great portion of which has been purchased in that village.

Norristown rail road. There was a great scuffle at Philadelphia and Norristown, to get stock in this road—much more being wanted by individuals than was required for the work.

Philadelphia and Westchester rail road. At the opening of the books in Philadelphia for subscription to the Westchester rail road, the whole number of shares was subscribed for in the course of half an hour.

Arms. There are at present in manufacture in England 500,000 stand of arms for France, 600,000 for Russia, and 300,000 for Prussia. At a moderate estimate, one million and a half sterling.

Locomotive engine. A Philadelphia paper says—We learn that the *rotary engine*, which we had occasion to mention a few weeks since, has been completed by Mr. Childs, of this city, and on experiment, is found to answer the highest expectations of its inventor. The engine will ascend an inclined plane at any elevation ever used in a rail road, and has the advantage of being remarkably compact. Our Baltimorean friends are interested in this engine.

Domestics. Nearly six hundred bales of American cottons were lately sent from Boston, in one vessel, for Chili and Peru, &c. The demand for these goods is on the increase, though British goods are so much cheaper———*if* the "free trade folks" are to be believed!

STATISTICAL ARTICLES.

BANK STATISTICS.

Table shewing the amount of capital in several of our principal cities—the amount of dividends—and the amount of notes discounted, during the last year.

Cities.	*Capital.*	*Dividends.*	*Discounted.*
New York	18,130,000	1,037,700	103,769,952
Brooklyn	300,000	21,000	2,099,968
Albany	1,576,600	301,248	9,792,801
Troy	1,018,000	61,840	6,183,596
Hartford	3,859,000	159,540	15,952,964
New London	247,687	15,452	1,545,964
Newport	595,000	19,400	1,939,964
Providence	4,324,950	276,692	27,572,184
Boston	13,900,000	703,500	70,349,968
Portland	1,850,000	36,000	3,919,968
Dist. of Columbia	3,895,350	186,702	18,670,184
Richmond	2,517,500	151,025	15,102,462
Norfolk	1,460,000	85,300	9,240,816
Charleston	4,975,000	371,000	34,341,632
Savannah	2,000,000	146,600	14,661,148
Augusta	1,400,000	60,000	5,999,968
Baltimore	6,888,691	362,118	36,211,864
Philadelphia	10,792,000	693,075	69,307,472
New Orleans	10,000,000	542,500	54,249,988
New Haven	840,000	27,200	2,720,016
Portsmouth	775,000	22,100	2,310,056
Salem	1,450,000	60,500	6,049,992
Total of capital	93,394,778		
Total of dividends		5,340,492	
Total of amount discount			511,992,927

INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR AND MEAL.

From the Philadelphia Price Current.

Inspections of wheat and rye flour, and corn meal, in the principal ports of the United States, for the year 1830, including the preceding nine years:

Places.	*Wheat flour.* Brls.	*Rye flour.* Brls.	*Corn meal.* Hhds.	*Corn meal.* Brls.
Albany, New York	43,215			
New York	827,370	15,191	10,316	9,663
Philadelphia	473,876	21,712	7,498	19,949
Baltimore	597,804	4,436	558	5,458
Georgetown, D. C.	139,713			
Alexandria, D. C.	187,432	12		
Fredericksburg, Va.	79,336			
Falmouth, Va.	46,406			
Richmond, Va.	251,024			
Petersburg, &c.	72,000			
N. Orleans, year ending Sep. 30,	133,700			
Total 1830	2,851,876	41,351	18,372	35,070
1829	2,255,132	77,945	17,891	51,666
1828	2,245,257	55,239	19,178	78,958
1827	2,061,459	34,487	16,869	51,192
1826	2,031,558	27,282	18,619	36,979
1825	1,882,611	57,419	14,781	51,297
1824	1,714,410	68,380	17,192	70,415
1823	1,557,724	75,640	14,705	36,863
1822	1,599,973	59,363	15,157	32,274
1821	1,707,350	43,976	17,449	40,693

Quantities of *flour* and *grain* exported from the United States, from October 1, 1821, to September 30, 1830, inclusive:

Years.	*Wheat flour.* Barrels.	*Rye flour.* Barrels.	*Corn meal.* barrels.	*Wheat.* Bushels.	*Corn.* Bushels.
1830	1,225,881	26,298	145,301	45,289	444,107
1829	837,385	34,191	173,775	4,007	897,656
1828	860,809	22,214	174,639	8,906	704,902
1827	865,491	13,345	131,041	22,182	978,664
1826	857,820	14,472	158,625	45,166	505,381
1825	813,906	29,545	187,285	17,960	869,644
1824	996,792	31,879	152,723	20,373	779,297
1823	756,702	25,665	141,501	4,272	749,034
1822	827,865	19,971	148,288	4,418	509,098
1821	1,056,119	23,523	131,669	25,812	607,277

BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Abstract of the official returns of banks in Massachusetts, shewing the state of said banks on the first Saturday of June, 1830. [Presented to the legislature at its present session.]

Due from the banks.

Capital stock paid in of 63 banks	$19,295,000 00
Bills in circulation	5,124,090 00
Net profits on hand	544,496 62
Balance due to other banks	2,128,576 35
Cash deposited, and not bearing interest	3,574,957 04
Cash deposited, bearing interest	2,804,868 29
Total amount due from the banks	33,323,793 44

Resources of the banks.

Gold, silver, &c. in banks	$1,258,444 05
Real estate	621,152 34
Bills of banks in this state	914,096 60
Bills of banks elsewhere	479,759 08
Balances due from other banks	2,191,087 62
Due to the banks, excepting balances	27,987,234 09
Total resources of the banks	33,366,142 61

Remarks.

Amount of last dividend, (6 months)	500,925 00
Amount of reserved profits	398,763 74
Debts secured by pledge of stock	901,823 53
Debts due, and considered doubtful	462,045 06
Rate of dividend on amount of capital of all the banks, as existing when dividend was made	2 52-100 pr. cent.
Average of 61 banks, making dividends	2 46-100 "

Several banks, whose capital has been reduced, return the rate and amount of dividend on their former capital.

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PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

The auditor general's report to the legislature contains the statements of the affairs of thirty-two banks within this commonwealth.

Capital stock paid in of thirty-two banks	$12,815,581 83
Notes in circulation	7,870,613 90
Due to other banks	2,343,223 54
Due to individual depositors	7,244,752 95
Contingent fund	1,170,068 02
Dividends unpaid	274,056 91
Due to the commonwealth	186,208 27
Bills discounted	18,454,213 50
Specie	3,013,383 84
Notes of other banks	1,926,257 00
Real estate, bridge, &c.	1,490,936 26
Loans to commonwealth	1,344,027 66
Bonds, mortgages, ground rents, &c.	953,375 85
Due by other banks	2,697,370 03
Drafts, bills of exchange, &c.	301,215 58
United States stocks	35,689 05
Sundry securities and personal accounts	76,545 56

[There are a considerable number of banks in Pennsylvania whose concerns are not included in the preceding aggregates.]

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BANKS.

The annual report from the treasury department of the state of the different banks in the District of Columbia, was lately transmitted to the house of representatives. The following statement, compiled from the whole, will shew the amount of specie and notes in circulation of each bank:

	Specie.	*Notes in circ.*
Bank of Washington	27,582 06	80,970 00
Bank of the Metropolis	13,250 12	54,410 00
Patriotic bank	21,356 00	109,578 85
Farmers' & Mechanics' bank	38,471 43	188,657 00
Union bank	23,813 22	126,625 00
Potomac bank	37,630 12	123,039 54
Bank of Alexandria	30,881 46	129,182 50
Farmer's bank of Alexandria	21,794 71	71,177 50
Mechanics' bank of do.	25,260 35	134,270 00
	$240,039 47	1,017,910 39

[The shew of specie is not large—but these banks hold much in what is regarded as specie-funds.]

INSPECTION OF GRAIN, AT NEW YORK—1830.

Wheat 900,442 bushels at an average price of 103 cents; 428,020 bushels of rye at 66 cents; 1,100,079 bushels of corn, at 52 cents; 798,134 bushels of oats at 35 cents; and 124,663 bushels of barley, at 65 cents—total 3,354,338 bushels, worth $2,146,214 62.

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NEW YORK CANALS.

Erie and Champlain canals.

Total amount of expenditures, agreeable to report of 1821	$2,004,523 52
1822	1,184,468 73
1823	1,941,962 37
1824	1,785,447 84
1825	1,356,720 18
1826	833,146 97
1827	368,103 51
1828	162,130 10
1829	91,902 72
1830	49,107 55
Present report	21,340 69
	9,798,854 20
Oswego canal, from 1826 to date of the report (22d Feb. to 1831)	538,241 02
Cayuga and Seneca canal—the same	172,594 51
Chemung canal—total	96,324 75
Total expenditures in making the canals	$10,606,514 48

The repairs of the Erie and Champlain canals, have cost, from 1826 to 1830, inclusive of both, $1,076,380 90; the Oswego canal for 1828, 1829, 1830, and to Feb. 22, 1831—$34,250 85; the Cayuga and Seneca, 1828 and 1830—$13,947 00. Total cost of repairs $1,124,558 84.

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DUTIES ON IMPORTS—AT NEW YORK.

About one-half of the whole revenue of the United States is collected at this port. The following table, reported official, is copied from the "Evening Journal."

In 1825 total amount	$15,752,100 41
In 1826	11,525,864 22
In 1827	13,217,695 89
In 1828	13,745,147 21
In 1829	13,052,676 36
In 1830 (estimated)	13,000,000 00

Being an average annual revenue collected at the port of New York alone (from 1825 to 1829 inclusive) of $13,458,696 41, or more than one half the duties collected in the whole union in each of the respective years. The duties on customs collected in the whole union were—

In 1825 total amount	$20,098,713 45
In 1826	23,341,331 77
In 1827	19,712,283 29
In 1828 (say)	21,500,000 00
In 1829	22,681,965 91
In 1830 (estimated)	21,756,707 37

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BRITISH IMPORT, &c. OF AMERICAN COTTON.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The following statement of the import of American cottons into Great Britain with the consumption and stocks for ten years, may not be uninteresting at this time.

Import into Great Britain of American cotton, and consumption, export and stocks, at the close of each year—Liverpool, Glasgow and London:

Year.	*Imports.*	*Consumption and exports.*	*Stocks.*	*Weekly consump.*	*Average prices Uplands.*
1820	303,964	246,318	79,360	4,737	
1821	300,719	273,329	96 350	5,256	
1822	328,888	311,434	97,854	5,989	6 1-2a8 1-4d.
1823	448,307	348 507	199,660	6,702	7 3-4a9 1 4d.
1824	282,500	418,100	64,000	8,040	8 3 4a10 1 2d.
1825	425,100	357,100	132,000	6,860	6 1 2a9 1 4d.
1826	395.100	408,000	119,000	7,650	6 3-4a7 1-2d.
1827	646 900	514,500	250,000	9,990	5 a6 3 4d.
1828	442,650	520,000	173,000	10,000	5 3-4a6 3-4d.
1829	461,000	526,700	107,300	10,123	5 a6 1-2d.
1830	620,000	598,000	129 300	11,508	Probable 5 3-4a7 1-4d.
1831	720,000	650,000	191,300	12,500	ble. 5 a6 1-2d.

For the year 1830, the estimates of course are as yet doubtful, as are those for 1831, and cannot be strictly relied on; but the fact when ascertained, it is believed, will not vary materially from the statement, especially

for the last year. The supply and consumption for the present year in Great Britain, must depend on many contingencies. Our crop of cotton will be undoubtedly large, fully equal to 1,100,000 bales; and it is fair to conclude from past experience, that England will receive the greatest proportion of our excess over the growth of last year. The consumption (greater the last than any previous year) will, in all probability, continue to increase, unless intestine commotions should become alarming; but the low price of the raw material, and a constant good demand for manufactured goods, will tend much towards an augmented use of cotton. But after all, it seems strange that the probable price should be so low as many believe it will be. If we look at the statement, we find that at the close of 1823, the stock was 199,660 bales; the consumption 6,702 per week, and the average prices for Upland 7¾@9¼. The probable stock at the end of this year will be about the same, and the consumption during the year nearly double; why then, it may be asked, this great difference in price.

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BRITISH WEST INDIA TRADE.

[The paper to which the credit is due for the following interesting statement, is unknown to us. It is copied from another paper, which gives no credit to the original publication.]

In the correspondence between Mr. McLane and lord Aberdeen, the import of corn and flour in the British West India islands is stated to be

	Corn and grain. 1825. *bush.*	1828. *bush.*
Total import into the British W. Indies	383,832	351,832
Of which there were—		
From the United States	237,248	27
From the British colonies of N. Ame.	7,012	55,495
From the other West India islands	9,249	126,221
From Europe, except Great Britain	1,584	464
From the United Kingdom and the islands of Jersey and Guernsey	128,239	169,625
Total	383,332	351,832

	Flour. 1825.	1828.
Total import into the British W. Indies	207,737	206,653
Of which there were—		
From the United States,	161,568	490
From the British colonies of N. Ame.	4,232	36,766
From the other West India islands	21,090	142,092
From Europe except Great Britain	400	1,135
From the United Kingdom and the islands of Jersey and Guernsey	15,447	26,179
Total	202,737	206,653

[In 1825, the British ports were open—in 1828, shut; but it will be remarked that the amount of flour and grain received in each year was very nearly the same, and had nearly the same origin—the United States. The chief part—or nearly the whole, or either, whether flour or grain, if received from the British colonies, the "other West India islands," or the United Kingdom, being American. The chief difference is in this—that, when the British West India ports are shut, the flour, &c. is carried in our own vessels; and, when they are open, about one-half of the *freight* is carried in British vessels. Such is the spirit and effect of the late arrangement, about which there *was* so many flourishes of trumpets! The discriminating duty, in favor of the British colonies, will cause a large part of the flour exported from the United States, *for* Jamaica, &c. to pass through the British colonial ports in Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.]

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REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

It appears from the report of the United States ordnance department, 26,124 muskets have been made at the several United States armories and arsenals, during the past year. Also 90 gun-carriages.

We find from the same report that the rents which accrued from the public lead mines the last year, were 563,567 lbs. being 890,564 lbs. less than the rents of the preceding year. The quantity of lead made was 3,332,056 lbs. being less than the product of the preceding year by 6,209,252 lbs. The falling off is to be attributed to the low price of the article for two years past. The lead accruing to the United States, in the shape of rents, during the past year, would, if sold in the market, barely suffice to pay the expenses of collection. The supply from the mines is greater than the country requires, and unless a market for the excess be found in foreign countries, it is not to be expected that even this rate of production will be sustained. It appears from the treasury statements that the whole quantity of lead, in all its various forms, imported during the ten years commencing with 1819, has averaged 7,835,933 lbs. and that the quantity exported averaged 1,338,218 lbs. leaving for domestic consumption an average of 6,497,704 lbs. Prior to 1828, the product of the public mines had been so considerable as to affect the market; but during that year more than twelve millions of pounds were obtained. In 1829, the public mines yielded fourteen and an half millions of pounds, and the average for the last three years is more than twelve millions, being about double the quantity consumed prior to the year 1829.

It is recommended that the lead regions be surveyed and sold, as their value is well known. Independently of the mineral riches of these lands, the climate is represented to be remarkably salubrious, and the soil to be fruitful and adapted to support a dense population.

The militia of the United States amounts to 1,190,853; being about one-tenth of the estimated population.

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CAPITAL, INCOME AND REVENUE, OF FRANCE.

In the article "France" of the *Dictionarie Geographique Universel*, now publishing in Paris, by a geographical society, the following statement is given of the capital of the French soil, and of the revenues of the empire.

The arable lands at a valuation of 30 francs the hectare, are worth	*f.*13,690,800,000
The woods, vineyards, meadows, and other lands	2,828,800,000
Ponds and marshes	81,920,000
Rustic buildings	3,000,000,000
Cattle, valued at the lowest price	16,703,941,676
Poultry, 51,600,000 head at 1 franc	51,600,000
Swine, 3,900,000 head at 40 francs	156,000,000
Asses, 2,400,000 at 25 francs	60,000,000
Farming utensils	3,000,000,000
	*f.*39,522,061,676
To this may be added the annual receipts,	
From Manufactures	*f.*1,820,102,000
Agriculture	4,678,708,000
Colonies	40,380,000
Foreign countries	346,020,000
In warehouse	52,000,000
	*f.*6,937,210,000
The produce of the taxes of every class is	924,410,000

This is double the revenue of France in 1789; "and hence," says a journal of that country, "an opinion may be formed if she have been a great loser by the change in her laws and institutions." [But may not the people be doubly able to pay it? We have seen flour at 15 dollars, and at less than 5 dollars a barrel, in the sea ports of the United States. The high price shewed a state of prosperity—the very low one a season of adversity. The value of money is altogether conditional.]

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NATIONAL DEBT OF FRANCE.

The following statement of the amount of the public debt of France, will at this moment, be found not without interest.

	Capital.
In 5 per cent. stock of	f.3,304,930,000
In 4½ per cent	22,877,776
In 4 per cent	100,000,000
In 3 per cent	1,423,493,338
	f.4,851,301,109

This is exclusive of the unfunded debt, of which there is no official account, but it is supposed to amount to 400,000,000 frs. Nor does it include a sum of 80,000,000 francs in 3 per cent. stock, the remnant of indemnity granted to the emigrants, which, not having been appropriated, has been lately applied to the service of the state. Taken altogether it therefore appears that the debt of France, both funded and unfunded, amounts to about $1,025,250,213. [*N. Y. Enq.*

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Motions on this subject in the house of commons, during the last fifty years:—

1782	by Mr. Pitt	negatived by	20
1782	Mr. Sawbridge	do.	88
1783	Mr. Pitt	do.	144
1785	Mr. Pitt	do.	24
1790	Mr. Flood	withdrawn	
1793	Mr. Grey, now premier,	negatived by	241
1797	Mr. Grey " "	do.	165
1800	Mr. Grey " "	do.	145
1809	Sir Francis Burdett	do.	59
1810	Hon. T. Brand	do.	119
1812	Hon. T. Brand	do.	127
1812	Marquis of Tavistock		
1817	Sir Francis Burdett	do.	188
1818	Sir Francis Burdett	do.	106
1819	Sir Francis Burdett	do.	95
1821	Mr. Lambton, now lord Durham,	do.	12
1821	Lord John Russell	do.	31
1822	Lord John Russell	do.	105
1823	Lord John Russell	do.	98
1824	Lord John Russell	do.	111
1825	Hon. Mr. Ambercrombie	do.	24
1826	Lord John Russell	do.	124
1829	Marquis of Blandford	do.	74
1830	Marquis of Blanford	do.	113
1830	Mr. O'Connell	do.	386

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The following is the chief clerk's explanations of certain erasures, or alterations, that have been made at the general post office—

O. B. Brown, being duly sworn made the following statement in writing:

When directed by the postmaster general to cause the statement of the allowances (marked A.) to be made, I first instructed Mr. John Taylor to commence the work, and afterwards, by consent of the postmaster general, employed Mr. Dundas to assist him. The directions which I gave, were to call upon Mr. Suter, the pay clerk, for his pay list, which would exibit the payments actually made, and on what contracts they were made; from which, reference could be had to each particular contract. Mr. Taylor soon after informed me, that in many cases, the additional allowances were not entered on the contracts; and when they were so entered, in most instances, the date of entry was omitted, and he needed instruction as to the proper date. I then directed him to take the date of entry to the credit of the contractor as the only criterion that could be given. Sometime after this, he asked farther instruction as to the proper person who should be regarded as having made the allowance at the different periods. I directed him to enter all allowances made from the 1st of July, 1823, to the 6th March, 1829, inclusive, to the name of John McLean, who was postmaster general during that period, to enter all allowances made from the 7th of March, to the 5th of April, 1829, to Abraham Bradley, who was by law acting postmaster general during that period; and from the 6th of April, 1829, the day when William T. Barry took charge of the department, to enter all allowances to his name.—In the case No. 191, of Mr. Harrell, the service appears to have been ordered by Mr. McLean, and the allowance made on the 13th of April, 1829, by Mr. Barry. The entry on the transcript to the name of Mr. Bradley, is an error, which I was not apprised of, never having seen it till this morning, as I was confined by sickness when the report was made; but the error must have arisen from the following circumstance.

The entry of the allowance was made on Mr. Suter's pay list, with no other date of entry than a reference to a letter of April 13, 1829, to Mr. Harrell. The entry from the pay list into the books of accounts, for so much of the additional allowance as accrued for services rendered prior to the 1st of April, 1829, was made under date of April 1, 1829, instead of the date when the allowance was actually made, 13th April, 1829.

It was not known to me, and of course could not have been anticipated by the persons employed in making the statement, that the date of an entry to the credit of a contractor for additional allowance, was ever made antecedent to that allowance. From examination, however, such appears to have been the ancient custom of the department in similar cases, and a custom which, if incorrect, as I believe it to be, appears not yet to have been changed. O. B. BROWN, *chief clerk.*

General post office, 28th Feb. 1831.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the National Journal.

The Cherokee nation vs. *the state of Georgia.*

The argument in this case, commenced on Saturday the 12th inst. by Mr. Sergeant, on the part of the Cherokee nation, was followed up this day by Mr. Wirt.

Mr. Wirt, in the commencement of his argument, stated the nature of the present motion, which he said was addressed to the original jurisdiction of the supreme court in the name of the Cherokee nation of Indians, praying for process of subpœna against the state of Georgia, and for an injunction against that state, her officers, and agents, to restrain them from exercising the laws of Georgia within the Cherokee territory, on the ground that the specific laws which go to introduce the civil and criminal code of Georgia into the Indian territory, are null and void, as being repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States.

He next proceeded to argue that the court possessed jurisdiction of the subject—that this jurisdiction depended solely on the constitution of the United States, and did not proceed from congress—that congress could confer no new jurisdiction on the supreme court, nor could it take any from it which it possessed. The constitution had established the supreme court, and had defined its jurisdiction, and in what cases that jurisdiction was original and exclusive. He then cited the 3d article of the constitution, by the 1st section of which the whole judicial power of the United States is deposited in one supreme court, and such inferior courts as congress shall from time to time establish; and the 2d section which describes the judicial power of the court—as relates to the subject matter of controversy over which its jurisdiction is to extend, and the character of the suits that may come before it. And from that part of the same which declares, that the judicial power shall extend to *all cases in law and equity*, arising under the constitution—the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; he contended that the present was a case which plainly came under the cognizance of the court.

Mr. Wirt then went on to show that the Cherokee nation was a foreign state, neither owing allegiance to the United States, Georgia, to any state in the union, or to any other power. That from time immemorial the Cherokees had been a sovereign and independent people—that they had been acknowledged as such from the time of the first settlers under the charter of George II, in 1732, to the present day, by the various treaties that had been made with them at different periods; and that as such the state of Georgia could have no jurisdiction within their territory. That although within what was called the limits of Georgia, they were a foreign state, and in proof of this, he instanced the towns and provinces at one period possessed by England in the heart of France. But that in the case of the Cherokees, they were not only a foreign nation, but an independent one—the sole and exclusive masters of all the soil within their territory, which they had not ceded by their own free will, and could be governed, of right, by no other laws but such as they themselves thought proper to ordain. Mr. Wirt in the course of his argument quoted the several treaties—cited various cases and decisions in point, and after addressing the court on the subject from eleven o'clock till half past two, concluded his highly forcible and eloquent appeal, in a peroration of deep feeling and

pathos, and in which the sympathies of his auditory were completely enlisted, by expressing his confidence that the court would grant the injunction required, as the last stay and hope of an unfortunate and much injured people.

The court was considerably crowded throughout the day; some of the Cherokee delegation were present—one of whom, of very intelligent and respectable appearance, shed tears copiously during Mr. Wirt's address. No one, when we left, had appeared on the part of Georgia.

[Mr. Sergeant was very able, and listened to with delight. Of Mr. Wirt's speech, as continued on Monday, a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, thus speaks—

"The peroration was sublime, indeed. I scarcely ever heard addressed to that august tribunal a more pathetic appeal. I looked upon the judges, who were all solemn, and evidently deeply affected by the contrast the orator drew between the condition of that gallant tribe, when they roamed through their native hills and vales, the acknowledged and undisputed lords of their wild domains, with that which has brought them humble supplants to the government of the United States, for protection against the encroachments of their neighbors. I then turned my eyes upon Taylor, Coody, and Ridge, who have been here to prosecute their suit, ever since the meeting of the court. I could not stand the effect of the very first glimpse of their confiding, yet anxious countenances, and sought relief from the pressure of my sympathy in a flood of tears."]

The "National Intelligencer" with reference to the same subject, says, "Mr. *Wirt* delivered in that case, on Monday last, one of the most splendid discourses ever pronounced in that court, and as powerful in argument as it was beautiful in diction.

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The result is thus stated in the same paper of the 19th—

The *supreme court* of the United States terminated its annual session yesterday.

Among the decisions pronounced previous to the adjournment, was one upon the application, on the part of the Cherokee nation, for an injunction to stay certain proceedings of the state of Georgia. The decision of the court was an unequivocal denial of the injunction.

The opinion of the court was read by chief justice *Marshall*, and is therefore to be presumed to be from his luminous mind and pen. We have not been able to obtain it for publication, anxiously as we desired to do so. We heard it read, however, and shall venture so far to report the grounds of it, as to state, that the court disclaims jurisdiction of the case, on the ground that the Cherokee nation is not a *foreign* nation, in the sense of the constitution. These Indian nations, it is the opinion of a majority of the court, are not sovereigns, independent of the sovereignty of the United States, but domestic dependent nations, in a state of "pupilage" to the United States, or in a relation corresponding to that which wards have to their guardians. The supreme court, therefore, cannot take cognizance of cases to which it is sought to make them parties as nations. With respect to the rights of the Cherokees, however, as individuals, to the lands guarantied to them, it was pretty distinctly intimated in the opinion of the court, that there is a mode by which they may be brought before the supreme court for adjudication.

The opinion went on to say, that, if the objection to entertaining jurisdiction in this case were not fatal to the application, there were other grounds on which an application for the interference of this court in the case would encounter grave objections. If jurisdiction was exercised in the case, it must be on the ground that the Cherokees are a foreign nation; and the relations between foreign powers and the states are placed in the charge of a different branch of the government. For this court to undertake to arbitrate such questions, would be to assume a political power not intended to be vested in it! *If* it were true, as argued, that the Cherokee nation is oppressed by the state of Georgia &c. &c. it belonged not to this court (the opinion concluded), but to other tribunals, to assert their rights and to redress their wrongs.

Mr. Justice *Baldwin* delivered a very long separate opinion, agreeing entirely in the conclusion to which the majority of the court had arrived, but not concurring in the views taken in the opinion which had been read.

Mr. Justice *Johnson* also delivered a separate opinion on the question.

Our own opinion on the subject is of little consequence; but the reasoning of the court upon the constitutional provisions bearing upon the case, appeared to us to be conclusive.

And on the 20th, had the following paragraph—

The Cherokee nation, vs. *the state of Georgia*. We are informed that Mr. *Peters*, the reporter of the decisions of the supreme court, intends to publish this case immediately, in a separate volume from the reports of the term, as well as to include the case in the fifth volume of the reports.

He has made arrangements by which the whole of the arguments, in the language of the counsel, will be given to the public; that of Mr. *Wirt* having been taken down by a stenographer engaged for the purpose. The proposed publication will also comprehend other interesting matter connected with the case.

The public will look with deep interest for this publication, of a case which has attracted so much attention, and excited so much sensibility.

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Another great case was discussed shortly before the rising of the supreme court—the Charlestown bridge, *vs.* the Warren bridge at Boston. Messrs. Dutton, (of Boston), and Mr. Webster, on the one part, against Mr. Jones (of Washington) and Mr. Wirt, on the other. It was a war of giants. It was Mr. Dutton's first essay in this court, and is spoken of in terms of high commendation—as impressive, logical, and classical. Mr. Jones is well known to the public as one of the ablest advocates. Of Messrs. Webster and Wirt it is needless to say a word, except that they displayed the utmost of their mighty powers. We have not yet heard the decision of the court.

The public mind is much agitated because of a report, that chief justice *Marshall*, on account of his advanced age, and increasing infirmities, is about to resign. At the present period such proceeding would be regarded as a *national* calamity. Who may take his place in the public confidence? who grasp that *moral power* which he holds in his hands—by the steadiness, firmness and ability displayed in his long and useful life? It makes one melancholy to reflect, that such men as *John Marshall* must grow old, become infirm and die!

☞We are glad to believe that judge Marshall, yielding to the remonstrances of the *people*, has abandoned the idea of retirement for the present.

STATE RIGHTS AND SO FORTH!

Not long since, Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, made a speech in the house, of which the following sentences are a part:

South Carolina will do every thing; nay, she has done every thing that the federal compact, honor and patriotism require of her; and after this, if the worst must come, why, in God's name, let it come! If those who ought to cherish her as an old revolutionary sister and confederate, regardless of their common sufferings and dangers, their joint achievements, and their blended glory, still persevere in ungenerous and unhallowed attempts to beggar and enslave her, she will defy you, sir.

What! will she again remonstrate? Yes sir, she will remonstrate, in terms as vivid as the lightning's flash, and in a voice as loud as heaven's thunder.

[☞"*As loud* as heaven's thunder"—GOD BLESS US!]

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The Georgia Journal has the subjoined remarks in relation to the application recently made to judge Evans, to restrain the tax collector from collecting the tax imposed by the state upon the dividends arising from U. S. bank stock owned by citizens of this state:—

"*Another collision.*—South Carolina and the United States government, are in a fair way to get at loggerheads on another subject besides the tariff. We will wait with anxiety to see the upshot of the business. South Carolina will now have a fair opportunity of showing whether she can act with the promptness and decision which Georgia displayed in the Tassels case. If South

Carolina would talk less—but we forbear to reproach her."

And the Columbia Times speaks of it in the following *modest* strain:—

"It is known that at the last session of the legislature, an act was passed taxing the dividends of the U S. Bank. An application was lately made to judge Evans, in Charleston, to restrain the tax gatherer from collecting the said tax, on the ground of its unconstitutionality. It was immediately dismissed. An appeal was taken to the court of appeals now sitting in that city, and the decision of the judge below promptly confirmed. We suppose it will go now into the supreme court of the United States, who will undertake, doubtless, to *nullify* our law.

It is to be hoped that the court of appeals will refuse to certify its proceedings to the U. S. court. Let us see if we alone of all the states, are to be eternally defied and trampled on, because we happen to have an uncommonly large minority of federalists, who will sustain all measures of the general government tending to put down those of the republicans. This is the case of Georgia over again. Are we too proud, or too poor spirited, to follow her example? The 25th section of the judiciary act is unconstitutional, and should not be obeyed.

South Carolina has an unlimited right to tax all property of every species within her sovereign limits, and must be sustained in it against any privileged body of aristocrats, public or private."

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From the Lynchburg Jeffersonian Republican.

The advocates of American monarchy, under the gentler term consolidation, have labored hard to prove that the state rights party, and its doctrines, are alone dangerous to our existence as a republic. Their arguments are cunning insinuations, and false imputations of motive. They will not condescend to reason; but declaim in filthy words, and deal about the *slang wang* of their party, for the purpose, not of enlightening, but of misleading the understanding.

Our country is called "the United States" that is, a union of the states, not a *union of all the people of the states*, as one great and undistinguished mass, *but a union of the several states*, each considered as individual bodies politic. How then is this union of the states to be destroyed? It may be destroyed by dismemberment—that is by cutting them loose from each other, and leaving them as they originally were, separate and distinct, and independent sovereignties. But is this the only way in which this union of the states may be destroyed? Certainly not. It may be destroyed, by merging all these states into one great state—that is, by consolidation. These are the two extremes of our system—and which is the more dangerous. In order to produce dismemberment, there must be an open, public, and unconcealed action. In order to produce consolidation, there not only must be, but is actually now going on, a secret underhanded, and silent action, which is concealed from the people. Which of the two is the more dangerous, a secret enemy who stabs in the dark, or an open enemy who strikes at mid-day? Let the man of sense answer.

The truth is, the doctrine of consolidation, with which the federalists are so much pleased, is dangerous in two respects. It not only threatens the country with a monarchy, but in case it fails in that, its natural tendency, is to force a dismemberment. A dissolution of the union will never take place, unless the doctrine of consolidation forces it. In that is comprehended all the active and dangerous elements of disunion. It threatens the people in the same way that a proud and imperious man threatens his neighbor—"Submit, or I will knock you down." If he submits, he is dishonoured—if he does not he is still worse off.

☞ This is a new reading of the constitution of the United States—*our* copy of that instrument says—"*we the people of the United States*, in order to form a more perfect union," &c. "do ordain and establish this constitution," &c. The *states* are not mentioned in the power existing to "establish" the constitution, though it was ratified by them.

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New York and New Jersey have nearly been in mortal combat, because of "state-rights" and the *catching of oysters*—and, by the following article from the "Centreville Times," it seems possible that Maryland and Pennsylvania may be in the same condition! We are quite willing to supply our neighbors of Philadelphia with some of our good oysters, if obtained honestly—but must and will resist the *rascally* practice of catching them with "drags," which destroys the breed and renders a permanent injury to all parties. In *this* respect, we really hope that the laws of Maryland will be supported—but do not like the idea of calling Philadelphia vessels, "*foreign*" ones.

"We understand that several oyster sloops, (probably a dozen), are now engaged in scouring the shores of the Chester river for oysters. These boats, it is said, are from Philadelphia, and are completely *armed* for defence, knowing that they are violating the laws of the state, which makes it a punishable offence for any *foreign* vessels to fish for oysters in any of the waters of this state. The instruments used for oystering, are the drags (likewise a violation of an act of assembly), and a punishable offence. Great excitement exists amongst our citizens, who are at a loss how to proceed in the matter.

"Would it not be wise for the proper authorities to appoint an *armed* vessel, to scour the shores of our rivers and apprehend these marauders? What is the use of legislation if such fellows are allowed to pilfer our oysters in defiance of law and order. We hope something will soon be done in this matter."

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

Distribution of the surplus revenue—The following resolutions heretofore offered by the committee of ways and means, of which Mr. *Selden* is chairman, were lately called up in the assembly by Mr. Selden, and were passed without debate and unanimously.

Resolved, If the senate concur, that the surplus revenues of the United States, beyond what shall be deemed by congress necessary for the expenses of the general government, and a proper provision for public defence and safety, ought to be annually distributed among the several states according to their population, to be estimated in the manner pointed out by the second section of the first article of the constitution, for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

Resolved, If the senate concur, that the governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions, to the executives of the states, to be laid before their respective legislatures, with a request that they will take the same into consideration, and transmit the result of their proceedings to this and the other states, and to the president of the United States, to be laid before congress.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the last REGISTER, page 56, we inserted sundry resolutions concerning the "American system," or a protecting tariff, which passed the house of representatives with only two votes in the negative against 87 in the affirmative, and the word "ju-di-ci-ous" being refused a place in them, though offered by way of amendment!—and these resolutions being taken up in the senate, on the 14th instant were passed *unanimously*.

Mr. *Burden* offered the following resolution to the senate—

"That whereas the bank of the United States has tended in a great degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency; to facilitate the financial operations of the government; to regulate foreign and domestic exchange, and has been conducive to commercial prosperity, that the legislature of Pennsylvania recommend a renewal of its charter under such regulations and restrictions as to the power of the respective states as congress may deem right and proper."

Mr. *Ingersoll's* resolution which was postponed in the house, differs in some respects from the foregoing; it is as follows:—"Resolved as the sense of the senate and house of representatives, that the constitution of the United States and near half a century's experience, sanctions a bank of the United States, as necessary and proper to *regulate the value of money* and prevent paper currency of unequal and depreciated value."

A letter to the editor of the Philadelphia "Sentinel," dated Harrisburg, March 15, says—

Mr. Burden's resolution recommending a renewal of the charter of the United States bank, passed unanimously this morning, in the senate; there was no discussion upon it, and there was no necessity, as the conduct, capacity, and advantages to the community of that institution, were fully and ably examined on the question yesterday. The resolution of Mr. Ingersoll, on the same subject, having been postponed in the house of representatives, it was taken for granted, in New York, that Pennsylvania was opposed to the bank of the United States, and accordingly a committee was raised in the New York legislature, who have reported resolutions against the renewal of the charter. The resolution offered by Dr. Burden, and unanimously passed by the senate of this state, will show that the bank is popular, and that Pennsylvania is anxious that the charter shall be renewed.

The "Harrisburg Reporter," speaking of the resolutions of Messrs. Ingersoll and Burden, has the following *queer* remarks—"throughout the debate, interesting, animated and occasionally even sharp or personal, in the house of representatives, on the subject of the bank of the United States, not a sentiment was expressed from any quarter towards general Jackson, but of attachment and the highest respect; nor was a single word uttered by any one against the bank of the United States. The argument generally was that the chosen president of Pennsylvania might find it consonant with his views of the public good, to keep the bank of the United States, and the mint of the United States, where they now are, in the commercial metropolis of Pennsylvania, and not suffer any movement to supplant those institutions to the detriment of this state."

[The president has twice most earnestly suggested to congress, even at this early period, the destruction of the bank of the United States; and it is morally certain that he will refuse to sign a bill renewing the charter, if it shall come before him, being re-elected to the high office that he holds. We call the remarks "queer," because that Pennsylvania is in direct and rigid opposition to the favorite *measures* of the "*chosen president* of Pennsylvania."]

THE ARABIAN HORSES.

In the house of representatives—February 22.

The following message was received from the president of the United States:

To the congress of the United States:

I submit herewith to congress a letter from Mr. Rhind, stating the circumstances under which he received the four Arabian horses, that were brought by him to the United States from Turkey. This letter will enable congress to decide what ought to be done with them. ANDREW JACKSON.

The following is a copy of Mr. Rhind's letter.

Washington, 10th Dec. 1830.

SIR:—I think it proper to state the circumstances under which I became possessed of the Arabian horses, landed from the vessel in which I reached the United States from Turkey.

Finding, during my residence at Constantinople, that our Turkish friends were far behind us in many improvements, I suggested to the ministers several which were of great use to them; and after closing the business of the negotiation, much of my time was occupied in giving them drafts, schemes and elucidations. The sultan, I understood, took great interest in these suggestions, and many inquiries were made of me, by his request, to all of which I afforded the best explanation in my power.

It being customary at that court, for the person who negotiates a treaty, to remain there until the ratifications are exchanged, or by express assent of the porte, to leave a person in his place, I was therefore, under the necessity of appointing Mr. Narvoni to that station, and presented him in that capacity to the reis effendi.

I shortly thereafter took final leave of the Turkish ministers.

Finding that no vessel would leave Turkey for the United States prior to the first of September, I determined, instead of remaining idle at Constantinople, to proceed to Odessa; a voyage of three days, and make the necessary arrangements there for the reception of our vessels; having accomplished this, I returned to Constantinople on my way to Smyrna, where I was to embark.

On reaching the capital, I had several interviews and communications with my former Turkish friends, and suggested other improvements in their system, very gratifying to them.

Being informed by the reis effendi, that permission would be granted me to export one or more Arabian horses; and conceiving, that whilst it would be a personal object to myself, it would also be a benefit to our country if I succeeded in conveying one to the United States. I visited the studs of many of the nobility in order to select some, and was on the eve of closing for the purchase of two, when the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the sultan, he, on the 31st of August, directed four horses to be sent in his name. Although this was evidently not intended as a present to me in my official capacity, since the ministers were aware I could not accept them as such, still the gift was one that could not be returned without giving offence. Being well informed, that to refuse them would be considered an insult to the sultan, and would doubtless be attended with injury to the interests of the United States, and Mr. Narvoni, as well as others, assured me, that I must take them away from Constantinople, if I should cut their throats and throw them overboard the next day. I was consequently obliged to take them, and relinquish the purchase of those I had selected. I immediately had the four horses appraised by competent judges, on the spot, and took them with me to Smyrna.

Having no funds of the United States, or the means of raising them to pay for their expenses and passage to America, I shipped them as a commercial adventure in the name of, and for account of the owners of the vessel in which they came, and from whom I had secured, an individual credit on London previous to leaving the United States. The horses are consequently in their possession, but if the United States have a claim for their value, I presume those gentlemen will pay it over, should they sell for more than the expenses attending them, which of course are very considerable.

So far as regards myself, I am ready to transfer to the United States, any right, title, or interest I may have in them, should it be required.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant, CHAS. RHIND.

To the president of the United States.

The subject was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. [No decision was had on the subject.]

"SIGNS OF THE TIMES:"

OR

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

We have thought that a page or two given up to articles extracted from the belligerent newspapers, because of the "Calhoun correspondence," might interest our readers and be useful for reference. The present is a mere collection of scraps, from both sides, without order. We expect hereafter to give some of the regular *set-tos* of the "Telegraph" and "Globe," &c.

The stolen letter.—How a certain confidential letter from president Monroe to Mr. Calhoun got into the hands of general Jackson, without the consent or knowledge of Mr. Calhoun, is still a mystery. The Washington Telegraph thus closes a reply to the New York Standard, on the subject:—

"As we have said, it has been seen that *names* in this matter are *substantial* things; and it may be that the names of the member of congress, and of the person who assumed to be Mr. Calhoun's friend, would cast much light upon this subject, and enable the public to determine how far their agency goes to prove or disprove a *plot*. It is argued that, because they *professed* to act with Mr. Calhoun's consent, therefore there was no plot. If this argument be good, the fact that they acted without Mr. Calhoun's knowledge and against his consent, is conclusive proof that there was a plot. And we ask the editor of the Standard what he will say if it shall appear that the letter was *purloined*, and that, so far from acting under the sanction of Mr. Calhoun, this *professed* friend, after travelling from Washington to Nashville for the purpose of placing the letter in the hands of general Jackson, travelled to Albany to report progress? ☞ We believe that all this *will* appear, if the *names* be given. We ask for the name, not only of the member of congress, but also of him who, the Standard says, "can tell how he got the letter." Will the editor of the Standard do us the favor to republish this article, and give to it a fair and candid answer?

Letter to the editor of the Albany Argus, dated house of representatives, Washington, Feb. 28.

"The newspapers will inform you of the passage in the house of representatives of the bill authorising a subscription on behalf of congress for the public documents proposed to be published by Gales and Seaton. This measure has often been before attempted, and defeated. The expense will be great; precisely what, cannot now be estimated; but from 50,000 to 100,000 dollars, as the series shall be more or less complete and extensive.

"At a distance, it may not be easy to believe, what however is apparent here, that the treacherous political conduct of the editor of the Telegraph has most efficiently aided, and indeed caused, this heavy and doubtful appropriation in favor of printers, the avowed opponents of the administration. Until its exercise was attempted, no one supposed that Green had so little influence with the house. Gales and Seaton will owe much to the odium felt by all honorable men at the low cunning and miserable duplicity of Green in deserting and opposing, while he professed to support general Jackson. It is questionable, before the public manifestation of his treachery, if this bill could have obtained within twenty votes of a majority. To the odium attached to his faithlessness, he added the effrontery, with a view to defeat the bill, to send to the house through the speaker, a notice that he proposed to print these documents, without relying on the patronage of congress, and requesting leave to use the documents of the house in the prosecution of the work. No one believed that he would do this without reference to congressional aid, either immediately or remotely; or that he designed to attempt it at all, if by the proffer he could defeat the bill; but several were satisfied, by the offer that he at least believed a reprint of the documents to be required. Such republican members as were of this latter opinion preferred to vote for Gales and Seaton, though avowed opponents, rather than afford the least countenance to such an individual as the conduct of the editor of the Telegraph proves him to be: and the opposition members of course voted for the appropriation. But even the conduct of Green could not change the votes of the republicans of the New York delegation. The few republican members of the house who voted for the bill, did so from a strong conviction that a re-print was necessary.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

"We leave the reader to form his own opinions on the facts submitted. Since the correspondence first appeared, an opportunity has been afforded in some degree to ascertain the public sentiment in different quarters. Every public print *without exception* speaks in high terms of the conduct of Mr. Calhoun, with the significant saving of those which print the laws under the *appointment* of Mr. *Van Buren*. And from our knowledge of the human character, we venture to say, that few of *that stamp* will be found to justify the vice president.

Other facts have been brought to light since the first publication. Mr. Forsyth has appeared under his own name as the friend of Mr. Crawford. The letter of the latter gentleman to Mr. Calhoun has been published with a reply from that individual, followed by a *notification* from the *secretary of state* himself. Such a detestable plot to undermine the character of any man, has never appeared before the eyes of any people. The president has been basely imposed upon by the cunning contrivers of this political intrigue. But woe be to them, if he should detect their artifices—and he *will* detect them. His sense of justice will make the plotters tremble.

From the Maine Democrat.

The Telegraph has been very zealous of late in its endeavors to create an impression that Mr. Van Buren was the chief instigator of what the Telegraph has been pleased to term a "*plot*" to alienate the feelings of the president from Mr. Calhoun. The course of the Telegraph induced Mr. Van Buren to send a note to its editor, in which he denied all knowledge of or participation in the affair. In answer to this, the editor of the Telegraph takes occasion to charge Mr. Van Buren with *falsehood*. A more shameful and abusive attack than that of the Telegraph upon Mr. Van Buren we have seldom seen—and coming from a source "professedly" friendly to the administration, it was well calculated to excite surprise. We are persuaded that all such attempts to prejudice the reputation of Mr. Van Buren will prove abortive. He stands too high in the estimation of the people to suffer any disparagement from the insinuations of the editor of the Telegraph or any of his abettors, however exalted their station, or ardent their pretended attachment to the democratic cause. We had prepared an article on this subject, but are compelled to defer it by a press of other matter.

From the United States Telegraph.

The secretary of state would persuade the people that he has no other object than the re-election of general Jackson, and the good of the party. Why then does he labor to force Mr. Calhoun into opposition? Why did he issue his orders to all his presses to open a bitter and uncompromising war upon Mr. Calhoun, and that, too, before the publication of the correspondence? Has he no "*motive?*" We may well imagine that general Jackson could have no sufficient motive for assailing Mr. Calhoun; But is it so with Mr. Van Buren? Who does not see that Mr. Van Buren wishes to fight the war for the succession *now?* Who does not see that, by making an issue between general Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, he brings the weight of gen. Jackson's popularity and the fears of the party to bear on Mr. Calhoun's future prospects, and thereby impairs his strength in a future, contemplated contest? Who is it that labors to make the issue between general Jackson and Mr. Calhoun? It is not Mr. Calhoun or his friends. Is it not Mr. Van Buren and his presses that are constantly placing general Jackson in the front rank? Does this show respect for the feelings, and regard for the fame and character of gen. Jackson, or a desire to promote the union and preserve the harmony of the party? Who is it that boasts of general Jackson's strength, and defies all opposition to him? Is not this done by Mr. Van Buren's partisans? Who is it that whilst he labours to build up presses devoted to *himself* and opposed to Mr. Calhoun, labors to destroy this press? And why does he do so? Is it not because he has ascertained that our support of general Jackson is independent of the line of safe precedent? Why has Mr. Van Buren established the Globe? Why have that press, and all the other presses in the same interest, been incessant in their attacks upon Mr. Calhoun?

From the Albany Argus, March 8.

It has been significantly asked, why the publication of the vice president, about which rumor spoke so freely for months before its appearance, was delayed until so near the adjournment, and until *after the election of the editor of the U. S. Telegraph as printer to congress?*

Another question, not less significant, has been asked, and that is, why the Telegraph, so tame and so amiable, towards all parties, during all the session, *previous to the election of printer*, became, *so soon as its appointment was secured*, the assailant, without cause or justification, of those who contributed to that appointment, and of their friends, and so much in favor (if we may judge from their eulogies) of those who voted against it? It is not strange, perhaps, under such circumstances, that the Telegraph and its friends, feel somewhat sensitive under any imputations of "duplicity;" nor that they seek to disguise under an ideal "plot," a premeditated but artfully concealed attempt to disturb the harmony and divide the friends of the administration.

From the Globe.

"We have seen enough of private letters and public papers to satisfy us, that Mr. Calhoun's ill advised attempt to bring his private quarrels into the public discussions of the country, has utterly destroyed all chance for his political advancement, which his "*nullification*" had left."

"The nullification party unite in the scheme of the coalition, and strive to persuade the people that they do not assail the president, but those to whose arts they pretend he is a victim. They would have us to believe that he is under control, because they found on a memorable occasion, that no artifice could deceive him, or any influence swerve him from the great cause of the country, and induce him to give his countenance to the interested schemes of partisans, however they might profess devotion to himself. The public have not forgotten the celebrated nullifying dinner got up under the pretence of commemorating the principles of the patriot Jefferson, and to which the patriot Jackson was invited to lend the sanction of his presence. Toasts and speeches were prepared to recommend the new doctrines to which the vice president had committed himself in the south, and they were so artfully disguised in the garb of state rights, that it was supposed, amidst the enthusiasm and applause of surrounding friends, the president from sympathy, would catch the contagion, and unite in proclaiming the principles of nullification, or in other words, the right of one state to dissolve the union. A copy of the toasts were placed at the plate of the president, that he might be prepared to join in the spirit of the proceeding; but no sooner had he run his eye over the paper than he endorsed on the back of it his own commentary, and put his veto upon it. This was like the night attack on the enemy, on the 23d of December. He rebuked at once, the politicians who sought to entrap him, through the consenting feelings natural to such an occasion, by his peremptory toast—"*The federal union must be preserved.*" From that moment Mr. Calhoun felt that his principles were out of favor. And he resolved to take the ground that the president was the "*victim of political intriguers,*" when he found him superior to all intriguers. He found that no flattery nor management on the part of himself or his friends could bend the noble-minded and single hearted patriot to give the weight of his character and station to the designs of artful and ambitious partisans, and he has sought, through every avenue, to destroy that influence which he could not propitiate to his purpose. The good sense of the people will foil him in this, as the good sense of the president foiled his first attempt."

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"The friends of the administration are awake in Virginia. No specious pretexts will now blind their vision: no insidious artifices will betray them into mischief. Did the slightest delusion remain, the manifesto before us would purge away the film. We must avoid divisions; Virginia *will* support the cause of Andrew Jackson—but as to the selection of his successor, she will trust to the wisdom of futurity. Who will bind himself at this moment to the car of Mr. Van Buren, or John C. Calhoun, or any other man? Who will now say what he will do in this matter, some four years hence—when circumstances may be materially altered—and the characters of men are better developed. They may laugh at us, and say "you are a *fence man*—What! not declare which of the aspirants you will support? Are you afraid to commit yourself? Are you waiting to see which is to be the strongest side? We can abide the laugh—and even the sneers of our opponents. We know what they are worth—and we can despise their artifices. But, no man who regards the interests of his country, will now recklessly commit himself to the banners of the white or the red ruse, before they are fairly displayed in the field. We ought to go for the great interests of the country, not for the petty views of individuals—to save the constitution, if we can, and not to serve the personal ambition of a candidate. Men are mutable, but principles are eternal."

Remarks on the above, from the Political Arena.

We are under no necessity to inform the intelligent reader, whence we extract the above—He will recognize in it immediate

ly the genius of the Enquirer—It savors somewhat of armed neutrality, for the present at least. We are not surprised the Enquirer should have taken alarm at the discovery that Mr. Calhoun has *ten* friends in Virginia to Van Buren's *one*—It is not too late for Mr. Ritchie to choose the stronger side in the approaching war of the succession. In the mean time, until "the characters of men are better developed," he acts wisely in keeping up the clamor for the nominal head of the government. Witnessing daily the realisation of his prophetic declaration about the "curse," we reverence Mr. R. as a seer, and should rely upon his oracular assertion that "Virginia *will* support the cause of A. Jackson," were it not that all the Calhoun men seem to think that by electing general Jackson again, they would ensure the succession of Van Buren.

"Men are mutable"—sad truism! fully illustrated, in times past and present, by Mr. Ritchie himself—"Principles are eternal"—they are so doubtless, but adherence to them by Mr. Ritchie, depends upon circumstances—Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler acted up to this motto, and incurred the displeasure of the Enquirer.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The gentlemen who are so anxious to press the friends of Mr. Clay in the legislature [of Virginia] to bring out resolutions approving the course of our senators, not with the view of doing honor to them, but of embarrassing the administration, are respectfully requested to pause in their movements, and survey the ground more carefully before them, than they have yet done in any of the consultations of any caucus.—They ought to see how easy it is for the friends of the administration to tack to their resolution a "*nevertheless*," or a "notwithstanding" this one error on the part of general Jackson—an error too not without precedent in the acts of its wisest predecessors; yet "Resolved," &c. &c. that he, the said Andrew Jackson, commands the confidence of the legislature of Virginia, &c. &c. Thus, the friends of the original resolution will either be compelled to vote against their own project, or swallow along with it the bitter pill of an expression of the avowed confidence of the legislature in the acts of the administration. *PLOT* & COUNTER-PLOT.

From "the Globe," of March 19.

The Telegraph continues its attacks on the Globe in the absence of the editor. On Thursday, that paper asks, among other ailly questions, "*Why has Mr. Van Buren established the Globe?*"

The writer of this knows all about the establishment of the Globe; and he avers, that Mr. Van Buren had no more agency in it than Mr. Calhoun. It is not, and never has been pledged to the present or ultimate support of Mr. Van Buren. If the editor of the Telegraph would take a retrospect of his own designs, intrigues, conversations, and correspondence, for the last eighteen months, which have not been concealed from the real friends of the administration, he would not look to the future interests of the secretary of state for the origin of the Globe. But for intrigues, hostile to general Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness and efficiency of his administration, of which that editor was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper would have been discouraged, and, it is presumed, would never have taken place.

We need not dwell upon the condition general Jackson would have been placed in on a recent occasion, had he been obliged to rely altogether on such *friends* as the Telegraph!

Guilt is always suspicious. Real plotters and intriguers think every body else is plotting and intriguing also. In this case, they have endeavored to conceal their schemes in the loudness of their denunciations against others. They may thank themselves for the establishment of the Globe; and others will thank its editor for the promptitude with which he has aided in turning the effects of their ambitious plans, with irresistible force, upon their own heads.

From "the Globe," of March 19.—[*Communicated.*]

The *plot* of "six weeks deliberation," is finally developed, and *foiled*. The publication of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet was *well timed*. The excitement it was *expected* to produce in Virginia, might be at its zenith about the adjournment of congress; and the Virginia legislature, presumed to be on the eve of adjournment about the same time, might be induced to act precipitately upon the first impressions of the book—a union of Mr. C's personal friends with the opposition in the legislature might over persuade a majority of that body to nominate Mr. Calhoun for the presidency; and a great triumphal dinner given to Mr. Calhoun by the members of the legislature on his passing through Richmond, might go far to prepossess the state, and supplant general Jackson in the affections of the people. But it has all turned out to be a hair brained delusion. The resolutions to nominate Mr. Calhoun were only thought of, to be abandoned by his adherents as idle and ridiculous excess of vanity; and Mr. Calhoun has passed through Richmond, receiving the civilities, indeed, which her citizens are always ready to bestow upon strangers, but without being offered the honors of a triumphal feast. That the *nomination* for the presidency, to be followed by a *festival* celebration, on his passing through Richmond, if not anticipated by Mr. Calhoun himself, were at least ardently desired by his adherents, there can be no doubt of, on reading the following extracts, which have been industriously circulated by the opposition prints, to aid in accomplishing the wish, or produce an effect that should be tantamount to it on the public mind. But Virginia yet stands firm to the true faith, and Mr. Calhoun, profiting by the reproof, has left Richmond with the understanding "that he will support general Jackson!"

From the U. S. Telegraph, March 19.

Remarks by the editor of the Telegraph.—That this article, which appears editorially in the Globe, was written by Mr. Kendall is manifest. That is, Mr. Kendall does know all about the establishment of the Globe, we admit. He now pretends that "but for intrigues hostile to general Jackson himself, to the peace, usefulness, and effeciency of his administration, of which the editor [of the Telegraph] was the principal agent, the establishment of this paper [the Globe] would have been discouraged, and, it is presumed would never have taken place."

Here, we have the distinct assertion of Mr. Kendall, that the editor of the Telegraph was engaged in intrigues hostile to general Jackson, and that "his designs, intrigues, conversations, and *correspondence* for the last eighteen months which have *not been concealed from* the *real* friends of the administration," is the cause of the origin of the Globe. Here is a bold avowal that the Globe was established to put down the Telegraph. Now Mr. Kendall knows that the editor of the Telegraph has it in his power to prove by evidence, which neither *he* or Mr. Blair *dare* controvert, that this statement is utterly untrue. But, if Mr. Kendall is so well informed of the *correspondence* of the editor of the Telegraph, he can certainly produce some positive proof of the *intrigues* which he alleges have been carried on for eighteen months. We hereby release all persons whatever, from any injunction of secrecy, and defy Mr. Kendall to produce a single letter, or to adduce a single conversation, however confidential, which will sustain his charge. We thus remove all impediment, and challenge the proof. Having done so, we defy the editors of the Globe to do the same thing, for themselves, their counsellors, aiders, and abettors. We ask of the press throughout the United States the sheer justice of republishing this article.

From the same.

Public sentiment.—We discover that the opposition are much gratified at the warfare which Mr. Van Buren is now waging against Mr. Calhoun and this press. The Globe has paraded extracts from a few presses, chiefly those who publish by authority, as evidence of public sentiment. To us this conflict is painful. We cannot close our eyes to the nauseating effects which the exposure of such an intrigue is to produce. We are desirous to terminate the war, but to do this, we must act upon the principle which gave success to general Jackson. We will march into the enemy's territory, nor will we withdraw our forces until he be vanquished. We now have an admission of the purpose for which the Globe was established, and the public must be satisfied that we have had from the first no other alternative but the most humiliating vassalage, or a war of extermination. We are resolved to silence the enemy's batteries. We have abundant *material*, and all that we ask is a patient hearing, and a decision according to our merits. We have a right to expect this at the hands of our readers.

From the U. S. Telegraph, of March 22.

Amos Kendall & Co. are busily engaged in undermining the popularity of general Jackson. Take the following specimen from the New York Courier, which is but a response to the electioneering letters of the *fourth auditor*.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

"☞The coalition papers say, that twenty two Virginian members of congress have seceded from Jackson's administration. Let 'em. Virginia will set matters right; or, if she don't, it is no matter—we can get along without her. Maine and New Hampshire are Jackson—Vermont, New Jersey, and Connecticut, will soon be Jackson."

He knows but little of the character of Old Virginia, who can believe that she will patiently bear such insults.

The following is another specimen from the same press:

"That every state in the union has a deep regard, an unfeigned veneration for Virginia, all will freely and cheerfully admit. Good old Virginia, the land of great spirits gone to better worlds! but the aristocracy of that democratic state are becoming troublesome, thrusting their long line of ancestry continually in your face, talking of their state as the "*republic*," "*a bold and fearless race*," &c. &c. as if there was no other state throughout this great confederacy. It is amusing and yet provoking to see the old tinsel—the thread-bare laced ruffles and pinked heel shoes of the "*ancien regime*" elbowing everybody aside to take the lead, and such men as Tazewell and Tyler enveloping themselves in the mantles of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison—strutting through the senate and crying make way for the "republic" of Virginia—make way for Hamlet the Dane. Every Virginian of independent and manly bearing must flout such empty pretenders, such impudent inflated efforts to bring their state into disrepute. But Mr. Tyler has said no one finds fault with himself or colleague; they, it is imagined are unaccountable agents:—have a right to oppose Adams to-day, support Jackson to-morrow, flatter Clay the next day, and finally charge the president with committing "lawless acts:" they presume to think that they can take any protean shape they please, support or oppose any party, break down the democracy of the country and join Webster and the tariff men, and because they were born in the "republic" of Virginia, no fault is to be found with them!

We are pleased to know that the contrary is the fact—Virginia has a general interest in preserving, sustaining, and uniting the democratic party of the country. Virginia will support Andrew Jackson, and thus show how far the opposition of Tazewell and Tyler is approved.

Who does not see that such attempts to dragoon senators into subservient approbation of the doings of the state department, must recoil on the popularity of general Jackson?

The preceding are "enough for the present," and sufficient, perhaps, of things of this sort; though longer and more grave articles may be further attended to.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ We respectfully invite the attention of our friends to the facts and principles set forth in the editorial article headed "The past and the present," intended as a supplementary paper to our address "To the friends of the American system," published in the REGISTER of the 19th ult. If it does not bear us out in all that we said, as to the happy effects of the protecting laws, we must needs think that the public documents of our country are false, or that figures have lost their power.

We also invite the severest critisim of the learned in the schools—the "free trade philosophers"—the Adam Smith's of our country, some of whom are to be found in every South Carolina village containing ten pine-log *chimnies*, and are as "plenty as blackberries" about the mouldering ruins of former palaces in the "ancient dominion"—fit emblems of the "*let-us-alone*" policy of a state, which *was*, and yet *might have been*, the *first* in the union, but reduced to a *fifth* rank among her sisters, (regard being had to population, wealth and effective strength combined), though redeemed from *actual decline* by her new and thrifty valley districts and trans-Allegany counties, forcing themselves onward in spite of suicidal legislation, because that freemen in them hold the axe, the plough, and the hammer, *and labor is honored.*

The article is longer than it was desirable that it should be, but the materials were so abundant, and presented themselves so rapidly, that, with all our power of *condensation*, we could not well reduce them into a less space. We recommend it specially to Mr. Ritchie, the prince and high priest of all weather-cocks, though Mordecai Manassah Noah, "judge of Israel," be included among them—hoping that, instead of "giving tongue," and yelping and barking and snapping at "Mr. *Hezekiah* Niles," or scolding like a harridan at all who refuse the "thirty pieces of silver,"—he will speak to the facts which it contains, and tell how it is, (the commerce of the country being *ruined* by the tariff, and the people *beggared* by the protecting laws!) that the present undeniable state of prosperity exists?—and give us more argument and less snarling.

"Let dogs delight,
"To bark and bite!"

we wish to appeal to the minds of men—and have no skill in that which Mr. Ritchie esteems most excellent.

☞ By the free use of our small type, for the insertion of articles chiefly intended for *record*, we gain a good deal of room for current matter, in these bustling times. We shall also publish supplementary sheets—one of them next week, to get in some old reports to congress concerning a protecting tariff. They *laugh* at the constitutional constructions of the new men of these days.

☞ The Washington "Telegraph" and "Globe" are carrying on a war of extermination—one or the other must fall. The former yet seems to have a large majority of "the party," with it—but the latter the support of the administration and many of the "authority" presses, under their present high state of "*improvement*," of which Mr. Green speaks pretty plainly. The "Telegraph" tells some strange stories about the "Globe," and the famous Mr. *Amos Kendall*, 4th auditor of the treasury, who, it appears, is the real editor of that paper—and calls Mr. K. an "☞ UNGRATEFUL HYPOCRITE." Mr. K. retorts in severe terms. We think that *either* editor is telling the truth of *the other!*

The following is among the reminiscences of Mr. Green—

"We need not inform our readers that Mr. Kendall and Mr. Blair were both the active partisans of Mr. Clay in 1825; that they both took an active part to prevail on the members of Congress from Kentucky to vote for Mr. Adams; and that neither of them entered the Jackson ranks until a late period."

☞ Some very angry letters have passed between Mr. *Blair*, a member of congress from South Carolina, and the celebrated Dr. *Cooper*, president of the college of that state. They are "as hot as pepper!" The doctor, it seems, has made another book—scouting at the Christian religion, which Mr. Blair calls "blasphemous." &c. The doctor rejoins, and speaks of Mr. B's "moral conduct" as "a defender of the faith!" Mr. Blair is at him then "like a house on fire," and talks about the doctor's dictation of politics and policy—as how that he was scouted out of England, scourged out of Pennsylvania, and calls him the bosom friend of "Marat, Le Gendre, and the bloodiest of the bloody butchers of revolutionary France." The doctor in reply insinuates hard things of the "habits and character" of Mr. B. but neither affirms nor denies the authorship of the pamphlet. And thus the nullificators nullificate one another; and "throw stones!"

Because of the public character of those gentlemen, we shall, perhaps, make room for their correspondence—which, it must needs be expected from the character of the individuals, is very violent.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The grand jury of Bibb county, Georgia, have made a "solemn protest" against the establishment of a branch of the bank of the United States at Macon—regarding it as a *foreign* establishment.

The resolutions offered in the legislature of New York against the bank—have not yet been taken up, though "cart-loads of pamphlets"* have been thrown into Albany, to help the passage of them.

The *Charleston Mercury* says—The resolution in favor of renewing the charter of the U. S. bank, recently introduced by Mr. Ingersoll into the Pennsylvania house of representatives, *has been rejected.* The debate upon the resolution is said to have been ardent and animated; but neither the ingenuity of Mr. I., nor the letter which he produced from Mr. Madison, nor the location of the parent bank in Philadelphia, were of adequate avail to procure its passage. The advocates of state rights—all who dread the continued existence of an institution which is as eminently dangerous as it is clearly unconstitutional—will hail this result with unmingled satisfaction.

But the *National Gazette* informs us that—The following resolution was passed *unanimously* in the senate of Pennsylvania:

"That whereas the bank of the United States has tended in so great a degree to maintain a sound and uniform currency; to facilitate the financial operations of the government; to regulate foreign and domestic exchange, and has been so conducive to commercial prosperity, that the legislature of Pennsylvania recommend a renewal of its charter, under such regulations and restrictions as to the power of the respective states, as congress may deem right and proper."

On Saturday last it was adopted in the house of representatives by a vote of *seventy five* to *eleven*. Of the eleven gentlemen who composed the minority, it is understood that nearly all of them—perhaps the whole except three—were friends of the bank, whose only objection to the resolution was, that it did not propose a renewal entirely without reference to any restrictions. The resolution, therefore, has passed *unanimously* in the senate, and *almost unanimously* in the house. It will be, we are satisfied, as unanimously approved by the people of this state.

*Written by Mr. Henshaw, collector at the port of Boston!

CITY BANK OF NEW YORK. A fellow who calls himself Edward Smith, alias Jones, about 34 years of age, has been arrested at New York, having in his possession a trunk filled with bank notes to the amount of 185,738 dollars, of which the City bank was robbed. About 60,000 dollars, including the gold, is yet missing; probably in the hands of an accomplice, for whom a zealous search was making at Philadelphia. Smith, or Jones, is an old and notorious offender,—and as yet had refused to give any information as to the manner of the robbery. The money was returned to the bank. One account says that Smith is a native of South Carolina—another that he is an Englishman.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL. The tolls on this canal for the last two weeks were 1,800 and 2,600 dollars—total 3,400.

PENNSYLVANIA. The bill to incorporate the York and Maryland line rail road, which had been negatived, was reconsidered last week—but again rejected, being indefinitely postponed—43 to 32.

FOREIGN NEWS. We have some items of news—in Paris papers to the 9th February. France was quiet—but going on with her preparations for war. The duke of Nemours, second son of Louis Phillippe, was elected king of Belgium—but it was altogether uncertain whether the throne would be accepted for him, France being unwilling to have any difference with the great powers. All was quiet at Brussels, &c. except in the rejoicings of the people in the selection of a king. Nothing specially worthy of notice had yet happened in Poland—the troops had marched to meet the advancing Russians, under count Deibitch. Poland has adopted the tri-colored cockade. A bomb was exploded in the centre of the palace in Rome, in which the cardinals were assembled—no pope yet chosen, but much intrigue going on. Nothing special is reported from England.

☞ An arrival at Charleston brings London dates to the 13th February. It is proposed to lay a tax of 1*d.* per lb. on all cotton imported, with a like drawback on all cotton goods exported, but a general reduction of the taxes in the sum of 1340,000*l.* is expected. American flour 1*l.* 19*s.* to 2*l.* 11*s.* O'Connell and his friends had plead guilty to the chief counts against them. No judgment yet given. Nothing else important.

NAVY OF THE U. S. There are in the navy 37 captains.

17 of whom have been in commission above 15 years, and rank with a major general.
3 have been in commission over ten and under fifteen years, and rank with a brigadier general.
8 have been in commission under ten and over five years, and rank with a colonel.
9 have been in commission under five years, and rank with a lieutenant colonel.

37

There are in the navy 33 masters commandant, who rank with a major.

But the pay of the naval officers is far short of those of the army, with the same rank.

LEGISLATIVE IMPROVEMENT. We heartily rejoice in stating that a bill to provide for borrowing and appropriating $125,000 to make a road from Winchester to some point on the Ohio river, has passed the senate of Virginia 17 to 14, and become a law. It is a small matter, to be sure, for so great a state—but *any* improvement is comfortable to us, in affording a hope of better times.

COMPARATIVE PAUPERISM. In England about 1 person to 11, on an average, is a pauper. In Massachusetts, 1 to every 168; in New York, 1 to every 220; and in the interior of Pennsylvania, where the poor-house system prevails, 1 to every 339.

FOREIGN PAUPERS. A bill has passed the legislature of *Massachusetts*, in relation to the introduction of foreigners, which provides that no alien shall be allowed to land from any vessel whatever, until the master shall have paid five dollars to the city or town where the vessel shall arrive.

It would be well were such a law passed in every state. We are wretchedly imposed on, in Maryland, by the transport of British paupers to our shores; and our alms-houses, jails and penitentiary, have a ten-fold proportion of their inmates in foreigners, recently landed in the United States. Such a law would not check the emigration of such persons as we are desirous of receiving.

CANADA. There are loud complaints in some of the Canadian papers of profligacy in the disbursements of money, derived from the taxes paid by the people—and such complaints, being incidental to a colonial state, will exist so long as persons are sent from Great Britain to govern in Canada. It is a sort of banishment from "home," and the *profit* of the employment is the inducement which leads to a seeking of places in the colonies. It is stated, that the debt of Upper Canada now amounts to $1,500,000. The *government* officers, in salaries, fees, perquisites, &c. appear to receive about 70,000 pounds a year; and the *colonial* officers have extravagant allowances, that the patronage of the crown may secure their devotion, &c.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT. The following is a synopsis of the bill making appropriations for the Indian department for the year 1831, approved by the president on the 21st inst. viz:—For the payment of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, $29,500; for sub-agents, $19,500; for presents to Indians, $15,000; for interpreters and translators, $21,525: for gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the superintendencies and agencies, $18,340; for iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith's shops, 5,426, for transportation and distribution of annuities, $9,959; for expenses of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on business, 11,890, for contingencies of the Indian department, $20,000; for certain surveys, $2,227; claims for Indian depredations, $1,300; for provisions and necessary assistance to Indians emigrating to the West, and to those tribes now settled on or near the Kanzas river, west of the Missouri, $3,562; for provisions and other assistance to Indians removing to the west from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, $5,000; for building houses for Indian agents, sub-agents, blacksmiths' shops, &c. $7,000; additional expense at the Red river agency, $1,300; for extinguishment of the title of the Creeks to land in Georgia, $4,989; for claims against the Osages, by citizens of the United States, $834; for extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees to their lands in Georgia, $46,104; for carrying into effect the treaty of 6th May, 1828, with the Cherokees, for their removal from Georgia, $59,134; for purchase of Creek and Cherokee reservations, $2,100. There are a few other unimportant items.

MR. WEBSTER. A very splendid public entertainment was given to Mr. Webster, at New York, last week, by about two hundred and sixty of the most respectable of the citizens, late chancellor Kent, and Messrs. J. Hone, P. A. Jay, H. Maxwell, and E. M. Greenway, presiding. The preparations were on a grand scale, and every thing of the best quality that could be obtained. This compliment was paid to Mr. Webster, because that he had victoriously maintained the sound doctrines of the constitution, in the great debate in the senate. The regular toasts generally pointed to this object. The following are the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th:

The supremacy of the law, "to which all owe homage—the very least as feeling its care—and the greatest as not exempt from its power."

The constitution of the United States, the monument of our country's wisdom—the instrument of its safety, its liberty, and its greatness.

The judiciary of the United States—a co-ordinate branch of the government—every patriot will support and defend it, in the exercise of its constitutional authority.

Our guest, Daniel Webster—to his talents we owe a most triumphant vindication of the great principles of the constitution.

After the 5th toast, received with thunders of applause, chancellor *Kent*, pronounced a most valuable tribute to the able and triumphant services of the champion of the constitution; and then he proposed the 6th toast. Mr. Webster thereupon rose, and addressed the company for an hour and a half, "holding them in breathless suspence, and they sympathising with every phrase and sentiment that he uttered." Judge Spencer and Mr. Storrs, also briefly addressed the meeting, as did senor Mosquero (one of the invited guests, and late president of Colombia), on being complimented.

There were many volunteers, largely partaking of the spirit of the meeting. When Mr. Webster retired, all the company stood, and cheered him. These are some of the volunteers—

By Philip Hone. That part of our delegation in the last congress who stood up for the constitution, and determined, by their votes, that not only should no question be taken on the constitution, but that the constitution should be *unquestioned.*

By W. B. Lawrence. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, the associate and fellow labourer of Daniel Webster, in the support of sound constitutional principles.

By Dr. J. W. Francis. Nullification to all nullifiers.

By Mr. Robinson. (Extracts). The federal union—Its parents, "a disordered finance, prostrate commerce and ruined credit;" its offspring, "safety at home and consideration and dignity abroad."

By Charles King. The political innocent—who has no *motive* for supplanting a rival—no *knowledge* of the means of effecting it.

By Mr. Sedgwick. Nullification—the American guillotine, designed for the constitution. May it be immortalised by the political death of its inventors.

☞ We have reports of chancellor Kent's remarks and Mr. Webster's and judge Spencer's speeches.—They are, surely, of the very *first* order, but their length forbids a prompt insertion.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. In our address to "the friends of the American System," on the 19th ult. we indulged in some free and grateful remarks on the present general prosperity of our country—unless in some of the *let-us-alone* districts. To appreciate, in a small degree, the benefits that have flowed, and are flowing, upon us—we have thought it might be advantageous to look a little back—truth being most easily discerned by *comparison*, in all matters that do not admit of *positive* demonstration. A few "obstinate figures" have therefore been collected, with some extracts from various papers, accompanied by a few explanatory observations, to shew the late past and present condition of the United States. If in the latter there is much to be pleased with, (not having the fear of Mr. Ritchie before our eyes), we shall insist on ascribing it to the *yet* partial success of the "American System," until the "free trade" logicians, and British mercenary writers, shall assign some other and better reason for the present comfort, ease and prosperity of the people of the United States.

Of specie, and the bank of the United States.

By a table inserted in the 23rd vol. of the REGISTER, page 185, the following export and import of specie appears, in the 4th quarter of the year 1821, and two first quarters of 1822:

Export of bullion and specie in the 9 months	$10,095,478
Import	1,913,415
Excess of export	8,182,063
In 1829, we imported of specie and bullion	7,394,612
and exported	4,311,134
Excess of import	3,083,478

Shewing an actual *difference*, the excesses being added together, as they must be, of eleven millions and a quarter of dollars, in the short period stated.

[☞ We here take occasion to express a regret, (which we shall often feel before we get through this article), that the usual treasury report on the commerce and navigation of the United States for 1830, has been delayed so long after its common time of publication—for we much need it, just now.

The treasury tables for 1830, we have no doubt, will shew a duplicate balance in favor of specie imported, as compared with 1829.]

The quantity of specie in the bank of the United States in 1819, was only $2,743,834, but in 1821 and '22, it stood thus—

1821	$6,499,224
1822	3,711,145
	½)10,210,369
Average	5,105,184

On the 1st Jan. 1831, the bank had in specie 10,808,047
Or, 600,000 dollars more than the aggregate of the *two* years given.

On the 1st October, 1822, the bank had its notes in circulation only to the amount of 5,456,891
On the 1st Jan. 1831, the circulation was 18,526,887
Or, nearly three and an half times greater than in 1822.*

The one most clearly shews the scarcity, and the other the abundance, of "money." As it was, or is, with the bank of the United States, so it was, or is, with the state banks, and in, at least, the same general proportion. LOOK AT THE MIGHTY DIFFERENCE!

Finances of the United States.

From Mr. Secretary Crawford's annual treasury report of Dec. 10, 1821, as corrected by the actual receipts shewn by the register of the treasury 14th Dec. 1822, the gross revenue for 1821 stood thus—

From the customs	15,898,434
miscellaneous	113,378
small treasury notes†	324
A LOAN	5,000,000
	21,012,136

And yet, though aided by the *loan of five millions*, there was but $8,367,093 paid on account of the interest and principal of the public debt—really; and without the money borrowed, only $3,367,093, or not much more than one half of the *interest*, alone, actually payable in that year—the sinking fund of ten millions—that "sacred fund," being in two-thirds suspended! And yet there would remain in the treasury, 1st Jan. 1822, the beggarly amount of 1,777,648 dollars. But, if certain "balances of appropriations" for the service of the year had not been carried to the "surplus fund," as it is called, there would have been a balance *against* the treasury of 490,962 dollars, instead of the 1,777,648 said to remain in it.‡

By Mr. Crawford's report of Dec. 23, 1822, there was paid, or would be paid, on account of the public debt in

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*Notes issued	31,972,247 76
on hand, in bank and its offices	13,445,360 86
Actual circulation	$18,526,886 90

†These were passed to the credit of the treasury, though a *seven per cent.* stock was issued for them.

‡In a report made 19th Jan. 1821, in obedience to a resolution of the house of representatives, Mr. Crawford, after saying that the small sum of $2,076,918 of the Louisiana debt, though due, had not been paid—made these melancholy remarks: "It is proper to observe, that, if the sum of $2,076,918 15 of the Louisiana stock, has not been *pressed for payment, it has been the result of* FORBEARANCE *on the part of the holders of that stock, and of* CONFIDENCE *in the faith of the nation, that such forbearance will not operate to their injury!*" All this about the paltry sum of two millions! We would rather have paid ten times our share of the whole, than that such undignified terms should have been used.

that year, the sum of 6, 273,055 dollars, though drawing near half a million from "balances of appropriations," as before, *gathered up* and returned to the "surplus fund," to make a good appearance—about which, and of the proceedings of his echo, the then committee of ways and means in the house of representatives, we spoke freely at the time—as a reference to the 21st, 22nd and 23rd vol. of this work will show. We thought that there was a good deal of *management* in some of these things, as well as no small amount of gross error. But let all that pass. It is proper to add, that, because of the desperate state of the finances, Mr. Crawford recommended, in his report of 1822, an *increase of duty* on *glass, paper, iron* and *lead*, and "*all articles composed of the two latter materials*"—"*with a view to the augmentation of the* REVENUE."

Now, in 1829 we paid on account of the public debt		12,383,867
In 1830 we paid, or would pay		11,354,630
		23,738,497
Real payment in 1821	3,367,093	
1822	6,273,055	9,640,148
Difference in two years		$14,098,349

The amounts for 1829 and 1830 are from Mr. Secretary Ingham's report of the 15th December, 1830—but the same *rate of payments* had prevailed during the whole four years of the preceding administration.

These facts are amply sufficient to shew the miserable state of the finances in 1821–2, *because of the poverty of the country*, which we shall particularly describe below, as if with "a pencil of light," for we have the facts in possession.

Of the public revenue.

The revenue from the customs in 1821 was	13,004,447
1822	17,589,761
	½)30,594,208
Average	$15,297,104
Customs in 1829	22,681,965
Three first quarters of 1830	17,268,124
Add one-third for last quarter	5,756,041
	½)45,706,130
Average	$22,853,065

Or 7½ millions, annually, more since the "abominable tariff" of 1828, than in the glorious *let-us-alone* times of 1821 and 1822! Aye, and it should always be recollected, that the "free trade" folks *prophecied*—yea, verily, they prophecied ten thousands of times "right solemnly"—that the tariff would destroy the revenue and render direct taxes indispensable to the support of the government!† But, poor mistaken or wicked things—they knew not, or would not confess, the incontrovertible fact—that desire always presses upon means; and, that, *to enable persons to expend money, they must be put in the way of getting it!* The want of employment for labor in 1821–22, caused the lack of revenue; the abundance of employment for labor in 1829–30, has brought about this mighty increase—the "vile" and "base," and "abominable" and "swindling" and "rascally" and "*infernal*" tariff to the contrary notwithstanding!

The whole exports of the United States in 1821 *and* 1822, *were*

	Domestic.	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
1821	$43,671,894	21,302,488	64,974,382
1822	49,874,079	22,286,202	72,160,281
	½)93,545,973	43,588,691	137,134,663
	46,772,986	21,794,345	68,567,331

† Now, these very *honest* and *enlightened* and *consistent* persons, are calculating the payment of the whole public debt and the yet abundant means of the national government, to cause a reduction of duties! Do they not feel ashamed of themselves? They ought—if shame is in them. But they have no shame.

In the foreign articles is included the specie exported. There were large importations of specie in the early part of 1821, for the supply of the bank of the United States, &c. but the export of the same year was much larger. In 1822 we imported 3,369,846 dollars, in bullion and coin, and exported 10,810,180.

As before observed, we have not the tables for 1830, but in 1829, the year after the tariff of 1828, we exported—

In domestic products	55,700,193
In foreign	16,658,478
	72,358,671

Or, *nine* millions more in domestic products than the average of 1821–22. Among the *foreign* products exported in 1822, there were 10,810,180 dollars in specie; but in 1829 only 4,311,134—a *solid* difference of six millions and a half!—and a *comparative* one of more than 9½ millions—thus:

Exported, specie in 1822		10,810,180
Imported do do		3,369,846
	Against us	6,440,334
Imported in 1829	7,394,612	
Exported do	4,311,134	3,083,478
Real difference in favor		9,523,812

Tonnage.

American tonnage departing for foreign places, 1821		804,947
Foreign do	83,073	
American, 1822		813,748
Foreign, do	97,490	
		½)1,618,695
	180,563	
		809,347
American tonnage departing, 1829		944,799
Foreign do do	133,006	

Or showing an increase, in both, of more than one-sixth.

	Registered.	*Enrolled, &c.*	*Total.*
1821	619,896	679,062	1,298,958
1822	628,150	696,548	1,324,699
1828	812,619	928,772	1,741,391

Or a total increase of 416,692 tons in six years, or an advance on the tonnage of 1822, at the rate of more than thirty-one per cent. [The year 1828 is the latest return yet published.] In 1829 and '30, we have no doubt, that from 250,000 to 300,000 tons have been added. The present tonnage of the United States is just about two millions—rather more than less. But ships are now in great demand, and many are about to be built. They are needed—*not* for the West India trade!*

What more is necessary to shew the gratifying change that has taken place in the condition of our country? We might extend similar comparisons, from official papers, to a larger amount than those yet given. It is not required. But we shall notice a few things particularly, for the benefit of the *planters*, and the information of FARMERS, most of the former and some of the latter, *having been confounded by the boisterous impudence of foolish or bad men, shouting the ruin of the nation, by the tariff—tariff—tariff!*

Chief articles of export.

	lbs.	*Dollars.*
1821—*Cotton*	124,893,405	20,157,484
1822 "	144,675,095	24,035,058
	½)269,568,500	44,192,542
Average	134,784,250	22,096,271
1829	264,837,186	26,575,311

* We pray the reader to remark the mighty increase of the enrolled tonnage. This shews the *commerce between the states*, and the giant progress of the "American System"—a Hercules in its cradle!

Here is a greatly increased quantity, as well as a large increase in value. It shews that the *demand* has not been destroyed by the tariff! The price depends, and *must* always depend, on scarcity or supply. In 1818, 92,471,000 lbs. of cotton were valued at 31,334,000; but in 1823—173,723,000 lbs. at only 20,445,000. That is, the whole export of 1823 was worth eleven millions of dollars less—*one half less, than half the quantity* in 1818. As these things happened *before* the passage of the tariff of 1824, any present reduced price in cotton may as well be ascribed to the entry of the wild beasts into Noah's ark, as to our protecting laws. The rules which operated *before* the passage of these laws, operate still—and must, so long as commerce exists amongst men. This is self-evident.

	Hhds.	*Dollars.*
1821—Tobacco	66,858	5,648,962
1822	82,169	6,222,838
	½)149,027	11,871,800
Average	74,531	5,935,900
1828	96,278	5,269,960
1829	77,131	4,982,974
	½)173,409	10,252,934
Average	86,704	5,126,467

Here is also an increased quantity and reduced price *per hhd.* Tobacco is subject to the same laws that govern cotton. In 1816, because tobacco was scarce in Europe, 69,241 hhds. were worth $12,809,000; or, a million more than 149,027 hhds. in 1821 and 1822. The supply of 1828-9 was considerably above the average of 20 years past—and hence the lessened price, *per hhd.* It is well known that 28,000, or 30,000 hhds. of *Maryland* tobacco, have generally sold for more money in Europe than 35,000—the first being a fair supply, the last giving an excess, and reducing the price of the whole.

	Tierces.	*Dollars.*
1821—Rice	88,221	1,494,307
1822	87,089	1,563,482
	½)175,310	3,057,789
	87,655	1,528,894
1829	171,636	2,514,370

This shews a large increase both in value and price, and further remark is useless.

	Barrels.	*Dollars.*
1821—Flour	1,056,119	4,298,043
1822	827,865	5,103,280
	½)1,883,984	9,401,323
	941,992	4,700,661
1829	837,385	5,793,651

In 1830—1,225,881 barrels of flour were exported, but we know not the value put upon it. As the foreign demand and price of flour has advanced, the *farmers are certain* that the tariff has not ruined them! They also know that the eastern part of the United States takes more flour and grain from the middle and western states, than all Europe, Asia, Africa and America, (except the United States), affords a market for.

Products of the sea, forest, of animals and manufactures.

	Of the sea.	*Forest.*	*Animals.*	*Manufact.*
1821	1,499,188	3,794,341	2,334.731	2,262,622
1822	1,384,539	3,815,542	2,529,503	2,483,052
	2,883,727	7,609,883	4,864,234	4,745,674
	½)1,441,863	3,804,941	2,432,117	2,372,837
1829	1,817,100	3,681,759	2,563,291	5,716,100

The three first remain pretty nearly the same—the last shews a handsome increase. We again wish that we had the tables for 1830!

With these presentations of facts we leave our readers to their own reflections. They will compare 1821-2 with 1829. The last year would have shewn much more advantageously for us. That is, in demonstrating the mighty benefits which flow from the protecting system, or tariff.

[Here might be added numerous facts to shew a great and general reduction in the price of *imported* commodities, and especially of those kinds which have been protected in the home product of them. We believe that there is only *one* exception to this remark—which is in the article of *wool;* and the farmers will not complain of that! The "*bounty*" paid to the manufacturing "monopolists"—or something else, we care not what, has reduced the cost of such things to consumers at least one-third!

"His optics must be good I ween
"To see what is not to be seen,"

an *oppression*, because that two dollars, in the present abundance of money, purchases as much goods as three dollars would do, when money was so wretchedly scarce, as in 1821-2-3. But

"———"*Scurvy politicians*
"Seem to see the things they see not"]

We shall now give a few extracts and remarks to exhibit the state of the country at large in about the year 1821, and conclude with some general observations on "things as they are."

State of the country—1821-22.

Out of a large quantity of matter, we shall, at present, only offer a few brief notices, by way of *example;* prefering what happened in *Pennsylvania*, the great central state, honest, economical and laborious, and, generally speaking, at that time, the richest in the union—though extremely distressed.

The wealthy and sober and industrious, and great *agricultural* county of Chester, with 39,536 inhabitants in 1810, had 115 public paupers—or 1 in 344 of the population; in 1820, the number of its inhabitants was 44,452, the paupers 230 in 1821, or one in 138!

The "Franklin Republican" (of Chambersburg) of the 31st July 1821, had *twenty* advertisements of the sheriff for the sale of pieces of real property—most of them relating to large and hitherto valuable farms. [The same paper of the 29th March, 1831, has only *one* such advertisement.]

The "Westmoreland Republican," (of Greensburg) of the 3rd August 1821, had advertisements of *fifty-seven* different pieces of real property, to be sold by the sheriff. [This paper of the 18th March, 1831, contains not one such advertisement, though manifestly the one in which the sheriff would make such publications, if necessary.]

The "Easton Centinel" of the 10th of August, 1821, advertised *sixty-three farms* to be sold by the sheriff.

The "Juniata Gazette" of the 14th August 1821, contained sheriff's advertisements for the sale of *thirty-seven* tracts of land, also sundry houses and lots, mills and factories, &c. This county contained only 16,618 persons in 1820. [We do not *now* receive these papers, to make comparisons, as in the other cases.]

Out of this terrible state of things, which specially existed in the middle and western states, (though we shall notice some of the "groans" of the southern also), grew the *appraisement laws, stop-laws, relief laws*, and the many other expedients that were resorted to, to avoid forcible collections of debts, for the "abomination of desolation" was spread over the land. In some places, the attorneys or sheriffs used many contrivances, (being honest and feeling men), to delay processes against property; and, under the valuation law, the people, in numerous instances, interposed in a manner that, perhaps, may be excused, but cannot be justified. For example, the Chillicothe Supporter of the 25th July 1821, had a long account of a case under the "appraisement law." A parcel of wheat in the sheaf, was seized to satisfy a debt—and two men, *on their oaths*, valued it at 75 cents per bushel—its real worth being only 25 cents; the creditor then had his option to receive one third of the amount of his claim, or suffer his debt to remain as it was! In some other states, (Pennsylvania among them, we think), the sale of property was forbidden, unless two-thirds of its *appraised* value was offered and paid for it. This, in general, was a complete "stop-law."

A number of grand juries presented the scarcity of specie, or "specie funds," as a "nuisance," as well they might—the bank of the United States, for instance, having a circulation of only 5,456,891, and 3,711,145 dollars in specie on hand in 1822, against a circulation of 18,526,887 dollars, and 10,308,047 in specie on hand, 1st of January 1831! To abate this "nuisance" the juries very properly recommended the fabrication and use of home-made articles, for clothing, &c.

In 1821–2 we probably owed an average debt to England of at least *fifty millions*—a large part of which was *paid* by the benefit of the insolvent laws! And such was the state of our credit, that a letter was published in the Liverpool Courier, said to be written by a director of the bank of the United States, at the time—which stated, that those to whom he would have sold goods to the amount of £100,000, a short time before, he would not then trust for 1,000 pounds worth—saying, "the vast number of failures takes away their odium. *Men fail in parties for convenience;* and the barriers of honesty are broken down by a perpetual *legislation* suited to the condition of insolvent debtors." "Houses that rented for 1,200 dollars now rent for 450," and so on. We were very indignant at the publication of this letter, but are forced to confess there was *too much* truth in some parts of it.*

A report to the house of representative of Pennsylvania, (previous to the valuation law) contained the following paragraphs:

"Ruinous sacrifices of landed property at sheriffs' sales, whereby in many cases, lands and houses have been sold at less than a half, or a third, or a fourth of their former value, thereby depriving of their homes and of the fruits of laborious years, a vast number of our industrious farmers, some of whom have been driven to seek, in the uncultivated forests of the west, that shelter of which they have been deprived in their native state.

"Forced sales of merchandise, household goods, farming stock and utensils, at prices far below the cost of production, by which numerous families have been deprived of the common necessaries of life, and of the implements of their trade."

This horrible picture was not too highly colored.—Let us see what was the state of things in other parts of the country.

About the 1st of May, 1822, the New York banks drew on those of Boston for 3 or 400,000 dollars. This sum, which many of our state banks could (individually) pay or liquidate in an acceptable manner, at the present time, without much effort, caused a general panic in the rich city of Boston!—and from 100 to 110 failures, to an amount of from 3 to 4,000,000 dollars (says Mr. Carey) almost immediately took place. Money was worth 12 and 15 per cent. per annum, and many persons stopped for 2, 3 and 400,000 dollars, who, a few days before, had been "regarded and justly, as in a state of affluence"—confidence being lost in all money-transactions. All this for 3 or 400,000 dollars!

This extreme suffering reached the south at a later period, but at last it came upon that part of the United States like a "wind from the desart." We take the following from Mr. Carey's essays—

Extract from a speech of Mr. *Carter*, of South Carolina, in the house of representatives of the United States, 20th February, 1824.

"The prostration of their foreign markets has spread over the face of the south a general pervading gloom. In all that region which stretches itself from the shores of the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico, where all the arts of civilized life once triumphed, the arm of industry is now paralized. Large and ample estates, once the seats of opulence, which supported their proprietors in affluence and comfort, are now thrown out to waste and decay."

"The farmer of the grain growing states will tell you, that he has large annual surpluses of grain, which he is doomed year after year, to see rot and perish on his hands; that it is to no purpose that he applies himself to the diligent cultivation of a fruitful soil; that each return of autumn finds his barns filled, to overflowing, with abundance; but that it is all useless, nay, worse than useless to him: for his well stored barns stand continually before his eyes, as tormenting memorials of his labors frustrated, and the bounty of his fields most cruelly wasted. He may represent his labors as equaling in their futility and vexatious disappointment, the fabled toil of Sysiphus himself. The deplorable accuracy of such a picture will not be disputed."

Mr. *Randolph* stated that—

"The profits of slave labor had been for some time on the decrease; and that, on a fair average, it scarcely reimbursed the expense of the slaves, whether from infancy to age.

Mr. *Garnet*, of Virginia, said, that—

"Its population, (Virginia), was driven into distant lands—and reduced to beggary—and that desolation was spread over the country."

Mr. *Tatnall*, of Geo. in his speech against the tariff bill of 1824, said—

"Are you prepared by passing this *infernal bill, to add to a poverty which is* ALREADY *wearing one portion of our country to the bone*, for the purpose of supplying the appetites of a few pampered nabobs. Such a policy is disgraceful to a free people. It is inconsistent with our institutions, and will be destructive to our happiness. And is it thought that we will tamely submit to this treatment? No, sir, BY HEAVEN WE WILL NOT."

Extract from the Charleston Memorial, Feb. 24, 1824.

"The effects produced, (by the reduction of the price of cotton), are deplorable in the extreme. Property of all kinds is depreciated beyond example. A feeling of gloomy despondence is beginning to prevail every where in the lower country. *Estates are sacrificed to pay the last instalments on the bonds given for the purchase money.* No body seems disposed to buy, what every body is anxious to sell, at any price."

It is enough! We only ask the reader to remember that these things were BEFORE the passage even of the "*infernal* bill" of 1824—and yet the *pure* and MODERATE and CONSISTENT politicians of the south, curse the tariff as the author of every mischief that befals them! If one of them should break his leg in a fox-chase, or burn his mouth by putting the *wrong* end of a segar into it, he would certainly "d—n the tariff," for having caused his misfortune, and *hurrah* for "free trade!"

Now, for the other side—

"LOOK HERE UPON THIS PICTURE, AND, ON THIS."

State of the country 1830-31.

Specie is overflowing—its circulation is not less than *forty millions of dollars.* There is a sound currency in all parts of the union. The bank of the U. States has three and an half times the circulation, and three times the amount of specie on hand, that it had in 1822! All the well managed state banks are sound, and as able to pay their debts as the bank of the United States; and, in general, might extend their loans to nearly twice the present amount of them, with entire prudence, on approved security. The three per cent. stocks of the United States, worth only 75 per cent. in 1821-2, are now worth 93¼ *a* 94 per cent. and *any quantity* of money may be had for 4½ *a* 5 per cent. *per annum.* The only complaint now is from the *money-lenders.* Millions are idle in their hands—or may be obtained from them, at a few days' notice; and yet, more than one hundred millions of dollars have been vested in stocks for factories and workshops, roads and canals, and other things *within the* "AMERICAN SYSTEM," *since the year* 1822! The public revenue—(which had been so low that, though assisted by a loan of five millions, the *interest* on the public debt was hardly paid, and a miserable fragment of the Louisiana debt, actually due, was not discharged, notwithstanding the sinking fund had been *smuggled* into the general means of the government for two successive years), is now so abundant, that an annual average of more than eleven millions of dollars have been paid on account of

*England is now much indebted to us. We call a dollar 4*s. 6*d.* sterling, but it really is, at the present price of silver in England, only worth 4*s.* 1½*d.*—so it takes 485 cents, instead of 444, to pay one pound in England. Thus, we must send to London 109¼ dollars to pay what we *call* 100. The rate of exchange is now 106½ *a* 107—or at least 2¾ per cent. *below the real par.*

the debt since 1824, though large sums were appropriated to internal improvements, fortifications, revolutionary pensions, &c. The average balance of the treasury, in bank, was 182,211 dollars in 1821—since 1824, not less than 4,000,000; the public creditors being unwilling to receive their money, except on compulsion, unless at a premium on the stocks held by them. The foreign demand for the products of the *planters* has mightily increased—we shipped

264 millions lbs. of cotton in 1829 against 134 millions in 1821–2.

89,000 hhds. tobacco in 1829 against 74,000 in 1821–2.

171,000 tierces of rice in 1829 against 87,000 in 1821–2

And, though the foreign demand for the productions of our *farmers* has not been much increased, the *domestic market* has been powerfully extended to them, as we shall briefly state below. The value of the domestic exports, however, increased from 46 millions in 1821–'2 to 55 millions in 1829; and our tonnage advanced from 1,311,828 tons in 1821–'2, to 1,741,391 in 1828—*now very nearly two millions of tons!* What has become of the *Jeremiads* about the "ruin of commerce," and the other childish talk of the anti-tariff politicians and philosophers? They are as disgusting as "the tale of an idiot twice told." And the population, though severely checked in 1820-21 and '22, has since proceeded with gigantic rapidity and power—the practice of marrying early being *resumed*, because of increased employment for the laboring classes. Our cities and large towns, then "decayed and deserted," as Mr. Randolph said, with thousands of tenantless houses, though offered at less than one half of their former hire—are now filled with busy and happy people—and, though thousands of houses have been built in them annually since 1824—(the year of the "*infernal*" *tariff*), enough are not to be had, at high rents, to accommodate the teeming inhabitants. Take Baltimore for an example—though not more prosperous than Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans, &c. &c. In this city, the brickmakers, masons, carpenters, &c. are hardly able to do one half of the work that it is desired they should. Money being abundant, the people wish to invest it. We have very few, or, at least, very few important bankruptcies; and the people, at large, were *never* so able to meet their engagements, as at the present time. But the cities and large towns do not stand alone. Many hundreds of beautiful villages have sprung up—the church spire and the belfry of the factory, standing near one another, to enliven and grace the prospect. These things have brought back from the country a large amount of persons who had fled thither for *subsistence*—worthy mechanics, who had sought new labors in the field, or on the public roads, have returned, and, instead of being producers, have become consumers of the crops of the farmers. Here is the chief secret of the "American system"—the thing hidden from "philosophers" and incomprehensible to those who prefer 'involuntary laborers," or slaves, to musket-bearing freemen! We shall give one example. The town of Providence, R. I. has received from the middle states and Virginia, about 130,000 barrels of flour and 200,000 bushels of corn in a single year, a large part of which passed to the manufacturing villages in the interior. And we see it stated in that valuable paper, the "Providence Journal," of a late date,—that $50,000 annually pass into the country for common articles of marketing--50,000 dollars annually for wood and hay supplied by the farmers—or, in all, 375,000 dollars a year for marketing, including meats, and wood, hay, &c. There are about 200,000 spindles in the cotton and woollen factories of Rhode Island. It is *ascertained* that the *farmer's* annual supply is at the rate of $4½ for every working spindle—and here is, at once, a market to the farmer amounting to 900,000 dollars a year, independent of the Providence [town] market, and the subsistence of men and animals employed in the transportation of commodities, by water or land. Destroy these spindles, and the market must cease—for the people employed in, or by the factories, must scatter, and supply themselves with food,—having nothing to exchange for it, except labor, not then in demand. Lands within the range of the Providence market, are worth 100 dollars an acre. Destroy the town, and ruin the manufacturers, and these lands will be worth no more than those adjacent to the city of *Williamsburg*, the once splendid capital of the "ancient dominion;" and the "uncultivated fields, pine groves and tenantless mansions" of Virginia will have *their* like in Rhode Island.

On these pleasing subjects, we know not how to stop—for grand and beautiful specimens of the effects of the "American System" so rapidly present themselves, that we could fill a volume with them; and the body of facts before us seems inexhaustible: but we fear a trespass on the patience of the reader, and the occupancy of too much room. We shall only add, that protection to the cultivation of the cane in Louisiana, is, of itself, worth much more to the southern states than the whole amount of taxes that they pay to the general government—in the advanced value of their lands and slaves, which that protection causes. Destroy the sugar planters of Louisiana, and the lands and slaves of the cotton-growing states will have a diminished value of more than two hundred millions of dollars.† The people of the south are becoming sensible of this, as the following extract from the Columbia "Times," of the 12th Feb. last, will shew—

"Our friends in congress are at this moment preparing a blow for us, and nobly sacrificing our interests to our principles: we are encouraging them in it, which will be speedily and severely felt throughout the south. One of the reasons that the wretched policy of the general government has not been more palpably oppressive is, that the duty which it has placed upon sugar has created an immense diversion of the planting interest from the cultivation of cotton into that channel. *This has made the decline in that article far more gradual than it would otherwise have been, and sustained the prices for slave property, by creating a constant demand for it in the sugar countries.* Let the duties be taken off from sugar, and the consequence will be, *not only total ruin to nine-tenths of the sugar planters*, but it will, by rendering it no longer a profitable crop, *turn from fifty to an hundred thousand laborers, and countless acres of land, the best adapted, perhaps, in the world, to such a purpose, back again to the cultivation of cotton.* What follows? not only a further depression in the cotton market, but a most serious decline in the value of slave property. The shock will be felt almost instantaneously throughout the whole of the slave-holding states, from the Potomac to the Sabine. Thus it is, that the south, in proposing and advocating this repeal, is gallantly sacrificing herself on the altar of principle and patriotism.

"It is from these very considerations that we expect to see this proposition to repeal carried. *Deeply enraged as the monopolizers are against the south, they will be glad to take any step destructive to her interests, especially when she herself urges it.*"‡

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* Mr. Summers' speech in the legislature of Virginia, at the present session, on the loan bill, for purposes of internal improvement.

The writer of this article travelled, by land, about 500 miles through the interior of some of the eastern states, in the summer of 1829. It was very rare to meet with a *deserted* house, and he only saw one that was in ruins. Houses decay in New England and New York as well as in Virginia; but the ruins are not suffered to waste. They are promptly employed in new buildings, or applied to some other useful purpose. "Economy is wealth." These people tear up the mighty stumps of white pine trees, and make elegant and effectual fences of them. It is said they will last one hundred years.

† The interest on a capital of 200 millions, at 6 per cent. is 12 millions—being almost *twice as much* as the planting states pay in taxes to the national government—"*tariff and all!*"

‡ We have, for years past, been sometimes almost *wicked* enough to wish a repeal of the protecting duty on the cultivation of the cane; but, however provoked, we *cannot* wish that which will surely *desolate the South*, and cause the sacrifice of scores of thousands of human beings in servile wars, or from the impossibility of comfortably feeding and providing for the two millions of slaves that blacken its surface---in the event suggested. We regard it as a matter of *self-preservation* to the people of the south, that this thing should not happen. If it should, they will *literally* repent of it in "*dust* and *ashes*."

The "monopolizers," as the friends of protection are called, will not repeal the duty on sugar—the *system* must be preserved. And they, also, very well know by ample *experience*—that protecting duties have rather the effect to reduce, than to increase, the cost of commodities—*as foreigners always have, and always will, advance their prices according to our dependence upon them.* THIS IS A NOTORIOUS TRUTH. *Domestic competition is the only safety that we have against foreign imposition.*

To conclude—

"*Look upon* THIS *picture,—and on* THIS."

Such is the benevolent and magnificent progress of the "American System." Give it fullness, and it will far outstrip the predictions of its most enthusiastic friends. It may yet have seasons of adversity, and require further nursing—being yet only in the "gristle" of its strength; but, if cherished, will render our country the *market* and *banking-house* of the world; as well as being the "home of the free" and "an asylum for the oppresssed of all nations."

MR. RANDOLPH. So great has been the pressure of business upon us, that we even neglected some *important* matters which shall be mentioned below, concerning an extraordinary envoy *for* Russia, "John Randolph, of Roanoke;" who, it will be recollected, after being sent to St. Petersburg, in a vessel of war, expressly fitted for his accommodation, remained only nine or ten days at his post, and fled to England, leaving the public business committed to his charge to the care of a mere youth—who, at his request, had been appointed secretary of legation, to a court hitherto deemed the most interesting to us of any in Europe, those of London and Paris, perhaps, excepted. Mr. Pinkney, when minister at St. Petersburg, wrote to Mr. Monroe on the 21st January, 1818, and said—"The state of the world, too, requires that we should have a good stock of prudence at this court; and I feel quite sure that on *that* score I shall never be found deficient. My place, however, will doubtless be supplied by a man, much more able and distinguished, and at the same time, of equal discretion. *You cannot put too much ability and character into this mission. One of the foremost men of our country ought to be selected for it.* A charge d'affaires may be left here for some time; but when a minister plenipotentiary is appointed, he should be of marked political rank."

The appointment of Mr. Randolph to any place in which he might be expected to attend to *business*, was hardly thought of—for many years past. Though a member, at different times, of both the house of representatives and the senate, and puffed-up because of his wonderful talents, on what committees was he appointed—and if, perchance, he belonged to any, *what did he do?* I happened to be in the lobby of the house of representatives, (where a large number of members, of all parties, were waiting to receive their letters, by the eastern mail), when it was rumored that he had been nominated to the senate, which produced a general laugh, being regarded as a hoax, or matter of fun, only*—but the certainty of the thing was soon ascertained, and many free remarks were made about it. I then recollected the observation of one of his colleagues, (as a manager on the part of the house, in the trial of judge *Chase* before the senate), made about twenty-seven years ago, that Mr. Randolph would never attempt another regular argument—which I thought it might be a special duty of a *minister plenipotentiary* to do! I could not recollect that he had offered such an argument since that time, though he has thrown out volumes of words, hot as the lava of Vesuvius, and as useless; for some of which my old friend Ritchie had gravely, (and in the power of his *right* to pronounce judgment on all men), proclaimed him to be "a *nuisance and a curse.*"

* Except by one or two persons, well known to me—one, an old and rigid member of congress from Virginia, who considered the report as a scandal on the president, and severely rebuked another person for laughing at the report.

The manner of his appointment—the visit of the secretary of state to him at Norfolk, that the despatches might be delivered in the most respectful manner, with other circumstances—mark this transaction with peculiar force, and hold it up in *solemn* solitude—the like never having happened in any country before; and it is understood, that he had a "roving commission"—to abandon Russia, on his own caprice, *without leave from his government—and for such time as he pleased!* At an extra expense of about 40,000 dollars for his conveyance, and 20,250 dollars more for his outfit, salary and infit—he staid nine or ten days at St. Petersburg; and whether he will return thither or not, depends altogether upon his own queer whims.

About the 26th of December last, he attended a dinner given by the lord mayor of London on the swearing-in of a new alderman for "Farrington without," at which a small party was present. How he got there, is not stated; but, being toasted, he made a speech, the substance of which is thus given, in the London Morning Herald of the 27th.

"Mr. Randolph returned thanks in a very elegant speech. He was peculiarly happy in being associated with the citizens of the great metropolis of England, who, as well as those of his own country, were descended from the Anglo-Saxons, who spoke the same language, which was so extensively and vigorously spread over both hemispheres, and which would continue to increase and to be used as the vehicle of the grand inspirations of liberty when every other language should be consigned to the tomb, and be only found amongst the recollections of posterity—(cheers.) With every wish for the prosperity of the city of London, and with the deepest sense of gratitude for the hospitality and friendship with which his lordship had honored him, he returned thanks for America, and for himself, one of the humblest of her citizens—(cheers.)

The next we hear of him, except some strange tales of his *eccentricities*, is, that he will be a candidate for congress—first mentioned in some of the Virginia papers, but thus *officially* announced in the "Richmond Enquirer" of February 24.

Prince Edward, February 18, 1831.

To the editors—

On the seventh of this month, my friend Wm. Leigh, of Halifax county, addressed to me a letter, of which you have a copy below. Believing the publication of his letter in your paper will be the most effectual way of complying with his request, and that of Mr. Randolph, I must ask of you the favor of inserting it in the Enquirer. Yours, most respectfully,

E. BOOKER.

Charlotte Court House, Feb. 7, 1831.

Dear sir—Mr. Randolph has desired me to make it known to the people of the district, that he will be a candidate to represent them in the next congress. He says that he will not be able to return in time to attend the elections in the spring, but that he will be back by the meeting of congress. I will thank you to let it be known as generally as possible throughout the counties of Prince Edward, Cumberland and Buckingham, that Mr. Randolph is a candidate for congress, and that although he will not be able to attend the elections, he will be at home by the meeting of congress. The weather is so cold that I can scarcely write; and, therefore, I shall say nothing more. Yours, most truly,

WM. LEIGH.

When this proceeding was made known to Mr. Bouldin (who represented the Charlotte district in the last congress), he issued the following—not liking to be so very unceremoniously, if not rudely, disposed of—

To the editor of the Enquirer:

Sir—Until within a very few days, I had not supposed it within the range of possibility, that any set of circumstances could place me in opposition to Mr. John Randolph, before the people, or in any other way. To him, and to his friend and agent, Mr. Wm. Leigh, no fact could be better known than this, that a disclosure of his purpose to me, would not simply have been yielded to, but would have been furthered with all my heart. I have the same high admiration of Mr. Randolph's talents that I before had. I will not hide, cover, or smother the fact, that, on all the great questions on

which this country has been divided, he has displayed a reach of thought—a sagacity almost prophetic—which I have in vain looked for elsewhere; but, sir, I cannot consent to be put aside, in the unceremonious manner they have chosen to adopt. I appeal from the indignity offered to the moral feeling of the community of which I am a member, *and am again a candidate for congress.*

Yours, &c. THOS. T. BOULDIN.

And so things stand at present. It will not at all surprise us, (if Mr. Bouldin's notification shall reach *London* in time), to find Mr. Randolph "at home," speaking to the people, and urging his own election, from the hustings!*—for at the dinner given him at Norfolk, before his departure, he is reported to have said—he "did *not* go out as *resident* minister—he went upon a *special mission*,† and that *reinfecta aut facta*, whether his purpose was obtained or defeated, home he returned:" after imparting this information, he next put in a disclaimer as to any avaricious motives, in the following manner:

"He did not go to pocket the paltry outfit—he never had, and never would consent, to take the people's money without rendering an equivalent for it."

The "paltry outfit" [9,000 dollars] has, however, been voted. It will be seen whether he has, or will, receive it or not. It is a thing worthy of remembrance.

The "Richmond Enquirer," with reference to his annunciation as a candidate for congress, said—"We shall see, in the event of his election, whether Mr. *Tristram Burges* will *beard the lion to his face*—instead of attacking him behind his back—Mr. B. has contrived to run up a *pretty considerable* account with Mr. R. which, *we guess*, may be paid up to him in due season with *pretty usurious interest.*"

The *italics* are Mr. Ritchie's own. Has he forgotten that "Mr. Tristram Burges," as the learned member of congress from Rhode Island is called, "*bearded the lion to his face*," and gave him one of the soundest dressings that he ever received—and that "the lion" shrunk from the eloquent invective of the man from the north, in reply to the pourings-out of his gall? Has Mr. Ritchie forgotten the habit of "the lion" to assault Mr. Wright, of Ohio, and fly, like a Parthian, whenever the latter gentlemen had an opportunity of returning him "his own"—to which he was fully capable, whenever he pleased:——that once, when Mr. Randolph, having discharged his arrows at Mr. Wright, was *running* out of the house as usual, (seeing that the latter had obtained the floor), Mr. Wright, in no gentle terms, called upon him "to stop," and Mr. Randolph said, "I have got such a cough, Mr. Speaker—ugh! ugh! ugh!"‡ But, thus publicly marked, he returned to his seat, and, I think, never attacked Mr. Wright again. Neither of the gentlemen named are fond of such *exhibitions*—but they have not feared to grasp "*the lion*" *by his beard* when they thought proper.

There is hardly any prominent man in the community who has had a lower grade in the republican party than Mr. Randolph§—nor was any one a more severe and unsparing opponent of gen. Jackson's election to the presidency; and why he, altogether unfitted—totally incapable, by his constitution, temperament and habits, to the *business* of a mission so important, should have been appointed, is a mystery yet to be solved.—But we do not wish to run into personal and political speculations. We shall see whether, when Mr. Randolph returns home, he feels grateful for the high and costly compliment paid to him. If so—it will be the first time in his life, perhaps, that he *respected* any human being but himself.

When having written thus far we accidently met with Mr. Randolph's speech about the tariff and a great many other things, in April 15, 1824. We present the following extract from it to shew, at once, the suavity of his temper and force of his predictions! It is a fine specimen of his *reasoning* powers—and of the *decency* and *dignity* of his speeches—most of which are made up of such fustian.

"The merchants and manufacturers of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, the *province* of Maine and Sagadahock, repel this bill, whilst men in hunting shirts, with deer skin leggins, and mocasins on their feet, want protection for manufactures; men with rifles on their shoulders, and long knives in their belts, seeking in the forests to lay in their next winter's supply of bear's meat. But it is not there alone the cry is heard. It is at *Baltimore—decayed, deserted Baltimore*, whose exports have more than one-half decreased, whilst those of Boston have four times increased—it is decayed and deserted Baltimore, that comes here and asks us for the protection of those interests which have grown up during the late war—*privateering* among the number I presume. *Philadelphia*, too, in a state of atrophy, asks for the measure. Philadelphia, who never can, pass what bill you please, have a foreign trade to any great amount, *or become a great manufacturing town*, for which she wants all the elements of *climate, coal* and *capital*—this city now overbuilt, swoln to the utmost extent of the integument, and utterly destitute of force or weight in the union, wants this bill for the protection of the domestic industry of her *free blacks*, I presume."

It is true, that Baltimore and Philadelphia were in an uncomfortable state in 1824. The population of both had rather declined than increased, since 1820, because of the want of employment for the laboring classes. Hundreds of houses were without tenants—and real property seemed to have no settled value, in either. But what followed a granting of the protection which they sought, though sparingly extended? What is the condition of these cities now? Since 1824, not less than 10 or 12,000 dwelling houses, stores, factories and workshops have been built in them; and so filled are they with people that a thousand more, if erected in one week, would in one week be occupied. In 1820, Baltimore contained 62,738 inhabitants, and the city and county of Philadelphia 137,097*—now the first has 80,625, and the last 188,961 souls, shewing together an increase of 69,746, nearly all of whom are free persons; or, the capital of the two being 199,835 in 1820, an increase at the rate of more than 34 per cent. whereas Virginia, on a capital of 1,065,366 in 1820, shews a present amount of 1,213,514—a total increase of 148,148, or at the rate of 13¾ per cent. and, though we cannot now ascertain the fact, we may almost venture a positive assertion that the whole increase of free persons in Virginia, has been in the western grain growing and manufacturing districts. So much for Mr. Randolph's *pity* for Baltimore and Philadelphia. But how splendidly ridiculous is his saying that Philadelphia wanted the elements of *climate*, COAL and CAPITAL, to become a great manufacturing town. We do not know what is the fault with the *climate*, but the manufactures of that city and its vicinity, in *one* year, are worth the whole tobacco crops of Virginia for

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* This article was written two or three weeks since. We then thought the elections for congress took place in May; but an act has passed the Virginia house of delegates to hold them in August in the present year, and in April hereafter.

† This "*special*" matter had reference, perhaps, to a trade with the Black Sea—but the passage of the Balkan by the Russians and the treaty of Adrianople, had accomplished *that*, long before his appointment; and unless the Dardanelles had been opened by the Russian arms, the Black Sea would have remained sealed.

‡ This is a matter of common notoriety, and was much spoken of at the time when it happened, at Washington.

§ He was ejected from his seat in congress, with great indignation—and Mr. Eppes, the son-in-law of Mr. *Jefferson*, (who moved into the district for the purpose of being a candidate), put in his place. He was a bitter enemy of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams—so also of general Jackson, until very recently—and we do not recollect that he has done a single act to support the administration of the latter, except in assaulting some of its opponents, *and accepting an office from the president*, not only without performing its duties, *but with a previous expectation that he would not perform them.*

*We put the city and county of Philadelphia together, because of their inseparable connexion in population and business.

eight or *ten* years—as to *coal*, she supplies, or is about to supply, twice her own large population with all that the people will take; and in respect to *capital*, let the legal interest be offered on approved security, and twenty millions of dollars will be found for the new investment, at a few days notice. It would not be hazarding much to say, that there is a larger surplus money-capital in Philadelphia, than in the whole state of Virginia.* The "decay" and "desertion" of Baltimore,—the "atrophy" and "over-building" of Philadelphia, have passed away. The "American System" has dawned upon them, and never were they so prosperous—so sound—so wealthy, as at the present time.

But enough of Mr. Randolph, of whom we have entertained but one opinion for 27 or 28 years—that he was good for nothing in this world, but to find fault with and abuse other people; or, as Mr. Ritchie said of him, as a "*nuisance*" in society—we will not say a "CURSE," except to his poor, miserable—*spleen-consumed*, self.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.†

From the National Intelligencer of March 26.

The opinion of the supreme court in the Cherokee case is represented, in some of the administration papers, as a sanction of the pretensions and conduct of Georgia with regard to the Cherokees and their territory. Here is a gross error. The court did not mean to give confirmation or countenance to Georgia. They merely declare that they have not the power to interfere in the manner required on the part of the Indians.

[*National Gazette.*

We trust that the decision of the supreme court, in the case of the Cherokee nation against Georgia, will be universally acquiesced in. It will set the question forever at rest, and may perhaps, upon the whole, be rather beneficial than otherwise to the Indians. It will place their relations to the United States upon a sure footing, and give a definite and fixed character to their claims to national sovereignty.

[*Fredricktown Examiner.*

The statement of the National Gazette, that, in the decision of the supreme court on the motion on behalf of the Cherokee nation, the court merely declared that it has not the power to interfere *in the manner required*, is entirely correct. A different impression, however, seems to have been received by some, and the notion *generally* entertained of the effect of that decision appears to us to be not very definite. This is not at all surprising to those who have not before them the opinion of the court, which discloses the whole merit of the legal question. As it may be some time before that opinion is published, perhaps our readers may not be displeased with such a view of the question as by light reflected by the opinion of the court, has presented itself to us. We do not pretend of course, to give the reasoning of the court, but to disclose the leading considerations which produce conviction in our mind of the correctness of the conclusion to which it arrived.

First, then, we must look at the case, as it came before the court, without regard to moral or philanthropic or equitable considerations connected with it. We are not even to inquire, in considering the late decision of the court, whether the Indians have been wronged by the legislation of Georgia, or by the acquiescence of the general government in that legislation. Of course, then, we are not to inquire whether the alleged wrongs of the Cherokees require redress. There is a *preliminary* question which requires to be settled—the question of the right of the supreme court to exercise *original jurisdiction* in the case. If it has not that, then no case was presented for it to act upon, and it could not grant the injunction prayed for.

The 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution declares that "*the judicial power shall extend*," among other cases enumerated, "*to controversies between a state*, or the citizens thereof, *and foreign states*, citizens, or subjects." The same section goes on to declare that "*in all cases in which* A STATE *shall be a party, the supreme court shall have* ORIGINAL JURISDICTION." If the Cherokee nation, therefore, be a *foreign* state, in the sense of the constitution, then the supreme court has *original jurisdiction* of such a case as that presented by the Cherokees, as was contended by their bill, and by the arguments of their counsel before the supreme court. If the Cherokee nation be not a foreign power in the meaning of the constitution, then the court has not jurisdiction of the case sought to be made before it. The court decided that the Indian nations within the limits of the United States are *not* "foreign states," and therefore refused to grant the writ of injunction.

The reasons for this decision are drawn from the terms of the constitution, from the course of our legislation, from the nature of our treaties and intercourse with the Indians, and from the laws and usages of nations.

The first of these illustrations, without going further, appears to us to be conclusive. In what language, for example, does the constitution of the United States (the paramount rule for the government of the court), speak of the Indian nations or tribes, when it speaks of them at all? Let us examine that point.

1. "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons."—*Constitution U. S. art.* 1, *section* 2.

In the determination of the numbers of the "respective states" of the union, one particular class of persons is expressly included, and another expressly excluded. If nothing had been specially said of either of those classes, it might have been doubted whether the Indians were independent of the sovereignty of the union or not. But here are two classes, respecting which it is questioned whether their numbers be entitled to representation or not. Aliens, being free persons, were subject to enumeration; but it was doubted whether the indented white servants, of whom there were then a considerable number in the several states, could be considered "free persons," and they were therefore specially included: for the same reason, that is, because of the doubts arising from the anomaly of their relation to the several states, the Indians "not taxed" were specially introduced, in order to exclude them from the enumeration, in which it is obvious, they would, in the opinion of the framers of the constitution, have otherwise been included. If the Indians within the states of the union had been at that time regarded as *foreign nations*, of course the constitution would not have excluded them from the enumeration, any more than it has done the inhabitants of Europe, or the wandering Arabs. If they were not "foreign states" at that time, they certainly are not now.

2. "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

In this provision it will be seen that the Indian tribes were not regarded by the framers of the constitution as "foreign nations," nor as being states of the union; because, after specifying both of these, it adds, as not being included in either, "*and with the Indian tribes.*" The conclusion that the Indian tribes and foreign nations were understood to stand in distinct relations to the general government is irresistible. "The Indian tribes" indeed

*Notwithstanding something like complaints have recently been made of surplus money lying idle in the banks of the state.

†It is much to be regretted that the opinion of the supreme court, in this highly interesting case, was not published at once. If we understand its disposition, it has become the *private* property of the reporter of that court, and can only be printed for his emolument. It should not be so. *The decision belongs to the nation*, because of the peculiar interest felt in this matter, and ought to have been promptly, and freely, laid before it.

A *copy-right* was taken out for Mr. Wirt's splendid oration on the celebration of the late revolution in France, and not one in an hundred have seen it of those who would have read it with delight, had not that silly thing been done. It fell as if "still-born from the press." ED. REG.

stand as completely distinguished, in this clause, from "foreign nations," as they do from "the several states." They were neither foreign nations, nor states of the union, but something different from either.

All the legislation of congress corresponds with the inevitable construction of the only clauses of the constitution in which the Indians are specially mentioned. All the intercourse and relations with them have been conducted, not through the department of state, to which is given in charge the relations of the United States with foreign powers, but through the department of war. Who would think of sending a minister, or deputation, from one of the powers of Europe, from the grand Turk, or the emperor of China, or from any foreign power, to hand in his credentials to the war minister of the government?

The treaties made with the Indians, it will be observed, furnish no valid argument in favor of the claim which they set up, for present purposes, to be considered as *foreign* nations. For, when the constitution establishes the treaty-making power, it avoids, with evident intent, saying any thing which shall limit this authority to treaties with foreign nations. "The president shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, *to make treaties;* provided, two-thirds of the senators present concur:"—that is, to make treaties with foreign nations, or, as the government had theretofore been in the habit of doing, with the Indian tribes.

The treaties from time to time made with the Indians abound with provisions which show that they were considered in a different relation from that of foreign, or sovereign and independent nations. In one of these treaties, for example, it was stipulated that the Indians who were parties to it should be erected into a state or states of the union, when their numbers should justify it; in another, that a particular tribe should have the privilege of sending a representative to congress when sufficiently numerous, &c. Could a similar provision be made by treaty in favor of any foreign nation?

From these and a variety of other illustrations, it is clearly apparent to us, as decided by the court, that the Indian nations or tribes are *not* foreign nations, and cannot therefore maintain actions in the courts of the United States, *in that capacity.* Perhaps it had been better, had the constitution enumerated the Indian tribes among the parties between whom the supreme court may entertain original jurisdiction. But we must take the constitution *as it is,* and not as we, for any temporary purpose, may wish that it had been.

On these general grounds, we do not see how the court could have come to a different conclusion from that which it pronounced. The few suggestions which we have thrown out will increase the anxiety of our readers to see the opinion of the court at large, which we are sure will remove every trace of doubt from such minds as have not prejudged the case.

We concur in the suggestion, of the Examiner, that this decision of the court may, upon the whole, be rather beneficial than otherwise to the Indians. We are satisfied that it will be so.

NEW YORK AND N. JERSEY—U. S. SUPREME COURT.

To the legislature.

Gentlemen—I consider it my duty to lay before you the accompanying communication from the attorney general, concerning our controversy with New Jersey. The matter to which it relates, derives much of its importance from the grounds assumed by the judges of the supreme court of the United States with regard to their powers; and I feel bound to present to you my views of the subject, as well as the course which I feel impelled, by a regard to the interests and honor of the state, to pursue, unless you shall think proper to give it a different direction.

You are apprised, by the accompanying papers, and those which have preceded them, from the same source, of the several steps taken by the state of New Jersey to compel our appearance before the national judiciary to contest with her the question of sovereignty over a portion of the waters of the Hudson river. It seems to be a mere question of sovereignty over the waters, inasmuch as New Jersey admits in her bill of complaint, that, whatever right she may have had to the islands, those rights have been lost by adverse possession and the lapse of time.

The attorney general, with my sanction, has hitherto declined to appear in court, and respond to the complaint, without intending any disrespect to that high tribunal, and in a manner, which, I trust precludes the imputation of such a motive. His refusal to appear was grounded upon the belief, that the court has not been invested with the power to take cognizance of original suits where a state is made a defendant party. The reasons for this, opinion is more fully detailed by the attorney general, but may be succinctly stated as follows:

1. It was not designed, by the constitution, to confer that power on the court, until congress had legislated upon it, and declared *what* controversies between states were proper to be entertained by the court, and what should be the mode of proceeding. The constitution is silent in regard to both of these matters. A strong argument in favor of this construction, is afforded by that clause in the constitution, which, after enumerating the powers of congress, adds, "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and *all other powers* vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or *in any department or officer thereof.*"

2. That congress had passed no laws for those purposes.

In 1789 a judiciary act was passed, giving writs and other proceedings in all cases, other than those where a state was defendant. This was a practical construction of the constitution, and showed their opinion that legislation was necessary to enable the court to proceed. And by neglecting to provide specifically for proceedings in controversies between states, they indicated their opinion that the time had not arrived when it would be proper for the court to entertain such suits. The meaning of congress is most distinctly marked by the wording of the judiciary act. It grants to the court the power to issue certain writs; and further, "all other writs not specially provided for by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and *agreeable to the principles and usages of law.*" Now, as no mode of proceeding against a sovereign state is known to the common law, it would seem to be a fair conclusion, that congress designed, by precise and unequivocal language, to exclude an implication that the power to proceed against a state was granted by the act.

3. Although the court has frequently attempted to exercise this power, by entertaining suits against states, and summoning them to appear and answer, no state has ever obeyed their summons; thereby virtually denying the power of the court.

4. Several attempts have been made by states to prevail upon congress to pass laws for this object; but they have uniformly refused to vest this power in the court. Two of these attempts made in 1822 and 1828, are detailed in the several reports of the attorney general.

5. The state of New Jersey has impliedly admitted the want of power in the court, by her attempt to obtain the passage of a law in 1822, and by a proposition made through her commissioners to the commissioners on the part of this state in 1827, to submit this controversy to the supreme court, as an impartial tribunal to arbitrate between the parties.

Taking the foregoing view of the subject, I did not consider myself justified in permitting the state to be represented as a party defendant before a tribunal which had no right to exercise authority over us, and which I confidently hoped would, on a review of its own powers, come to that conclusion.

But the matter has now assumed a new aspect. The opinion of that court shews that they view that subject differently, or at least, are disposed to assume the jurisdiction on an *exparte* case.

The grounds upon which it is supposed that the court claims cognizance of the controversy, are,

1. That ample power is given to them by that clause of the constitution, which ordains that "The judicial power shall extend to controversies betwen two or more states." That having the power, the means of exercising it are incidental; and that they may, by rules of court, prescribe the forms of proceeding.

2. That the proceedings in suits before that court, prescribed by statute, are applicable to cases where a state is defendant, any that, therefore, congress has legislated on the subject: and

3. That the decisions of that court have been uniform, in all cases which have come before it, and support the authority of the court.

We have now reached a point in the progress of this litigation, where the future action of the state should be determined upon with deliberation, and governed by a due sense of all the high responsibilities resting upon us, as citizens of the United States, and members of a corporate state sovereignty. This state can never forget that she is a member of the union, and has a large stake in its perpetuity. While she will permit no encroachments on the part of the general government, she will put forth her strong arm, in time of need, to support it in the exercise of its acknowledged powers. If, on this occasion, she is compelled to differ with the national judiciary, I have no doubt, that she will do so firmly and dispassionately, and afford a becoming example of respect towards the tribunal deemed worthy by the founders of our government, to be the depository of the power for preserving the peace of the union.

It was undoubtedly a part of the design of our government, to have a judicial tribunal to decide on all questions of conflicting rights, growing out of the limitations of the sovereignty of the states, and the specific delegations of power to the general government. And one of its special objects was to adjust amicably, all such differences as might arise between the states. The want of such a power, with sufficient energy to enforce its decisions, was one of the leading motives for proposing a constitution.

Every worthy American must be penetrated with feelings of gratitude, when he contemplates the beautiful structure of our government, and the wonderful harmony and adaptation of its parts. The people, although divided into several communities, are, nevertheless, by their compact, bound together in fraternal relations, under a common head, with all the same social interests, duties and feelings, which belong to a consolidated nation. In its great outlines, human wisdom could not devise any thing more perfect, to secure to those who live under its protection, in the possession of their rights, and to defend them from calamities attendant upon civil dissentions. It would have been essentially

defective in its arrangements, if provision for the adjustment of disputes between the members of the confederacy had been omitted. An appeal to arms, which is the only means of redress by one nation for the wrongs committed upon it by another, is ill suited to the condition of the members of the same political family.

But in this part of the system, an inherent difficulty reminds us of the imperfection of all human works. Our government is based upon a written constitution, which is the rule of conduct for all the constituted authorities. Legislative discretion finds its limits there. Who shall decide when its boundaries are transgressed? If this power had been placed in congress, then not the constitution, but the will of that body, would be the fundamental law of the empire. It is in the nature of things, that there must be an irresponsible power somewhere; and in the adjustment of the parts of our government, it was deemed essential to the uniformity of its action, to place it beyond the influence of those commotions arising from popular errors, which indiscriminately destroy, and soon pass away. This power was therefore intended to be placed in judicial officers, rendered immovable save for misconduct.

This body, being the ultimate tribunal, from which no appeal lies, must necessarily decide, among other things, upon its own constitutional powers. The only relief from its errors, rests in a resort to amendments of the constitution, to an impeachment of the judges, and in cases of flagrant usurpations, to a refusal by the officers to execute its decrees, or a forcible resistance on the part of the state which is sought to be subjected to its power.

While we deny to the supreme court the right to bring us before its judgment seat, we have no reason to believe that it designs to usurp authority over us, or that it will persist in enforcing a jurisdiction, when it is convinced of its error. Indeed the court seem to invite us to a discussion of their power, in the closing part of their opinion, where they say, that "the question of proceeding to a final decree will be considered as not conclusively settled, until the cause shall come on to be heard in chief."

However clear we may consider the question to be, that the court has no power, yet the only peaceful tribunal which has cognizance of the question has decided it, provisionally, against us; and it becomes a question of magnitude, whether we shall now assume an attitude of resistance, or whether we shall embrace the opportunity still presented to us, to debate the question.

It will be proper to inquire, in the first place, if any, and what rights of the state, will be compromised, by an appearance in court to contest the jurisdiction, and ultimately to try the merits of the dispute between the states. A resort to forcible resistance would be both unwise and unbecoming in the state, except on undisputed ground, and at the last point of forbearance.

It has been feared by some, that if we should appear in court, we should thereby waive our right to object to the jurisdiction, in the subsequent progress of the cause. If a law of congress be necessary to give effect to the constitution, and the court takes no jurisdiction without it, then appearance by the court waives nothing. Jurisdiction cannot be conferred by an act which does not extend it over all the states. The constitution or the law, or both conjointly, may confer such a jurisdiction, but no state can bestow it either by implication or express consent. It is a rule of law, that the consent of a party does not give jurisdiction; a court takes no more power by virtue of it than an unofficial person. The authority of a tribunal erected by the consent of the parties, is derived from the submission, and cannot be extended beyond its terms. Contending, as we do, that the clause of the constitution which declares that the judicial power shall extend to controversies between states, is a dormant power, and does not attach to any tribunal until it is vivified by an act of congress, our appearance, in compliance with a summons from the court, under a protest against its proceedings, will admit nothing.

But supposing that this position is untenable, and that the constitution should be interpreted to mean to invest the court with a jurisdiction, which it is unable to execute, for want of process to bring the parties into court; yet we have a right to contend, and I think we will be sustained by the court, and the enlightened sense of the American people, that the technical rules of law, so proper and expedient in ordinary causes between private parties, ought not to apply to a case so peculiar and momentous. This case is entirely anomalous, involving a great and fundamental question of right; it is to determine the limits of power between a state sovereignty and an arm of the national government, beyond which there no is appeal, except to that which severs the bonds of the union, and involves us in all the horrors of a civil war. Such rights as we contend for are not to be controlled by technicalities, and cannot be waived by an implication. We have too much regard to the public peace, too much respect for the constituted authorities, too much interest in sustaining the national as well as state governments in their proper spheres, to put at defiance any branch of authority created by the constitution, until argument and remonstrance are exhausted.

We have great confidence, that when the merits of the controversy between this state and New Jersey shall be examined, they will be found to rest with us. If this should be the result of an investigation before the court it would quiet this hitherto vexatious dispute, which has so long disturbed our harmony with a sister state. If, however, judgment should pass contrary to our expectations, and justice should not demand of us to cede the disputed territory, and we should still deny the authority of the tribunal, we should then be in as good a condition to resist the execution of the judgment, as if it had passed against us by default of appearance.

As the court has seen fit to select the executive and attorney general, as the proper persons to bring into their court, as the representatives of the state, I shall, unless otherwise directed by the legislature, instruct the attorney general, to protest against any waiver of right by appearing, and to appear and contest the suit in its progress to its final determination.

E. T. THROOP.

Albany, March 10, 1831.

Albany, Febrary 24th, 1831.

His excellency Enos T. Throop, governor of the state of N. York.

Sir—It has become my duty again to invite the attention of your excellency to the suit commenced in the supreme court of the United States, by the state of New Jersey against the people of the state of New York. And in doing so, it may be proper to give a brief account of the nature and progress of this litigation.

In June 1829, a copy of the bill filed by the state of New Jersey, and a subpœna to appear and answer, were served upon the governor and attorney general. The subpœna was directed to those officers and commanded them to appear "on behalf of the people of the state of New York," which they were not to omit "under the penalty of five hundred dollars."

The bill filed by the state of New Jersey, after setting forth letters patent granted by king Charles the second, to his brother James, duke of York, in 1664, and several other grants, proceeds as follows: "And your complainants respectfully insist, that by the fair construction of the grants before mentioned, and by the principles of public law, the state of New Jersey is justly and lawfully entitled to the exclusive jurisdiction and property of and over the waters of the Hudson river, from the forty-first degree of latitude, to the bay of New York, to the *filum aquæ*, or midway of the said river; and to the midway of or channel of the said bay of New York, and the whole of Staten Island sound, together with the land covered by the water of the said river, bay and sound, in the like extent.

"And your complainants well hoped that the people of the state of New York would have permitted your complainants peaceably and quietly to enjoy her said rights of property, jurisdiction and sovereignty, over the said waters and land covered with water, of the said river Hudson, and the other dividing waters of the bay of New York, without the interruption and disturbance of the state of N. York, as in justice and equity she ought to have done.

"But now so it is, may it please your honors, that the people of the state of New York intending to encroach upon and aggrieve the state of New Jersey in her lawful rights, at an early period of the settlement of the said states, and while they were colonies, wrongfully and forcibly possessed herself of the said island, called Staten Island, and the other small islands in the dividing waters between the two states. And your complainants then being a feeble colony, and under a proprietary government, although the right of New Jersey was publicly and frequently urged to the said islands, she could oppose no effectual resistance to the said encroachment of the state of New York, which was then under royal patronage, and her inhabitants exempted from the taxation, which New Jersey was obliged to impose upon her citizens; that the possession thus acquired by New York, has been since that time acquiesced in, and the state of New York refuses to yield up to your complainants the said islands, insisting that by the principles of public law, the said possession of the said islands, has established the title to the same in herself; but your complainants insist and charge, that although it may be true, that the long continued possession of New York of the said islands, may conclude your complainants from disturbing the same at this time, and which your complainants are willing, for the sake of peace, to admit, yet that the state of New York has no other pretence of title to the said islands on which she can rely, but the said adverse possession, and that inasmuch as the said possession of those islands by the state of New York has been uniformly confined in its exercise to the fast land thereof, your complainants insist, that the title of New Jersey to the whole waters of the Staten Island sound remains clear and absolute in your complainants, according to the terms of the said herein recited grants." The principal prayer of this bill is that "the eastern boundary line between your complainants, and the state of New York, may by the order and decree of this honorable court, be ascertained and established, and that the rights of property, jurisdiction and sovereignty of your complainants to the *filum aquæ*, or middle of said Hudson river, from the 41st degree of north latitude on the said Hudson river, through the whole line of the eastern shore, as far as the said river washes and bounds the state of New Jersey, down to the bay of New York, and to the channel or midway of the said bay, and to all the waters and the lands they cover, lying between the New Jersey shore and Staten Island, and to all other waters washing the southern shores of New Jersey within and above the narrows, and that your complainants may be quieted in the full and free enjoyment of her property, jurisdiction and sovereignty, in the waters aforesaid, and that the right, title, jurisdiction and sovereignty of New Jersey in and over the same, as part of the public domains, be confirmed and established by the decree of this honorable court."

There may be some difficulty in ascertaining from the statements and allegations in the bill, whether the state of New Jersey intends to claim any thing more than the right of territorial jurisdiction, separate from the right of property in the soil. If the claim be of this description, it will be difficult to find a precedent for its adjustment, either in a court of law or of equity jurisdiction. And if a right of property is asserted, it would seem to be a case requiring a trial at law in some of those actions which have been devised for determining the right to real property. In the one case a question is presented in relation to the jurisdiction of the court over the subject matter in litigation; and in the other a question going only to the form of the remedy.

But these were questions of less immediate importance than the one presented by this proceeding, whether the supreme court of the United States could exercise original and compulsory jurisdiction over a state. Having at an early day, expressed to your

excellency and the legislature an opinion that the court could not take cognizance of the suit, I deem it proper on this occasion, briefly, to state some of the grounds upon which that opinion was founded.

The constitution of the United States, (art. III. sec. 2.) declares among other things, that, "the judicial power shall extend—to controversies between two or more states,—between a state and citizens of another state—and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects." The 11th amendment to the constitution declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state." Without considering whether this ought to be regarded as a construction, rather than as an amendment to the constitution, and conceding that the judicial power of the United States extends to controversies between states, it still remains to be considered, whether the grant of jurisdiction by the constitution, included also the means of carrying it into execution, or whether those means were to be provided by congress.

The constitution provides, (art. III. sec. 1.) that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish," but neither the number of judges of which the supreme court should consist, or the times or places of their meeting, nor the amount of their compensation was settled. These, with many other essential things, were left for the determination of congress, in filling up the great outline that had been marked out by the constitution. That legislation would be necessary in the organization of the new government, and its several departments was foreseen and provided for by the framers of the constitution. That instrument declares, (article I. section 8. subd. 17.) that "congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." In this provision a distinction is plainly recognised between a power vested by the constitution in any department of the government and the necessary means of carrying that power into execution.

There is therefore nothing absurd in saying, that a power conferred by the constitution may remain dormant, if congress for any cause shall omit to pass the necessary laws for bringing it into exercise. Had no laws been passed providing for the organization of the supreme or the other courts of the United States, the whole judicial power would have remained a dead letter in the constitution. If, after the number of judges of which the supreme court should consist had been fixed by law, and the offices had been filled, no times or places had been assigned by law for their meeting, there would have been judges, but no court. And if, when that court was duly organized, no process had been given to bring before it the persons to be affected by its judgments; or if process had been given, without the proper officers to execute it, the court would still have been without the means of exercising its constitutional authority.

Such no doubt were the views entertained by the members of the first congress that assembled under the constitution. They proceed to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the federal courts, and to provide them with process, and officers to execute their commands. But it is believed that neither the first nor any subsequent congress has passed any such laws as were necessary for carrying into execution that portion of the judicial power which extends to controversies between two or more states.

It is a fundamental principle in our laws, admitting of but few and special exceptions, that no court can give a valid judgment until it has acquired jurisdiction over the person of the defendant. In relation to all those suits against individuals and corporations, of which the federal courts have cognizance, it is not denied that they have been provided with the means of acquiring jurisdiction over the persons, (whether natural or artificial), to be affected by their judgments. But to acquire jurisdiction over a state, it is believed that some other means are necessary than such writs as are "agreeable to the principles and usages of law;" for the reason that there was never any principle or usage of law to issue writs or legal process of any description against a state or independent government. Nor is it supposed that giving "forms and modes of proceeding" in equity cases "according to the principles, rules and usages which belong to courts of equity," can reach the case of a state made a defendant, for the reason that there were no pre-existing forms or modes of proceeding against a state, nor were there any principles, rules or usages, by which a court of equity could acquire jurisdiction over an independant government.

Without going into any particular examination of the acts of congress, relating to the judicial power of the United States, it may be sufficient in this place to say, that the grant of original jurisdiction over a state was a new and extraordinary power: And if the federal courts could not exercise their ordinary jurisdiction over individuals without the authority of an act of congress for that purpose, it must be apparent, that this case called for special legislative provisions. A law giving to the federal courts such "forms of writs and executions" and "modes of process" in the several states as were then "used and allowed in the supreme courts of the same," would sufficiently provide for impleading individuals, but would make no advance towards carrying into execution the power to implead a state.

In the case of corporations the law had provided the appropriate process for compelling their appearance, and directed the mode in which service was to be made; but against a state or sovereignty, no process for compelling an appearance had ever been devised; nor had any means been pointed out by which the defendant could be summoned to answer the complaint. It was therefore necessary in providing for the exercise of this power, either that some new writ, summons, or process adapted to the case should be given; or that a new quality or efficacy should be imparted to those then in use. It was also necessary to direct in what manner such process should be served, whether upon the governor or some other officer, executive, or judicial, or upon the legislature of the defendant state, whether some person should be required by law to appear for the state, or under what circumstances the court should be authorised to proceed ex parte. The means also by which a state should answer the complaint, whether through its legislature, or some one or more of its executive officers, were all to be provided, for the reason that none of those things were previously known to the laws, or to any forms of judicial proceedings. These are only a sample of the many provisions that seem to be necessary in such a case. Similar difficulties must exist in every stage of the proceeding, and instead of diminishing they will be found to multiply, and increase in importance, in the consideration of the final decree or judgment to be rendered, and the proper means for carrying it into execution.

Although it was not designed in this communication to go beyond a brief statement of the leading reasons for the opinion that has been expressed, it may be proper to notice several cases which came before the court, between the years 1790 and 1800, in which the court entertained jurisdiction against a state. The case of Georgia against Baailsford determines nothing upon this question, for the reason that the state was the complainant in the bill, and so a voluntary party to the suit. And in relation to all the cases that came before the court, it is not unimportant to remark that no one appeared to argue against the exercise of jurisdiction; and in only two of the cases did the court deliver any opinion upon that question. Those were the cases of Chisholm against the state of Georgia, decided in February term, 1793, and Grayson against the state of Virginia, decided in August term, 1796. In the first case the leading question discussed by the judges who maintained the jurisdiction of the court, was, whether upon the true construction of the constitution a state could be made a party defendant, and not whether the means of exercising jurisdiction had been provided by congress. Mr. Justice Iredell was the only one that entered distinctly into the latter question, and he arrived at the following conclusions: "1st That the constitution, so far as it respects the judicial authority, can only be carried into effect by acts of the legislature appointing courts, and prescribing their methods of proceeding. 2d. That congress has provided no new law in regard to this case, but expressly referred us to the old. 3d. That there are no principles of the old law, to which we must have recourse, that in any manner authorise the present suit, either by precedent or by analogy. The consequence of which, in my opinion, clearly is, that the suit in question cannot be maintained."

In the case of Grayson against Virginia, after the service of a subpœna, a motion was made for a distringas to compel the state to enter an appearance; but the court postponed a decision, "in consequence of a doubt whether the remedy to compel the appearance of a state should be furnished by the court itself, or by the legislature."

Two general rules were finally adopted, the first of which was in the following words: "Ordered, that when process at common law, or in equity, shall issue against a state, the same shall be served upon the governor, or chief executive magistrate, and the attorney-general of such state." The validity of this rule manifestly depended upon the power of the court to provide the means for impleading a state. It is true that the federal courts were authorised by statute "to make and establish all necessary rules for the orderly conducting business in the said courts;" but it is believed that this was only an authority to regulate proceedings in cases where the courts had jurisdiction by law; and not a power by which jurisdiction could be acquired. The like remarks is applicable to another provision, by which the courts of the United States were authorised to make alterations and additions in the forms of writs, and in the forms and mode of proceeding. Congress made direct and appropriate provisions for carrying into execution every portion of the judicial power, except that which related to the impleading of a state. And to place the jurisdiction of the court in this case upon its power to make rules and regulate practice, is to suppose that congress intended to do indirectly what it was not prepared to do by direct and specific legislation. And, besides, if the power to make rules and to regulate practice, was sufficient to enable the court to exercise this new and extraordinary jurisdiction over a state, it was most clearly sufficient to enable the federal courts to exercise every other portion of their jurisdiction; and all the other legislation upon this subject has been useless.

But whether this rule was originally valid or not, it was supposed to be obsolete, for the reason that it was not to be found in any subsequent publication of the rules of the court. This was one of two rules which originally appeared together, in the report of the case of Grayson against Virginia; the one of which has been regularly republished ever since; the other, never, until within the past year. Mr. Peters, in his reports, says that this omission arose from the fact, that it was not regularly entered by the clerk at the time of its adoption.

The doctrine that the supreme court of the United States cannot exercise original and compulsory jurisdiction over a state, has the sanction of much higher authority, than any opinion I may entertain upon the subject.

None of the five states sued at the period already mentioned, were suspected either of a want of patriotism, or of attachment to the union; yet each of those states, to wit, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, neglected or refused to appear and submit to the jurisdiction of the court.

The decision of the court entertaining jurisdiction, produced great dissatisfaction, and resulted in the adoption, by at least

three-fourths of the states of the eleventh amendment of the constitution, which put an end to all of the suits then depending, before a final judgment had been recovered in either of them.

This controversy, and others of a similar character, have existed for the last thirty years; and yet, it is believed that this is the first instance during that period, in which an attempt has been made to implead a state.

It is believed that the commissioners on the part of New Jersey, among whom were several distinguished lawyers, manifested their opinion that the court could not exercise compulsory jurisdiction over a state, by a proposition for a voluntary submission of the matter in controversy to the supreme court of the United States. See their letters to the New York commissioners, of the 15th and 17th September, 1827. Senate Journal, 1828, appendix A.

Bills have been repeatedly presented to congress, prescribing the mode of "commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between states;" but they have never met with the approbation of the legislature. One or more of these bills were brought in by the senators from New Jersey, who are reported to have admitted in the discussion of the bill, as did other senators who were in favor of bringing this power into exercise, that the supreme court could not exercise this jurisdiction without an act of congress for that purpose, and that no such act had been passed. And those bills are said to have been opposed and rejected, not on the ground that the court could act without further legislation, but on the ground that the measure was inexpedient; and that the harmony of the union would be best preserved by leaving dormant in the constitution that portion of the judicial power which extends to controversies between states.

It is believed, therefore, that it may be truly said, that congress has not only omitted, but it has actually refused to pass the necessary laws for carrying into execution the judicial power over a state.

It may not be improper to add, that when this case came before the court in February, 1830, (3 Peters, 461), neither the counsel for the state of New Jersey, nor the court itself treated this as a question that had been already settled, or as one free from difficulty.—Mr. Wirt, on behalf of New Jersey, asked the court to assign a day for the argument of the question of jurisdiction before another subpœna should issue; saying "it might, if decided against the plaintiff, prevent unnecessary expense." And the court did assign a day for the argument of that question; and the chief justice added, that, "if the argument should be merely ex parte, the court would not feel bound by its decision, if the state of New York afterwards desired to have the question again argued." The court at a subsequent day, and without argument, awarded further process upon the ground of previous precedents; saying, however, that "the state of New York will still be at liberty to contest the proceeding at a future time in the course of the cause if it shall choose to insist upon the objection."

This question is distinct from those in which the supreme court exercises an appellate jurisdiction where a state may have been a party in the court below. In all such cases the state is plaintiff, and so a voluntary party to the original proceedings: and although the parties are reversed in the forms of proceeding in the appellate court, it is still a continuance of the same suit; and cannot properly be said to be the commencement or prosecution of a suit against a state. There is this further distinction, that a writ of error acts only upon the record, and not upon the parties to it. It is directed not to the party, but to the court in which the judgment was rendered, and directs that the record be sent into the appellate court for review. A citation is issued, but it is only for the purpose of advising the party, that the judgment will be reviewed; and neither an appearance or any other act on his part is required. This jurisdiction does not depend upon the character of the parties, but upon the character of the cause: and its exercise has been amply provided for by the 25th section of the judiciary act of 1789.

I submit herewith, marked D, a copy of one of the bills that have been before the senate of the United States on this subject. It was introduced by Mr. Dickerson, one of the senators from New Jersey, on the 10th day of January, 1822, and is entitled "a bill prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between states." At the close of the paper marked D, another bill upon the same subject, brought in by Mr. Robbins, one of the senators from Rhode Island, on the 11th day of December, 1828, is mentioned and the difference between the two bills is pointed out. From these bills it will be seen, that the advocates for bringing into exercise this portion of the judicial power of the United States, have considered it a matter of great delicacy and importance, and one requiring very special legislative provisions. Several other bills, having the same object in view, have at different periods been presented to congress, but I have only seen copies of the two already mentioned.

But independent of the opinion which I entertained in relation to the power of the court, this was a proceeding against the state in its sovereign capacity, and involving its territorial jurisdiction. And whether the state should or should not render a voluntary submission to the proceeding, by appearing and answering the complaint, was a question belonging either to the governor or the legislature, and not to the attorney general, or any subordinate agent of the government. This opinion was suggested in a communication to your excellency, in July, 1829, soon after the suit was instituted, and again in my communication in December following, which was laid before the legislature by your excellency on the opening of the session of 1830.

The bills presented to congress for the purpose of carrying into execution that portion of the judicial power which relates to controversies between states, directed that the state made a defendant should be notified by the service of a certified copy of the bill of complaint and all documents, upon the governor or chief executive officer of the defendant state, and that a notification should be served by the marshal on the legislature of the defendant state, at the time of serving a copy of the bill. Those bills further provided, that no person should be permitted to act for the defendant state unless legally authorised by the legislature thereof: And that certain rules should be granted against the legislature of the state impleaded. These provisions sufficiently indicate that the advocates for bringing into exercise this portion of the judicial power of the United States, thought such a proceeding of sufficient importance to be presented to the state in its sovereign capacity and to be acted upon by its legislature.

The first process issued in the cause was made returnable on the first Monday in August, 1829. The supreme court of the United States does not sit at that period in the year, but it is a day on which rules may be entered in the exercise of the ordinary equity jurisdiction of the court. It was thought proper to advise the clerk of the court that this was not deemed a proper case for entering orders as of course; and a letter was addressed to him on the 27th of July, 1829, a copy of which marked A, is hereunto annexed. The clerk was requested to lay that letter before the court, should the subject at any time be presented for its consideration.

On the 26th day of December, 1829, I addressed a communication to your excellency, which has been before mentioned, and which will be found in the legislative documents for 1830, No. 4.

While at the city of Washington, in the discharge of other official duties, I was, on the thirteenth day of January 1830, served with a notice that the supreme court would be moved on the thirteenth day of February following to proceed *ex parte* in the cause, and to take the bill filed by New Jersey as confessed, and to render a decree in conformity with the prayer thereof. Not having received any instructions to appear in the suit, and thinking it improper to do so without authority, I addressed a letter to the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, on the eve of my departure from Washington, a copy of which, marked B. is hereunto annexed.

When that motion came on to be heard, the court awarded further process, without passing upon the question of jurisdiction. That process was afterwards served, and was returnable on the second Monday of January last. In my communication on that subject, at the commencement of the present session of the legislature, it was mentioned that a decision of the question of jurisdiction might be expected at the present term of the court.

On the fifth day of the present month, a motion was made on the part of New Jersey, in relation to the further progress of the suit, and an opinion has since been delivered, and an order or decree has been made by the court, copies of which, marked C, are hereunto annexed. The order is in substance that the complainant be at liberty to proceed ex parte, and that unless the defendant being served with a copy of the decree sixty days before the ensuing August term of the court, shall appear on the second day of next January term thereof, and answer the bill, the court will proceed to hear the cause on the part of the complainant and decree on the matter of the bill.

Although this order appears to be absolute, that the court will proceed to a decree, the concluding paragraph of the opinion will show that it was not so intended. The language of the opinion, after stating that the court would proceed to a final hearing and decision, is as follows: "But inasmuch as no final decree has been pronounced, or judgment rendered in any suit heretofore instituted in this court, against a state, the question of proceeding to a final decree will be considered as not conclusively settled until the cause shall come on to be heard in chief."

Two remarks are respectfully submitted upon this opinion.—

The chief justice and those justices who concurred with him in opinion, have regarded the question of jurisdiction as one that had been previously adjudged, without saying what would be their opinions independent of the former decisions.

The jurisdiction asserted extends only to the power of hearing the parties, while the question of proceeding to a final decree (without which the litigation to say the least, would be useless) is to be considered as not conclusively settled.

It will be seen that nothing has been done to prejudice the rights of the state, if it shall be thought proper, either as a matter of duty or expediency, to appear and defend the suit. But if that question is to be passed upon by the legislature, it ought to be done before the close of the present session.

I am, with respect, your excellency's obedient humble servant,

GREENE C. BRONSON, *attorney general.*

[A]

Utica, (N. Y.) July 27, 1829.

William Thomas Carroll, esq.
Clerk of the supreme court of the U. States.

Sir—The governor and attorney general of the state of New York were recently served with the copy of a bill in equity, said to have been exhibited in the supreme court of the United States, by "*The state of New Jersey vs the people of the state of New York;*" and with a subpœna in that cause to appear on the first Monday of August next.

I beg leave respectfully to say, that such service is regarded on the part of the state of New York, as utterly void; because the mode adopted is unknown to the common law, is not authorised by any statute of the U. S, nor warranted by any existing rule or order out of the court of which the process issued. A rule on the subject of the service of process upon a state as defendant, was adopted in August term, 1796, (3 Dall. Rep. 320, 335); but this rule, (so far as I have observed), has been omitted in every subsequent publication of the rules of the supreme court, and is no doubt obsolete.

Entertaining this view of the subject, it is supposed that no proceeding will be had in the cause, either in vacation or at term, until the court shall have directed the mode of serving such process, and the prescribed course shall have been pursued.

When the court has been clothed with power to compel the appearance of a state defendant in an original suit or proceeding, is a question, among others, which will no doubt receive from that high tribunal, all the consideration that its importance demands, before any order shall be made in the premises.

I will thank you to hand this to the court if the subject shall ever be presented to their consideration; and should any rule or order be made in, or affecting this cause, please send a certified copy, addressed to me at Albany.

I am, sir, with great respect your obedient servant,

GREENE C. BRONSON, *attorney general, state N. Y.*

[B.]

Washington city, February 8, 1830.

To the honorable the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States:

A bill has been exhibited in this court by the state of New Jersey, against the people of the state of New York, concerning the boundary line between the two states, and a subpœna to appear and answer, with a copy of the bill, has been served upon the governor of the state of New York. A notice has recently been served, that on the 13th instant, the court would be moved to take the bill *pro confesso*, and proceed to a decree for the want of an appearance.

I beg leave most respectfully to say, that the opinion is entertained on the part of the state of New York, that this court cannot exercise jurisdiction, in such a case, without the authority of an act of congress, for carrying into execution that portion of the judicial power of the United States, which extends to controversies between two or more states.

The governor of the state of New York has made a communication upon the subject of this suit to the legislature now in session; but it has not yet been acted upon, so far as I have been advised. Whether the legislature will authorise any person to appear and discuss the question of jurisdiction; or whether for the purpose of obtaining a judicial decision upon the merits of an unfortunate controversy, they will order an appearance, waving the question of jurisdiction, I am at this time unable to determine.

I have deemed it proper to make this communication, to explain what might otherwise be supposed a want of respect for this honorable court, on the part of the executive authority of the state of New York.

GREENE C. BRONSON, *attorney general of N. Y.*

[C.]

The state of New Jersey
against
The people of the state of New York.

Opinion and order of the supreme court of the United States, delivered by Mr. chief justice Marshall, January term, 1831.

This is a bill filed by the state of New Jersey against the state of New York, for the purpose of ascertaining and settling the boundary between the two states

The constitution of the United States declares that "The judicial power shall extend" "to controversies between two or more states." It also declares, that "In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction."

Congress has passed no act for the special purpose of prescribing the mode of proceeding in suits instituted against a state, or in any suit in which the supreme court is to exercise the original jurisdiction conferred by the constitution.

The act "to establish the judical courts of the United States," sec. 13 enacts "That the supreme court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all controversies of a civil nature, where a state is a party, except between a state, and its citizens; and except also between a state and citizens of other states or aliens; in which latter case it shall have original but not exclusive jurisdiction." It also enacts, sec. 14, "That all the before mentioned courts of the United States shall have power to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, and all other writs not specially provided by statute, which may be necessary for the exercise of their respective jurisdictions, and agreeble to the principles and usages of law." By the 17th section it is enacted "That all the said courts of the United States shall have power" "to make and establish all necessary rules for the ordinary conducting business in the said courts, provided such rules are not repugnant to the laws of the United States."

"An act to regulate process in the courts of the United States" was passed at the same session with the judicial act, and was depending before congress at the same time. It enacts "That all writs and processes issuing from a supreme or a circuit court shall bear test, &c." This act was rendered perpetual in 1792. The first section of the act of 1792 repeats the provision respecting writs and processes issuing from the supreme or a circuit court. The second continues the form of writs, &c. and the forms and modes of proceeding in suits at common law prescribed in the original act; "and in those of equity, and in those of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, according to the principles, rules, and usages which belong to courts of equity and to courts of admiralty respectively, as contradistinguished from courts of common law, except so far as may have been provided for by the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States; subject however, to such alterations and additions as the said courts respectively, shall in their discretion deem expedient, or to such regulations as the supreme courts of the United States shall think proper from time to time, by rule to prescribe to any circuit or district court concerning the same."

At a very early period in our judicial history, suits were instituted in this court against states and the questions concerning its jurisdiction and mode of proceeding were necessarily considered. So early as August, 1792, an injunction was awarded at the prayer of the state of Georgia, to stay a sum of money recovered by Brailsford, a British subject, which was claimed by Georgia under the acts of confiscation. This was an exercise of the original jurisdiction of the court, and no doubt of its propriety was expressed.

In February 1793, the case of Oswald vs. the state of N. York, came on. This was a suit at common law. The state not appearing on the return of the process, proclamation was made, and the following order entered by the court; "unless the state appear by the first day of the next term, or show cause to the contrary, judgment will be entered by default against the said state."

At the same term the case of Chisholms' executors against the state of Georgia came on, and was argued for the plaintiffs by the then attorney general Mr. Randolph. The judges delivered their opinions seriatim; and those opinions bear ample testimony to the profound consideration they had bestowed on every question arising in the case. Mr. chief justice Jay, Mr. justice Cushing, Mr. justice Wilson, and Mr. justice Blair decided in favor of the jurisdiction of the court, and that the process served on the governor and attorney general of the state was sufficient. Mr. justice Iredell thought an act of congress necessary to enable the court to exercise its jurisdiction.

After directing the declaration to be filed, and copies of it to be served on the governor and attorney general of the state of Georgia, the court ordered, "that unless the said state shall either in due form appear, or shew cause to the contrary, in this court, by the first day of the next term, judgment by default shall be entered against the said state."

In February term 1794, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, and a writ of inquiry was awarded, but the 11th amendment to the constitution prevented its execution.

Grayson vs. The state of Virginia, 3 Dallas, 320, 1st Peters cond. Reports 141, was a bill in equity. The subpœna having been returned executed, the plaintiff moved for a distringas to compel the appearance of the state. The court postponed its decision on the motion, in consequence of a doubt whether the remedy to compel the appearance of the state should be furnished by the court itself, or by the legislature. At a subsequent term, the court, "after a particular examination of its powers," determined that though "the general rule prescribed by the adoption of that practice which is founded on the custom and usage of courts of admiralty and equity," "still it was thought, that we are also authorised to make such deviations as are necessary to adapt the process and rules of the court to the peculiar circumstances of this country, subject to the interposition, alteration and control of the legislature.

We have therefore agreed to make the following general orders—

1. Ordered, that when process at common law, or in equity, shall issue against a state, the same shall be served upon the governor, or chief executive magistrate, and the attorney general of such state.

2. Ordered, that process of subpœna issuing out of this court in any suit in equity, shall be served on the defendant sixty days before the return of the said process; and further, that if the defendant on such service of the subpœna, shall not appear at the return day contained therein, the complainant shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*.

In Huger and al vs. the state of South Carolina, 3d Dallas, 339, the service of the subpœna having been proved, the courts determined, that the complainant was at liberty to proceed ex parte. He accordingly moved for, and obtained commissions to take the examination of witnesses in several of the states.

Fowler and al vs. Lindsey and al. and Fowler and al. vs. Miller and 3 Dallas 311, were ejectments depending in the circuit court for the district of Connecticut for lands over which both New York and Connecticut claimed jurisdiction. A rule to shew cause why these suits should not be removed into the supreme court, by certiorari, was discharged, because a state was neither nominally, nor substantially, a party. No doubt was entertained of the propriety of exercising original jurisdiction, had a state been a party on the record.

In consequence of the rejection of this motion for a certiorari, the state of New York, in August term, 1799 filed a bill against the state of Connecticut, 4th Dallas 1. 1st Peters, cond. Reports 203, which contained a historical account of the title of New York to the soil and jurisdiction of the tract of land in dispute; set forth an agreement of the 28th November, 1783 between the two states on the subject, and prayed a discovery, relief and injunction to stay the proceeding in the ejectments depending in the circuit court of Connecticut.

This injunction was, on argument refused, because the state of New York was not a party to the ejectments, nor interested in their decision.

It has been settled by our predecessors on great deliberation, that this court may exercise its original jurisdiction in suits against a state, under the authority conferred by the constitution and existing acts of congress. The rule respecting the process, the persons on whom it is to be served, and the time of service, is fixed. The course of the court on the failure of the state to appear after the due service of process, has been also prescribed.

In this case, the subpœna has been served as is required by the rule. The complainant, according to the practice of the court, and according to the general order made in the case of

Grayson vs. the commonwealth of Virginia, has a right to proceed ex parte, and the court will make an order to that effect, that the cause may be prepared for a final hearing. If upon being served with a copy of such order, the defendant shall still fail to appear, or to shew cause to the contrary, this court will so soon thereafter as the cause shall be prepared by the complainant, proceed to a final hearing and decision thereof. But inasmuch as no final decree has been pronounced, or judgment rendered, in any suit heretofore instituted in this court against a state, the question of proceeding to a final decree will be considered as not conclusively settled, until the cause shall come on to be heard in chief.

Mr. justice Baldwin did not concur in the opinion of the court directing the order made in the cause.

The state of New Jersey, complainant
against
The people of the state of New York.
defendant.

The subpœna in this case having been returned, executed sixty days before the return day thereof, and the defendant having failed to appear, it is, on the motion of the complainant, decreed and ordered, that the complainant be at liberty to proceed *ex parte:* and it is further decreed and ordered, that unless the defendant, being served with a copy of this decree sixty days before the ensuing August term of this court, shall appear on the second day of the next January term thereof, and answer the bill of the complainant, this court will proceed to hear the cause on the part of the complainant, and to decree on the matter of the said bill.

Washington, February 12, 1831.

I, Richard Peters, reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of the United States, do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the order and opinion of said supreme court, delivered in the above cause by Mr. chief justice Marshal, at January term, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

RICH. PETERS.

[Document D. is a copy of the law introduced by Mr. Dickerson into the U. S. senate, in 1822, and is omitted.]

THE "CALHOUN CORRESPONDENCE."

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

We have been furnished by Mr. Forsyth, and we give to the public Mr. James A. Hamilton's letter of the 29th January, 1828, to Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Crawford, to which Mr. Crawford's letter placed in the hands of the president of the United States was a reply. These letters are published in consequence of the request and suggestion of Mr. Calhoun, contained in his supplemental address to the people of the 24th of February.

By Mr. Forsyth's authority and desire, we state that these papers are not considered by him of the slightest importance to the public, to himself, or to Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun has expressed a different opinion on all these points, and in deference to his judgment *on the last*, the only one on which he had a right to decide, they are submitted to public inspection. Having offered, in May, this letter of Mr. Hamilton, and all the information in his possession, relative to this affair to Mr. Calhoun, an offer of which Mr. C. has not chosen to avail himself, Mr. Forsyth saw this public call upon him with very great surprise. Those who are determined to do justice however always disregard forms, and as Mr. Calhoun has preferred the mode *eclatant*, to the mode simple, his wishes are gratified in the manner pointed out by himself.

The delay in affording this gratification has been unavoidable, for Mr. Forsyth was under the neeessity of applying to Mr. Crawford for a coppy of the letter to him, and to ransack, since his return home, his papers on the Sand Hills to find Mr. Hamilton's letter.

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Savannah, January 29, 1828.

Dear sir: It was my intention when I left New Orleans to have taken time to visit our illustrious friend Wm. H. Crawford, but the delays of my journey to Milledgeville, consumed so much of my time as to render it impossible for me to do so.

Whenever you meet him do me the favor to inform him of my intention, as I can with difficulty excuse myself for the omission to do so. I wish you would ascertain from him and communicate to me whether the propriety or necessity for arresting and trying general Jackson was ever presented as a question for the deliberation of Mr. Monroe's cabinet. I understand Mr. Southard, in *his suppressed correspondence*, has asserted that to have been the fact.

I would have written directly to Mr. Crawford, but you know how much delicacy and difficulty there is in making such communications in writing. I want the information not to be used, but in order that I may, in the event of a pu' lication which may come from a high quarter, know where to look for information on this subject. Of course nothing would be published without the consent of Mr. Crawford and yourself.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

His excellency John Forsyth, governor of Georgia.

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Copy of a letter from John Forsyth to William H. Crawford.

Senate Chamber, April 16, 1830.

Dear sir: The president having learned by some means that I had given the information contained in the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Hamilton, of New York, to that gentleman, I have been requested by one of his friends to give the same information for his use. Although I had your express permission to write to Mr. H. I had no *express permission* to make any other use of what you communicated to me, and I do not consider myself at liberty to do more than what I have done without referring the subject again to you. I was more particular than I should otherwise have been by learning that Mr. Calhoun had given a different account of the transaction alluded to. I have thought proper therefore to send you the enclosed, and to know first, whether my statement of our conversation is correct, and secondly, if you have any objection to my complying with the request made to me.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, very sincerely yours.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Wm. H. Crawford, Lexington, Georgia.

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From "the Globe," of March 26, 1831.

[We have been favored with the following communication, from the secretary of war, which will shew the groundlessness of the intimation conveyed by a late Telegraph, that the intimate friends of general Jackson, if not the general himself, were satisfied with Mr. Calhoun's address, &c. before it appeared in public.]

"Recently it had been stated in the U. S. Telegraph, that the appeal of Mr. Calhoun to the public, previous to its publication had been submitted to, and approved by a confidential friend of the president. The allusion is to myself. I perceive not the force of the argument which would make this circumstance to operate beneficially or otherwise; but as it has been mentioned, I take occasion to present the agency particularly that I had in this business, and how, and why it was occasioned.

"Previous to the publication being made, I received a request from Mr. Grundy to see me. I afforded him the interview he sought. He informed me the vice-president had concluded certainly to make publication of the correspondence; and that his, (Mr. G's.) great anxiety was, that the appeal intended to accompany it should be so framed, as that the president might not feel himself called upon, by any thing it should contain, to offer a reply. If the president should adopt this course, he entertained the opinion, that the matter would soon pass away, and every thing of party excitement be avoided. Such was the nature of our conversation, and I readily accorded with him in his frank desire.

"Mr. Grundy expressed the opinion that it would be in his power to obtain the assent of the vice-president, to show me the remarks which Mr. Calhoun intended to present to the public. Shortly after dark, the next evening, I went to his lodgings. Arriving, I was told by the servant at the door, that Mr. Grundy was not at home, but had gone to Mr. Ingham's. I directed him to go there, and say that I wished to see him. He soon returned, and shortly afterwards Mr. Grundy came in, and we sat down together, and alone, in his bed room.

"He observed it had been permitted to him, to show me the paper of which he had before spoken; and after some cursory remarks, such as he thought it would now do, and that I would, as he read it, note any expression which I might consider exceptionable, proceeded to read it. Whenever a remark occurred which I thought calculated to excite, or which by possibility might be misconceived, I offered suggestions, agreeably to the invitation which Mr. Grundy had tendered; of all which he made notes. I kept none myself, and hence cannot say that all were adopted. I do not doubt about it, however, as Mr. Grundy afterwards informed me that they had been adopted.

"Having read through the appeal, Mr. Grundy observed, "well, if the suggestions and illustrations we have made, shall be approved, do you think the president will feel himself called upon to reply, or to notice, himself, any thing that the appeal contains?" My answer was, I thought not, and my anxious desire was that he would not; but without doubt the newspapers would take hold of and canvass the matter, and to what, a course of that kind in the end might lead, time only could determine.

"We were about to separate, when Mr. Grundy observed,— "Will you see general Jackson, and explain to him what has taken place? I will see Mr. Calhoun, and if the course we have taken be approved, you shall be informed." But I did not communicate the subject to the president, because, upon reflection, I thought it improper to do so. From Mr. Grundy I received a note the next day, stating that all was right, which I understood to mean, that the suggestions offered had been adopted.

"The evening preceding the day when the correspondence made its appearance, a printed copy was enclosed to me, with a request that I would submit that too to the president. This also, I declined to do.

"Ill health has prevented me from making this communication earlier."

—

Having simply noticed a common report, that there had been an 'angry correspondence between" Mr. Senator Hayne and the president, it is proper to insert the following:

From the Charleston Mercury.

To the editor:

Sir—On my return to this city yesterday from Washington, my attention has been called to various notices in the public prints of an "*angry* correspondence," which is said to have taken place between general Jackson and myself, and which is supposed to have had some connexion with the controversy between the president and vice president. In one of the versions of this story, it is asserted that general Jackson returned one of my letters unanswered, with the word "*insolent*" written upon it. To put an end to these misrepresentations, it is proper that I should state, that no correspondence has ever taken place between gen. Jackson and myself of an *unfriendly* character, or having the remotest connexion with his controversy with Mr. Calhoun—and that he has never returned any letter addressed to him by me, either with or without an endorsement—nor have I any reason to believe that he has treated with the slightest disrespect any communication which I have ever made him—and it is certain that I have made none of a *disrespectful character*, or which would justify such treatment on his part.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

Charleston, March 29, 1831.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The present number contains twenty-four pages, a supplement of eight being added. The matter is various, and more than usually interesting.

☞Some late intelligence from Europe will be found in page 92. A large part of northern Italy is in a state of revolution, and Paris has been excessively agitated, because of certain proceedings of the Carlists, or adherents of the old dynasty. The priests hardly escaped a general slaughter, and many churches, &c. were attacked, and destroyed by the multitude. The firmness of the national guard prevented the most horrid proceedings. There is nothing important from Belgium or Poland, nor much news from England. Our summary takes in all the important points that have reached us.

The proposed increase of duty on cotton imported into Great Britain, has caused a great stir at Liverpool, Manchester, &c. We do not suppose that it can have any material effect on us, whether adopted or not. It is the old and established policy of Great Britain (and we also think it a wise one), to encourage her home industry, first—after that the industry of her colonists; and give up what is left to "free trade!" If her colonies could have supplied the cotton which her manufacturers desired, our's would long since have been excluded, as the sugar, coffee, &c. of the Spanish and French West India islands, &c. is excluded—as our products are taxed by the late arrangement which opened *the* West India trade!

A strong opinion is entertained that a general war will take place in Europe. We do not see how it can be avoided; and it promises to be as bloody as any that we have witnessed. Whatever may be its abberations or excesses, it will be a war of the people against kings.

OLD CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS. These reports inserted in the supplement to the present number, are conclusive as to the *right* and *duty* of congress to protect the manufactures of the United States. In two cases, the committee of commerce and manufactures did not recommend an increase of duty, as prayed for; but the question of *expediency* was the only one that came up for consideration, the constitutionality of protection being undisputed.

One or two of the reports are unimportant, but we prefer giving of the whole (as handed to us by col. Howard), to avoid the suspicion of unfairness in selection. There is an opinion expressed as to the unhealthiness of manufactures, borrowed from the state of things in England, which is not supported by *experience* in the U. States—nor will it ever be, so long as the present easy acquisition of lands remains to the people. In England, the laboring classes cannot much change either their condition or pursuits; but with us, there are many thousand landed proprietors, and, though not rich, entirely independent farmers, whose earnings in workshops and factories enabled them to become so. Young men and young women, skilful and economical, having each saved a few hundred dollars, make a joint interest in their property and persons, and start in the world, as their fathers and mothers did before them. There is no appearance of general bad health at *our* largest factories—labor kills far less than idleness destroys.

MONEY. A letter from London, speaking of the disturbed state of things in Europe and the prospect of a general war, says that immense amounts of money were placed at the disposal of the bank of the United States, by European capitalists, that they may be transferred to the United States for safe keeping. Money was already abundant—but it seems that we are to have a great glut. Well—some of it will be *changed* for bricks and morter, lands and roads, and will "stick" with us.

WOOL. About six hundred bales of foreign wool were recently sold, at public sale, at Boston, as follows: 324 bales English pulled, 42 *a* 45; 87 English fleece 51 *a* 61, 50 Russian 30 *a* 31½; 80 Saxony 93 *a* 107. The whole went off with great animation, and was sold to a good profit. Smyrna 36 *a* 38.

At private sale there was disposed of—10,000lbs. Albany, pulled—lambs 55 cash; 10,000 do, spinning 47; 6,000 New York city, pulled, lambs 55; 1200 lbs. superfine 62½, cash.

There has also been a large sale of Spanish wool at Philadelphia. The prices were from 62½ cents lowest, to 101 cents per lb. the highest, according to quality.

☞If there had been faith in the stability of our market—certainty in our protecting laws, continually threatened with repeal or vexed in their operation, we should not now have had to look abroad for a supply of the middling and most useful and important sorts of wool; and we do not think it is hazarding any thing to say, that, in the fluctuating prices of American wool, and the import of the foreign article, our country has sustained more pecuniary injury in one year, than the *whole protecting duties*, payable on wool and woollens, will amount to in ten years.

"THE BANE AND ANTIDOTE." We publish a long and well written paper, which has been properly called the "Manifesto of the Nullifiers;" and also give a public report of Mr. *Webster's* speech at the anti-nullification dinner at New York. The first needs no present rebuke—the latter no commendation from us. Let all men read both, and we shall agree with cheerful confidence to abide the issue.

MR. BURGES. A great public dinner was given to this distinguished member of congress on the 30th ult. at New York, by about 300 persons—gen. Jacob R. Van Rensselaer presiding, assisted by P. H. Schenck, A. Chandler, H. Booraem and T. R. Smith, esquires, as vice presidents. The regular toasts and volunteers, with the remarks of gen. Van Rensselear, on proposing the health of the guest, and the speech of Mr. Burges, in acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him, are of masculine strength, with much severity and sharpness of point. The speech was received too late for our present number; but the whole proceeding is immediately connected with the "politics of the day," or "signs of the times," and must have a place in this work. The orator took a pretty general view of the leading measures and doings of the present administration, and especially reprobated the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, and his management of our foreign relations, &c. He exposed the real nature of the boasted arrangement about *the* West India trade, and mentioned that at the very time when the executive stated officially that our minister to Russia had left his place of destination, solely on account of ill health, and would, as the cabinet well hoped, soon return,—the secretary of state was officially in possession of the fact, that the wandering diplomatist had demanded and received his passports, which, he says, was not known to himself and his colleagues when they discussed the propriety of the appropriation for the payment of Mr. Randolph's salary,* &c. With reference to the letter of Mr. Donelson, private secretary of the president, to a leading member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, he asks, "what private secretary, of what other president of the United States, would, without consulting him, have *dared* to write such a letter?"—as to his being a candidate for re-election. These brief references may shew the spirit of the address. The

*The Richmond Enquirer, however, says that Mr. Randolph would return to Russia in June.

health of HENRY CLAY was received with three, and six, and nine cheers.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL. It is pretty plainly hinted that the late report, as to the intended resignation of judge Marshall, was put afloat to bring about such a result! If so—the authors of the intrigue have no reason to be pleased with the public feeling expressed on the occasion.

"Mr. INGHAM. *We know*, from undoubted authority, that the president of the United States has expressed a wish that the present secretary of the treasury, Mr. *Samuel D Ingham*, should retire from the cabinet, and thus relieve the president of an unpleasant duty which he will ultimately be compelled to exercise in effecting Mr. Ingham's removal from that station." [*Penn. Inq.*

"We have received intelligence upon which we can rely, that the hon. *Samuel D. Ingham*, has been *removed* from the treasury department." [*Norfolk Herald.*

☞This thing has been freely talked of, for some time past. It is supposed to have an immediate connection with Mr. Calhoun's affairs—Mr. Ingham being his personal and political friend. There was also a strong report that Mr. *Branch* would be invited to resign. But so many things are *said*, that it is hard to know what is truth.

If the system should be carried out—numerous changes, either in the employment or *principles* of the newly appointed officers of the customs, &c. must be expected.

MR. O'CONNELL. Since having plead guilty to fourteen counts in the presentment against him, Mr. O'Connell seems to have lost much of his popularity. He is spoken of as a viper warmed into life on the bosom of Ireland, and stinging her—as having betrayed her with the Judas kiss to her perseeutors, &c. He seems to have belonged to that class of politicians, of which we have not a few, who cannot comprehend the force of the beautiful saying, that "truth is a victor without violence;" whose "*reformation*" is RUINATION. Such as has taken place in our own post-office department—by which we have lost *fifty* FRIENDS in the course of the last twelve months; about which we have said little, hoping no present amendment; and knowing, by long *experience*, that our paper would reach its destination, unless arrested by careless or incompetent persons, blockheads or knaves.

"FREE TRADE." The Charleston Patriot says the commercial accounts "are of the highest consequence to this country. The imposition of an additional duty of 1*d*. per pound on our principal raw material must materially affect those arrangements on which a profitable commercial intercourse has been held between the two countries. It will arm the American manufacturer with a new weapon, and constitute an additional impediment to the restoration of a liberal commercial system. We could not have expected such a measure from the ascendant party in England, who have sailed for so long a period under the colors of free trade."

☞No British ministry ever has regarded what is called "free trade'" except so far as British interests were concerned, and no British ministry ever will—if expecting to remain in power. Britain has a large stock of "free trade" talk—for exportation; but none for *home use*. This duty of a penny a pound upon cotton will be imposed—if it shall appear her interest to do it; it will chiefly rest in a tax upon her own consumption, and we have no right to find fault with it. We agree with the Charleston Patriot, that it will "arm the American manufacturer with a new weapon"—but only in demonstrating to those who most need a knowledge of the truth—the hollowness of British pretensions to "free trade."

"WEST INDIA TRADE." The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th ult. said—Yesterday, Mr. Maxwell, the eloquent and ingenious delegate of the borough of Norfolk, stated in the house of delegates in his speech upon the *pilot bill*, this striking fact, that since the recent opening of the West India trade, *thirty vessels had cleared in one month from Norfolk, for the West Indies*—a fact, as strongly indicative of the growing prosperity of Norfolk, as it is creditable to the diplomacy of the present administration.

[Was *the* West India trade shut, until recently? The loyalty in this matter is like that of king-ridden slaves in the old world—who, when they speak of *the* king, (though even the miserable thing in Portugal), always mean their own master. So all the *Tom*-Ritchie publishers in the United States, when they speak of a *British* vessel of war, humbly call it "*his majesty's*" ship. So also when a reference is made to the opening of the *British* West India ports, it is servilely called an opening of *the* West India ports—though the trade we have had with such ports, when open, did not exceed *one third part* of that which we had with the island of *Cuba* alone—which, we are told, is somewhere in *the* West Indies!

If the opening of the British West India ports does not help Norfolk—not even a partial good will arise from the trumpeted arrangement. It is not said how many of those vessels cleared from Norfolk for the British West Indies, nor how many of them were British. A letter from Nansemond, Va. dated 18th March, may serve to explain this—it says:

"The West India trade is doing the administration no good. Staves and other lumber for that market, are now *lower* than at any other time—and what is sold, *goes in British bottoms?*"]

A *Bermuda* paper remarks: Between the 1st and 15th of February, seventeen vessels from the United States arrived at Barbadoes, with cargoes; of this number, fourteen were American vessels, and the remainder British. The greater number came to an entry, the others went on.

Advices from *Barbadoes* inform that several American vessels had touched at Barbadoes, but very few sales had been effected, as many of the articles of American produce sell in the islands *almost as low as they could be laid in, in the United States.*

A *St. Thomas* paper observes, "We hear a great many complaints from the masters of American vessels, that instead of finding any advantage from the opening of the ports, they have a great difficulty to find a market—as no island they have touched at in the run down has afforded them the facilities of trade; *the old system seems to be preferred by both parties.*"

The following articles shew that *John Bull* perfectly understood what he was about when he made his arrangement with us:

"The duties finally arranged, (says a late London paper), on the trade between *Canada* and the United States are 25 per cent less than those proposed by the late ministry, and all duties to cease in five years. Wheat and flour from the United States to come through *Canada*, to the *West Indies*, duty free. A hint is given that *eventually* both wheat and flour will come to this country, [England], from the states through Canada, duty free."

We have been favored with the following interesting extract of a letter from Messrs. Gates & Co. dated Montreal, 16th inst. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"We expect to witness and have some little share of the largest year's business ever done in Montreal. We soon expect to hear that a new act, by the British parliament, will admit United States' wheat and other grains, rye flour and corn meal, into Canada, for consumption, and export to any quarter, free of duty; and also *United States' wheat flour for export to the British West Indies, free of duty.* And indeed, we should not be surprised, and such a thing is intimated as not improbable, that all the above named articles, including wheat flour, will be admitted free, not only for consumption, but for export to all quarters, even to England, as colonial, and on the same terms as if our own, and manufactured in the colonies. *If this should prove correct, you will not, we apprehend, have gained so much by getting the British West India ports opened to you direct, and the revenue of your great western canal will somewhat suffer.*"

Messrs. Gates and Co. conclude with a very pretty sneer—but we richly deserve it, for our folly in mounting a *political* hobby horse that will essentially injure the navigation of the United States and benefit that of Great Britain, as the commercial tables of the present year will certainly shew—for we see the cross of St.

George frequently at our wharves since the opening of the navigation, though unfrequent for years past.

The following is well preserved here, for the sake of future comparison.

The total amount of the imports from the United States to the port of St. John, [New Brunswick], and its out-bays, during the year ending January 5th, 1831, was £82,906 18s. 9d. Of this amount there were—

Articles the produce of foreign Europe	23	18	11
" " foreign states in Asia	1	7	11
" " or manufacture of the United States,	5,458	8	11
Total in British ships,	5,483	15	9
Articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, in foreign vessels,	77,423	3	0

"Wooden nutmegs." A hogshead in which some tobacco was exported from New Orleans to Bremen, and the *heading* of which only, being of solid oak eight inches thick, and weighing 350 *lbs.* has been sent back to New Orleans. And there are plenty of "*horn gum flints*" in the stones and dirt that are packed up in bales of cotton, in several of the southern states. The character of these great staple articles for export should not be thus trifled with.

Fidelity. It was often emphatically observed of our late fast friend, col. *Peter Little*, (who so long and so well represented Baltimore in the congress of the U. States), that it was always known "*where to find him*"—meaning not only that he was in his place, on duty, but also that he acted upon certain *established principles*, to which he was ever faithful.

I accidentally took up a letter from him, a day or two past, dated May 16, 1829, containing a notice of all the yeas and nays called in the first session of the 20th congress, commencing 3d Dec. 1827, and ending 26th May, 1828. They amount to 156, and the previous question was called 23 times—together 179 times. Col. Little was present and voted on all these, 11 excepted—some of which latter he regarded as unimportant in the stages of the business as before the house, and was indifferent as to the results of them.

Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The following resolutions have passed both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania—

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, That the senators of this state in the United States' senate, and the representatives of this state in congress, are requested to endeavor to procure the passage of a law authorising the subscription of a million of dollars on the part of the general government to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to be expended on the western section,

And be it further resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

☞We should be a little astonished at this proceeding, in the face of the presidential veto, if any thing could astonish us at the present time, in the movements of *political* parties. But it is not our business to speak of them just now.

The canal is now navigable from Seneca creek, 21 miles, and the water will soon be let into two miles more. The tolls in the last week in March, on the part finished, amounted to about $3,000. The cost of carrying flour from Seneca to Georgetown was *fifty* cents per barrel—now *seven* cents, tolls included.

New Hampshire erect. We meet with the following in the "Richmond Enquirer"—

The Boston Gazette confirms the following passage in a letter from Concord to the N. York Courier, giving an account of the recent election in that state:—"We did not know it before—but this election has developed the fact that New Hampshire is decisively an *anti-tariff state;* in other words, opposed to the system of Mallary and others, who would keep the tariff as it is."

Philadelphia. Seven or eight hundred persons having signed a call for a meeting of the friends of Henry Clay, resident in the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday last, the 4th instant—at 4 o'clock, about five thousand persons being assembled, *John Sergeant* was called to the chair by general acclamation, and *Samuel Richards, John S. Warner, Lawrence Shuster*, appointed vice presidents, and *John Scholefield* and *William Fitler*, secretaries.

The morning had been very inclement, and a small meeting was expected; and as it yet rained some, and threatened to rain heavily, the meeting proceeded to the hall of the Musical Fund Society, which is capable of holding three thousand people, and it was immediately filled. The meeting was then opened with an appropriate address by the president—who was followed by *Josiah Randall*, concluding a strong speech with moving the appointment of a committee to draft and report resolutions to the meeting; and *James Harper, John B. Trevor, Joseph Akin, Adam Woelper, J. P. Wetherill, R. A. Parish*, and *Samuel Brashears*, were appointed that committee. In the absence of the committee, *David Paul Brown*, being called on, addressed the meeting in a speech that was warmly received; at the close of which, the committee reported a number of resolutions decidedly disapproving "the policy and conduct of Andrew Jackson, as president of the United States," as having more than "realised the apprehensions of his opponents," &c. and expressing the highest confidence in "the magnanimous spirit and manly patriotism, political experience and distinguished public services of Henry Clay."

We have arranged certain late proceedings in several of the states, concerning the next presidential election, (for or against the present incumbent) and shall add the resolutions above alluded to—and publish the whole together, at an early day, for future use.

Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer of March 21, says—There were several bills passed yesterday, connected with internal improvement. Among these, were: 1st, the bill establishing a company to erect a *rail road* from Winchester to a point at or near Harper's ferry, with a capital of $300,000—2ndly, a bill establishing the Loudoun *rail road*, from the Potomac river, at the mouth of the Ketocton creek, to Ashby's gap turnpike, (about thirty-one miles), with a capital of $400,000; all of which, we understand, will unquestionably be raised by private subscription; and 3d, establishing a turnpike road from Danville, in Pennsylvania, to Evansham, with a capital of $100,000. We ask Mr. Niles, whether these things do not look like doing something besides *talking?*

☞We are happy to say that this looks like *doing*. "Mr. Niles" much wishes Virginia to become a *tariff state*—and she will, as soon as her farmers shall understand, by feeling, the importance of the home market—which will be most certainly made known to them by cheapened transportations of their products. No person who sends his tobacco to market, by *rolling*, and employs two negroes and three or four horses, thus to transport it through water and mud—will make a good tariff man, until he abandons the practice.

But—what are the proceedings in Virginia compared with those in the little state of New Jersey, as shewn in the following paragraph:

There are now authorised or in progress in New Jersey—a canal from the Delaware to the Raritan—a canal from Phillipsburgh opposite Easton to the Hudson—a rail road from Patterson to Jersey City—a rail road from Somerville to Elizabeth town—a rail road from Camden to Amboy—and a rail road from Camden to Salem county.

Profligacy and poverty. Under reduced allowances, it will require for the support of the king and queen £110,000; for the salaries of officers of the household, £130,000; again, for the expenses of the household, or the tradesmen's bills, £180,000; for royal bounties and charities, £23,000; and for the royal pensions £75,000; amounting in all to the truly royal sum of £518,000 per annum. As a contrast to this, Mr. Hunt, said in parliament, that in one of the districts he had

visited, the working people earned from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* a week; in another the highest they could earn was 5*s.* Their breakfast was oatmeal broth, their dinner potatoes, their evening meal oatmeal broth again. They paid £6 a year for the wretched hovel they inhabited, 2*s.* a quarter for taxes, and 2*s.* a quarter for the clergy; with 1½*d* for each chimney in the dwelling. They were so ragged and dirty they could not think of going to church.

CLAIMS ON FRANCE. We learn by letters from Paris of a recent date, says the Boston Patriot, that there is reason to believe the commission appointed by the king of the French to examine into American claims on France, will report favorably to their allowance; and that an early treaty arrangement for their liquidation may be with some confidence anticipated, *should the present ministry continue in office.*

Then it is possible that the *revolution in France* may be of great pecuniary advantage to us. The claims would never have been settled under the old dynasty.

THE LATE PRINCE OF CONDE. There is a great dispute in France as to the will of this prince, who committed suicide, shortly after the flight of king Charles. He bequeathed the enormous sum of 64 millions of francs, about 12 millions of dollars, to the duke d'Aumale, third son of the present king of the French, and about 15 millions, or three millions of dollars, to the baroness de Feuchere, an English woman who *lived* with him—on the ground that the will was the result of intimidation and sinister influence, &c. The baroness is also suspected of having caused the death of the old man, though the jury determined that he had hanged himself.

MILITARY LIBERTY! A *seaman* on board the U. S. frigate, dated Guerrero, Callao bay, Nov. 28, 1830, thus writes to his father in Boston:

"We have been at Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Guayaquil, Payta, Juan Fernandez, and the city of Lima. The latter I admire most of any, from its magnificent buildings and its grand and ancient looking churches, which excite in the foreigner much curiosity. This country is designated by the term of free, and the people are as free as a flock of sheep broke from their fold, and ranging the wilderness at the mercy of every wolf, who chooses to take them under his protection; so much for South American liberty."—*Poulson's Adv.*

NEWSPAPERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. An extract from Mr. William's State Register for 1831, gives the number of newspapers in the state at 234, of which about 70 are favorable to the present administration and 80 against it; 46 of the latter number are anti-masonic. In Putman and Rockland counties only, no papers are published. In the city of New York, there are 51 papers of all kinds; daily 11, semi-weekly 10, weekly 24, semi-monthly 5, monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 daily sheets published, 18,000 semi-weekly, and 50,000 weekly. The whole number of papers printed in the city in a year, is supposed to be 9,536,000. The paper consumed by the journals of the state, in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams, and the cost of it, at $4 a ream, is $132,000. [*Journal of Commerce.*

TOBACCO. The whole amount of tobacco brought to Philadelphia annually, is about 2,000 hhds. from Kentucky; 400 from Virginia, and 100 from Maryland; about 2,000 of this is consumed at home, and 500 exported.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The parliament assembled on the 3rd of Feb. among the new members were the famous Mr. Jeffry, of Edinburg, and the equally famous Mr. Orator Hunt—who had already made two long speeches. He made a motion that the pardon of all persons convicted of riots, burnings, &c. should be prayed for—for which he got only one other than his own vote.

There is a good deal of talk about reform, and a reduction of the civil list and the receipts of the priesthood. The great dignitaries of the latter will, probably, be chiefly struck out.

Ireland was exceedingly disturbed, and lively apprehensions were again entertained for the peace of the country. In the house of commons, Mr. O'Gorman Mahon gave a terrible description of the poverty and distress of the people; he said that in one parish in the county of Mayo, a short time back, 4,631 persons were without food, even a day's supply, without clothing, or bed to lie down upon. His remedy for such evils, was the re-establishment of Ireland as she was before the union, with her own parliament.* The chancellor of the exchequer, in reply said—"no man has a greater horror of war than I have; and civil war being the worst form that war can assume, my detestation of it is in equal proportion. *But at the same time even civil war is preferable to the dismemberment and destruction of the empire.*" (Loud and reiterated cheers.)

It appears by the debates that the large sum of £572,000 of the public money has already been expended on the Rideau canal, in Canada, and that £693,000 more for that canal and £250,000 for the Granville canal, was estimated as necessary. Lord Althrop (chancellor of the exchequer) submitted to the house of commons, whether it was better to sacrifice what had been expended, or proceed with these works, the ultimate cost of which was not determinable, and a committee was raised for the purpose of considering the subject. The new ministry thus avoid the responsibility of those proceedings—which was thought by some as casting a censure on their predecessors.

Great excitement was caused by the proposition of the ministers to lay a duty of one penny per *lb.* on all cotton imported, (in addition to the present duty of 6 per cent.) and allow a drawback of like amount on all cotton goods exported. It brought about a rise in the price of cotton on hand.

There was a dreadful snow storm in England about the 1st Feb.—pretty much such an one as we had last winter. Many stage coaches had to be digged out of the drifts—the travelling, for some days, was of course, interrupted. Some of the stage drivers and guards perished with the cold.

It appears from parliamentary papers, lately published, that the whole number of persons employed, and receiving salaries in all the *public offices* and *departments* of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1827, was 23,912, and the aggregate amount of the salaries was £2,788,907 11*s.* 9*d.* The number had been reduced by 1,502 since 1819, and the amount had been reduced £378,534.

The number of persons employed in the United Kingdom, in the department of the customs, in 1827, was 11,346, in the excise 6,491, and in the stamps 519. The number employed in the department of the post office in Great Britain was 1,371, and in Ireland 323.

A very magnificent ball was given by the king and queen at Brighton, on the night of the 24th Jan. About 1,000 persons, of the high grades, were present, dressed in the highest fashion. The whole party had not cleared out before 5 o'clock in the morning.

FRANCE.

The regular army of France would, in the month of February, amount to 350,000 men.

The Jews are admitted to the full enjoyment of all civil rights, in France.

The ex-king Charles has been sued at Edinburg, by count Plaffenhoffen for 30,000*l.* sterling. Some strange revelations are expected to be made in the trial of the case.

The naval force of France was being placed in a state of preparation for war. Many ships were fitting for speedy service.

Cannon, howitzers and mortars are daily arriving at Lyons, from Algiers. They are sent on to the north.

* This Mr. O'Gorman Mahon made a great deal of disorder in the house. He made his strokes right and left, and seemed disposed to "meet" any body and every body, as the case might be. Nothing but the address, good humor, and resolution of the speaker kept him within bounds.

Orders had been given to the artillery corps, by the minister of war, to prepare and equip 100 field batteries of 6 pieces of cannon each, by the end of January.—These orders having been executed, marshal Soult has just ordered 50 other batteries to be formed, by which the artillery will be carried to 900 pieces of cannon, with their horses.

On the 23d January last, a ball, the most splendid ever known in Paris, took place at the opera house of that capital. It occupied the thoughts of all the fashion for a fortnight. It was for the benefit of the poor, and the receipts amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand francs—30,000 dollars. The decorations of the theatre were of surpassing magnificence. All the royal family were present and on the floor; all the foreign legations in their richest uniforms; Lafayette, surrounded by his grand-children, manifested the goodness of his nature, in the mild delight with which he appeared to survey the scene. The dancing continued until 6 o'clock in the morning.

BELGIUM.

The accounts from this country are so mixed up with rumors and speculations, that it is no easy matter to gather the facts—but nothing of immediate importance has happened since our last notices of events.

A Dutch lieut. Von Speyck, 18 or 20 years old, commanding a gun boat with 31 men, which run aground and was likely to fall into the hands of the Belgians, set fire to her magazine, and destroyed all on board, (himself included), except two persons, as well as killed 12 and wounded 21 of the Belgic troops, which were close at hand to take possession.

GREECE.

Greece seems to have been almost forgotten during the great struggle among the higher powers. Her affairs appear to be in a desperate state; she has no money in her treasury, and the president Capo d'Istria is accused of using every art to prevent the election of a sovereign, which they look upon as the only means of saving her from ruin. Prince Paul of Wertemburg, a minor, seems to be considered as the most proper person for the crown.

SPAIN.

The treasury is at the lowest ebb. A strong disposition prevailed to make the clergy disgorge the amount of 80 millions, reals; and a forced loan of 160 millions is spoken of. Spain was endeavoring to put her army on a better footing—but the means were deficient.

ITALY.

It is considered as very important that the prince de Carignan, a Sardinian, has received the command of the king's army, in place of the Austrian general Antucci. It is a triumph of natural and liberal feelings.

LATER NEWS

From Paris papers of the 11th of February, received at New York.

A telegraphic communication says that a *revolution has broken out in Italy.* It was reported that the duke of Modena had been killed by the people. The tri-colored cockade was mounted by the insurgents. There had been some fighting between the troops and the people.

Cardinal Capillari has been elected pope.

Austria has placed every thing on the war establishment in her Italian possessions, and her force is a powerful one.

News from Constantinople show a disposition on the part of the grand seignor to avail himself of the embarrassments of Russia, to evade the execution of the recent treaty.

The cholera morbus appears to be still proceeding westward, and has appeared in Austria.

The Polish diet, 83 to 13, has placed the executive power in a commission of five members, and declared the independence of the Polish nation. Field marshal Diebitsch was advancing, filled with the hope of victory, and seemingly resolved to execute the severest punishment on the Poles. But the latter appear to have a good spirit of resistance, with many excellent officers of the school of Napoleon.

The affairs of Belgium remained unsettled, and there is much speculation about them.

The run upon the Irish banks for gold was continued, without much apparent effect, except to distress the poor people who had grain and meat to dispose of—the merchants and others refusing to purchase any thing, except of sheer necessity only. Hence large quantities of corn offered at Cork, Limerick, &c. was carried back by the country people, and the price of pork had fallen 6*s* 6*d*. the *cwt.*

There are apprehensions of a famine along the coast from Sligo to Galway, and in Ennis, in Ireland. The last crop of potatoes was already nearly exhausted.—The prospect a-head is spoken of as "awful."

The following extract from an English paper, shows to what a shameful extent the tythe system is carried in that country. The parson who could receive such contribution for his support, must have the effrontery of Belzebub himself. "In the Portsmouth parish account for last year, there is a curious item of five pounds five shillings paid to the rector for tythes on the poor house garden!!"

Great distress prevails in the Highlands of Scotland, the poor people being expelled in crowds from the hills and glens of their ancestors, by their landlords, to make room for sheep. This famous breed of men seems about to be exterminated. They are forced to emigrate—or starve.

The ship Mahmoud is about to be launched at Constantinople. She has a flush deck, and is nine feet wider in her beam than the largest [British] line of battle ships! Her length is 234 feet, and her width 63 feet; and her sides are four feet six inches thick. On her main deck she is to mount long brass 32 pounders; on her middle deck, 42 pounders; and on her lower deck, 68 pounders—besides four or more guns carrying enormous stone balls.

There is a report that an insurrection has broken out in Finland, and that the Russians had been driven out of the whole country, the strong fortress of Sweaburg, the Gibralter of the north, excepted.

All the troops stationed near Petersburg had marched towards Poland. The Russians look for a desperate resistance, and well they may, for the peasants are reported to have converted their sythes into swords, and their pitch-forks into spears, to harrass the Russian detachments. We know what happened in Spain, when every man seemed to regard the war against Frenchmen as his own. The Poles have had some skirmishes with the Russians, and beat them.

The bey of Oran has chosen France for his residence—with a suite of 170 persons, including one hundred women, 36 white and 64 black, his whole seraglio, he had embarked on board the French frigate Victory, for Toulon. It is said that, in money and jewels, he has only 1,200,000 francs.

Colombia remains—as it was, the prey of contending chieftains. All the department of Magdalena, except the capital, Carthagena, had revolted against gen. Moutilla, and he was preparing for a siege.

LATEST NEWS.

From London papers of the 22d February.

On the 14th February the factious Carlists in Paris were impudent enough to celebrate a funeral mass for the duke of Berri—the chiefs of the party met at the church to hatch treason, and bow down to a bust of the baby-duke of Bordeaux! These things happened in the *late* beautiful church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. The people broke in upon the meeting, and would have cast the priests into the Seine, but for the national guards—yet the latter joined the people in demanding the destruction of the church, which was accomplished; and soon the cross and crowns that adorned it, fell thundering on the pavement to the music of the Marseilles hymn. In the night, there was a mighty cry of "*down with the priests.*" In the morning, the multitude stripped the church of all things moveable, and distributed the fragments in all directions. On the 15th, the church of St. Paul was attacked, and all objects ornamented with fleurs-de lis destroyed—and the cross pulled down. The tri-color was hoisted on various churches, and a bust of Louis-Philip placed on the platform of St. Germain, surrounded by flags. On the 18th, the crowd proceeded to the palace of the archbishop of Pa-

ris,* to burn it—it was preserved by the firmness of the national guard, but its furniture and pictures were destroyed—nothing but the walls remained! After which several other churches were divested of their ornaments of crosses with fleurs-de lis, and all the emblems of the *victories* of the duke of Angouleme were effaced. Had the popular fury contented itself with cooling the fiery zeal of the Carlists assembled at the church of St. Germain's by a ducking in the Seine, no one would blame it—but the rage of the people was vented on senseless things, and fragments of articles found in the churches, or archbishop's palace, were handed about, and offered for sale, with coarse epithets and great glee.

The preceding is a mere sketch of the outrages. A general slaughter of the priests seems hardly prevented—the many for the acts of a few. In some cases, parties of the national guards were disarmed by the people—but, in general, they maintained the order of the metropolis, prudently *directing*, as it were, the popular ardor in cases wherein they could not *resist* it. The king gave way to the public feeling, and issued an ordinance to efface the fleur-de lis from the great seal of France. He reviewed the battalions of the national guard, and addressed them. They appeared resolved to stand by him, and the public peace.

The 17th and 18th were passed in great agitations. They reached the chambers, which abounded with acts of violence—the members making wild exclamations, with maddened gesticulations—many wishing to be heard, and none willing to listen. In the meantime, the work of destruction against all remembrances of the Bourbon family was going on. The images of our Saviour were removed from the palace of justice, and many of the crosses taken down. A number of persons supposed to be concerned in the plans of the Carlists were arrested, and a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the archbishop of Paris.

The public mind remained unsettled as on the 20th. A civil war was expected. The minister of the interior resigned. A few white cockades were seen. Some degree of order was restored to the chambers, but the debates were exceedingly ardent.

The very *latest* accounts impress us with a belief that these violences were about to terminate, through the moderation, devotion and power of the national guard—and, perhaps, the political atmosphere may be purified by the storm. We do not see Lafayette in these transactions. A new ministry was to be formed, of which Soult and Lafitte were to be members.

From *Poland* we hear of the continued enthusiasm of the people, which is not at all checked by the approach of the Russian armies. The Jews are taking a decided part in favor of liberty. Some small affairs had taken place—the Russians will be harrassed in the advance, but the Poles seem resolved to take their grand stand near Warsaw. Military operations had been impeded by the season, and the Poles expected great advantages from the humidity of the weather, promising a general thaw.

The king of France having refused the crown of *Belgium* for his son, the duke of Nemours,—prince Charles of Naples was spoken of. But nothing had been determined.

The accounts of insurrections in *Italy* are confirmed. Romagna, Modena, Piombino, Tuscany, Lucca and Genoa, &c. were in revolution. Provisional governments were forming. The troops at Genoa took part with the people.

In *Ireland*, Mr. O'Connel seems to be regarded as having given up his projects—and "a glorious triumph" as claimed for the administration of lord Anglesea. Eleven regiments of militia were ordered to Ireland.

The business of taxation and reform occupied the British parliament.

In the house of commons, on the 21st, the chancellor of the exchequer said:

His plan was this: he proposed to substitute for the present 6 per cent. ad valorem duty on printed calicoes, a duty of 5-8 of 1d per pound on all imports of raw cotton, without any drawback export duty—excepting, of course, from the operation of the tax, the cotton of our East Indian and other possessions. He meant also, for reasons which he would state on another occasion, to allow the drawback duty to operate for three months.

Sir R. Peel was understood to ask the noble lord how he meant to make good the loss to the revenue from his proposed reduction of duty on printed calicoes?

The chancellor of the exchequer said, that the amount of the East India duty was so trifling, as to be almost beneath consideration. The amount of the other duty would not make up the loss in question; but the amount of that duty, together with that of the duty on printed calicoes, would make it up.

This proposition for an additional duty upon cotton, produced great dissatisfaction at Liverpool and Manchester, and deputations were immediately sent to London, who discussed the matter with the chancellor of the exchequer.

Consols, Feb. 22—78¾ to 78 7-8. Orders have been sent to the tower to get ready 200,000 stand of arms.

The affairs of Canada appear to occupy considerable attention in parliament, as to financial arrangements—salaries, taxes, &c.

The latest letter from Liverpool, dated Feb 23, says—Our deputation returned from London, having obtained the chancellor's consent finally to fix the new duty at 5-8 per lb: or about 10*a* 11 per cent. instead of the old duty, and to give up all drawback on printed calicoes; the period for the latter to be abandoned at about 3 months hence. The time for levying the new duty on cotton is not yet fixed; it may be very early. American flour in bond not lively, but more inquired after for the last two days. New York flour has been sold at 35*s*. but not held firm.

* It appears that he gave orders to celebrate the funeral mass of the duke of Berri.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Imprisonment for debt. The legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law exempting from imprisonment for debt, all debtors for sums under ten dollars, and all females for debts of any amount contracted after the passage of the law. The law is intended as an experiment to test the advantages of the policy of abolishing imprisonment for debt in all cases.

The legislature of Ohio adjourned on the 14th ult. after a session of three months.

They passed an act for erecting *toll gates* on the *national road.* The governor is to draw money enough from the state treasury to put up the gates and houses—to appoint a superintendent of repairs, &c. The gates are to be put up 20 miles apart. The treasury is to be reimbursed, from the tolls, the money which had been borrowed from it for the expenses of the outfits.

Albert Gallatin, esq. has been elected president of the "national bank," a lately incorporated institution in the city of New York.

Murders. We hear of several horrid ones recently committed by slaves—and a lady, with a view to a robbery, had her skull fractured, throat cut, and arm broken, by a negro man and woman, near Vienna, Maryland.

Gibbs, the pirate, under sentenee of death at New York, for murder and piracy on board the brig Vineyard, has made a confession; and among other things stated that he commanded a cruiser from Cuba, and captured a valuable American ship, all of the crew of which he caused to be murdered except the lady of a passenger, whom he forced for several weeks to be his wife, and then cut her throat and threw her overboard, lest she might expose his atrocities. This horrible villain is a native of Rhode Island, said to have consanguinity with one of the oldest and most respectable families of the state. Gibbs is only his assumed name—his real one is said to be known to his counsel, and they ought to keep it.

The oyster war. One of the many vessels belonging to Philadelphia, illegally fishing for oysters in the Chesapeake, and also furnished with illegal instruments, has been captured, and her crew committed to jail at Centreville, Maryland. It appears there are five counts against each of the prisoners, on each of which they are liable to fine and imprisonment—the fine will about equal the value of the vessel and cargo, 500 dollars, and they may be imprisoned for several months—8 months on

more than one of the counts. The five persons engaged in the capture it is said will divide 50 dollars each—"prize money." So we go.

The Susquehannah. The Columbia, (Pa.) Spy of March 24, says—The river business has not been so lively during the past week as it was the week previous; but a considerable number of arks have arrived and passed us by on their way to a market. The river is getting low, and we understand the Shamokin and Nanticoke dams are passed with difficulty—at the latter we learn there are upwards of fifty arks and rafts waiting for a rise of water.

[These are the obstructions which Maryland complains of.]

The North Eastern boundary. We learn from the following paragraph, which we copy from the Portland Daily Evening Advertiser, that the official communication of the decision of the king of the Netherlands, on the boundary question, was received at Portland on Friday last, and communicated to the legislature in secret session.

Yesterday the official decision of the ex-king of the Netherlands, was brought to the executive of this state, by a special messenger from Washington, who, we understand, has come in great haste, in order to be here before the rising of the legislature—*a haste*, which present appearances in that body do not demand. This decision, it is reported, does not differ from the decision as published in the British papers, and copied into the papers of this country. It is also reported that a protest was offered by Mr. Preble, in which he recapitulates the reasons of sir Charles Bagot, who seems to think the British have gained all they wanted. The *reasons* of his "majesty," of the Netherlands, or of the "illustrious arbitrator," as president Jackson styled him, are said to be of a curious, and extraordinary character.

A *secret session* has been held in the senate this forenoon on the reception of the communication which was immediately transmitted by the governor; and apparently it was of some importance, as they were with closed doors a good part of the forenoon. Measures of some interest, it is rumored, were adopted. This communication was transmitted to the house, the latter part of the forenoon; and a session was ordered immediately on purpose to discuss the subject matter.

The Portland Advertiser mentions that the injunction of secrecy had been removed on the proceedings of the legislature in regard to the north eastern boundary. A copy of the decision has been transmitted by Mr. Van Buren, accompanied with the protest of Mr. Preble, and other documents appertaining to the decision. These, together with the message of the governor, were referred to a committee, of which Mr. Deane, of Ellisworth, was chairman. The report of Mr. Deane considers the arbitration not binding, as the arbiter has not given a decision, but *advice* as to certain disputed points. The report and resolutions were accepted with great unanimity.

Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Thirty thousand barrels of flour, with much other merchandise, descended that part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, [23 or 24 miles], which is completed, since the water was let in—or ten days, to the 1st inst.

United States bank stock was sold last week at 28¼ per cent. advance.

Runaways. Nineteen negroes seized a lighter, and boldly crossing Ocracock bar, put to sea. Boats were sent out after them, and they were rescused from almost certain destruction, on the edge of the gulf stream—for the lighter was so leaky as to be abandoned, and in the night there was a severe gale.

Dismal Swamp canal. The Norfolk Herald informs us that the receipt of tolls in the present year is 1,000 dollars more than in the same time last year. The trade on all well located and well made roads and canals *naturally* increases, because the cheapened cost of transportation is continually *extending* its influence.

Whaling. From the *Hudson, N. Y. Republican.* It gives us pleasure to announce to our readers, the arrival at this port, on Sunday evening last, of the ship *Alexander Mansfield*, capt. Bennet, from the South Atlantic ocean, with a full cargo, having on board 2,020 barrels right whale, and 180 do. sperm oil, and about 20,600 lbs. whale bone. She was towed up from New York by the steam boat Swiftsure, and arrived here about 8 o'clock in the evening, under the discharge of cannon and the cheers of the citizens, who had assembled on the docks in great numbers to witness her arrival.

This ship, (the first fitted out by our enterprising citizens for whaling), sailed from this place on the first of June last, and in less than *ten months* returns with a full cargo—being one of the most successful voyages ever performed. The crew are in fine health and spirits.

Another whale ship, (the third) is now fitting out at our docks, which we understand will sail shortly.

The New York canals were expected to be navigable in their whole lines, on the 15th April, inst.

Baltimore inspections—quarter ending 1st April 1831—165 623 bbls. and 3,702 ½ bbls. wheat flour; 24 hhds. 814 bbls corn meal, 1,290 kegs butter; 7,247 kegs lard; 993 bbls. and 11 ½ bbls. Baltimore packed beef, and 863 bbls. do. pork—102 bbls. foreign packed beef, and 1,161 do. pork; 513 hhds. flaxseed.

The Welland canal. The legislature of Upper Canada has passed a bill to authorise a loan of £50,000 sterling, to complete this canal.

New banks. Several new banking companies have been incorporated at the present session of the legislature of New York.

Night rainbow. A beautiful one was observed at Harrisburg between 2 and 4 o'clock, A. M. of the 24th March last.

Mr. Mordecai M. Noah, surveyor of the port of New York, has again become one of the proprietors of the "New York Courier and Enquirer." It is not stated that he has resigned his office.

Debt. A bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, has passed the house of assembly of New York, by a vote of 79 to 24. It is expected to pass the senate without serious difficulty.

Mr. Irwin. The report that this gentleman, lately a member of congress from Pennsylvania, had been appointed U. S. judge for the Western district of that state, in the place of judge Wilkins, resigned, is positively contradicted. It seems probable, however—that Mr. Irwin had been fixed on; but it was found that he could not be constitutionally appointed, having voted, in the last congress, to increase the compensation of certain judges—among them the judge for western Pennsylvania. But Messrs. Miller, of Pennsylvania, and De Witt, of New York, members of the last congress, (and worthy and capable), have been appointed, by the secretary of the treasury, commissioners of insolvent debtors, under the act of the last session, for their relief.

Martinico. A letter of the 9th March says—"There are thirty or forty negroes to be executed this week.—We still have accounts of some distressing fires on the sugar estates, and I much fear there must be a good deal of bloodshed before the insurrection is entirely quelled."

THE CHEROKEES.

New Echota, (Cherokee nation), March 19.

The law of Georgia, making it a high misdemeanor for a white man to reside in the Cherokee nation without taking the oath of allegiance and obtaining a permit from his excellency the governor, or his agent, is now in a course of execution. On last Sabbath, after the usual time of divine service, the Georgia guard arrived, and arrested three of our citizens, viz. rev. Samuel A. Worcester, missionary of the American board for foreign missions; Mr. John F. Wheeler, one of our printers of the Cherokee Phœnix; and Mr. Thomas Gann—the two last mentioned are citizens, with Cherokee families. Mr. Isaac Proctor, assistant missionary at Carmel, had the evening before been taken, and came with the guard as a prisoner. They were conducted to the residence of Mr. Tarvin, where they were kept under guard during the night. In the morning they were marched off by the way of Etahwah, where, we presume, the same evening the rev. John Thompson, another missionary of the American board, was arrested.

Our object is now simply to give facts as they have occurred before our eyes, and not to indulge ourselves in remarks—the scene has just commenced, and we

must wait until it closes. Although our readers will recollect, that the law under which these worthy men are taken is express, and the punishment severe, *imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than four years*, yet it would be doing injustice to the good people of Georgia to say, that the law, enacted as this has been at a time of great excitement, will assuredly be executed. The court may honorably acquit them, and thus save the credit of the state. It does not become us, therefore, to anticipate the result, and comment upon these proceedings at this time. Nor are we disposed to censure the guard, for doing what they undoubtedly feel to be their duty, as officers of the state; we can speak of them only as respects their conduct in doing that duty. We must observe, however, that we cannot see the propriety and the use of such a military movement to arrest, without a process, a few unarmed and peaceable individuals; and we had rather by a great deal they had come on some other day instead of the Sabbath. The men of whom they were in pursuit, were not going to run away and leave the country; they would have been as sure of finding them on any other day as on the Sabbath.

In justice to the commanding officer, (col. Nelson) we must say, that he acted with a deal of civility and kindness towards his prisoners while in this place. He was so accomodating as to allow Mr. Worcester to return with a guard in the evening, and take supper and attend worship with his family—he also gave him the same privilege in the morning. We wish we could say that all acted kindly, but we are obliged to notice quite a different behaviour; a behaviour, however, we have reason to believe, disapproved by the commander. [*Phœnix.*

[The author of the following letter is a full blooded Indian.] [*Amer. Daily Advertiser.*

Washington city, Feb. 6, 1831.

Mr. Elliot Cresson—My friend: Permit me to address you as such, in which character I view all the humane and benevolent who exercise sympathetic feelings for the Indians under their trials and sufferings. Far was it from the expectation of Washington and Penn, when they entered into treaties of peace with our ancestors, that we, their descendants, should so soon feel the inconveniences of violated faith, which they and other great men assured them should endure for ever. Even now, do we believe that if partisan newspapers and leaders, and aspiring politicians, did not throw clouds and darkness upon our rights, that justice would be continued to our race by the people of the United States. It was with surprise, and as unexpected to me as the noise of thunder in a cloudless sky, that I read the remarks of judge Wilkins of Pittsburg, calculated to tarnish the fair fame of William Penn, whose kindness, honor, integrity and justice is above all price, and cherished in the remembrance even of the South Western Indians. Is it true that the good people of Pennsylvania hold their tenures of land, forced from the bleeding and weeping Indians, who, like the wounded deer, driven off by hunters from their standing forests and running waters, have languished away their doleful existence in the remote regions of the west? Where is the injustice of that man recorded? *It is not in the heart of an Indian!* Did he ever compel Indians to be amenable to Pennsylvania laws, and at the same time denied them the right of evidence in her courts? If laws were passed by him, they were not to *oppress* but to *protect*. Sir, we have nothing to do with the party warfare which rages in these United States. But politicians should not, in this enlightened age, seek the examples of cruelty practised by some of the colonists, under British and Spanish influence, to justify their favorite chief.

But I am yet to learn of the time and manner of Penn's injustice to my ancestors or to other tribes of Indians who were his immediate neighbors. If the plea of *state necessity*, in thus exercising oppression, to effect the removal of the children of the forest, (as they have been kindly termed), be permitted to obtain, and to disregard treaties, trample on the dignity of the supreme court, and set at defiance the constitutional acts of the majority; they "must not lay the flattering unction to their souls" that its disorganising tendency will cease at the point of the extinguishment of Indian rights. It will extend far, and cut the vitals of these United States. It is a twin brother to nullification, which has reared its head, and spoke the discordant sentiments of disunion in South Carolina. May I then, feeble as must be the voice of an Indian, raise it on this occasion, and call the attention of your people to the dangerous rock of state necessity.—We are all entitled to law, and receive it as the boon guaranteed to us by the great men who established the government, which declares that all men are by nature equal, and possess certain inalienable rights—the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of liberty and life. This is what is right, and demanded by the Cherokee nation, whose rights are by treaty engrafted into the United States. They have yet a little spot of earth given them by the great king of kings, on which they desire to repose, and raise their children. For the love of righteousness and charity let them enjoy it without molestation.

What have they done that they are outlawed from the favor of the executive of the general government? They have learned to read the word of God, and to worship him in spirit and in truth. They have only practised the lessons of Washington and other great men, the illustrious predecessors of the present chief magistrate of the United States. No—my friends, the people of Pennsylvania! to you I call for help to save my nation from destruction. You have done much, for which we hope to be grateful; but preserve us still in your generous sympathy—let us live and enjoy the blessings of civilization and religion on the land of our fathers. Yours, respectfully,

JOHN RIDGE.

"POLITICS OF THE DAY."

From the Southern Times.

Washington, March 3rd, 1831.

To the editor of the Southern Times.

I perceive in your paper of the 19th ultimo, the following extract of a letter written by me to a friend in Columbia, to which my attention has been called, with the request to correct a part of it.

EXTRACT.

"I have just learned from our friend ——— that col. Drayton submitted the name of Mr. Findley, of Charleston, to the president with a recommendation signed by Hayne, Huckolls, Martin, McDuffie, Barnwell, and another or two, for the office vacated by the lamented death of John Gadsden, and, that the appointment was refused on the ground "that he had been in favor of a state convention and was a reputed nullifier;" this information he, Mr. ———, said he (the president) received from Blair, and I think he added judge Smith.

I have since learned that gen. Blair did not give the president that information, but that he read or mentioned in his presence a toast about "disunion, &c." by a gentleman of the name of Finley, at a dinner in Charleston—but on comparing the names he became satisfied that it was not the individual for whom the application was then pending, and he immediately threw the paper containing the toast in the fire. I have no doubt the statement about the toast, was the ground on which Mr. ——— (as well as myself) came to the conclusion, that general Blair informed the president that Mr. Finley was a nullifier.

It is also stated in the extract, "I think he added judge Smith." Judge Smith's name was mentioned in Mr. ——— conversation with me, but Mr. ——— says, not as giving the information to the president, but as being in favor (with gen. Blair), of another gentleman for that appointment, so that the error was mine, in confounding the two points of conversation.

Exact and strict fairness, to these gentlemen, in a matter that would not otherwise perhaps be deemed important, were, it not for the severity of the newspaper remarks and their extended circulation, induces me to request that you publish this letter.

WARREN R. DAVIS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Blair to hon. R. W. Barnwell.

DEAR SIR: I desire to know whether at any time I informed you that the president of the United States had refused to appoint, (or nominate), Mr. Finley, of Charleston, as district attorney for South Carolina, on the avowed ground that he had been in favor of a state conven-

tion and was a reputed nullifier? An immediate answer will oblige your obedient servant, &c.

Hon. R. W. Barnwell. JAMES BLAIR.
March 4th, 1831.

—

DEAR SIR: Your note, I presume, has reference to a publication which appeared some time since, in the Southern Times and Gazette, of South Carolina. I must therefore premise that I, by no means understand that communication, as conveying the idea that the knowledge of the motives which influenced the president in passing over the recommendation of Mr. Finley, for appointment to the office of district attorney, was derived from you.

It imputed to you the information, conveyed to the president, of the political opinions of Mr. Finley, and that this was the intention of the writer, I think you have received assurance.

I shall not, however, prescribe to you the construction of the letter, or the questions you may desire to have answered. I shall therefore state, in answer to your inquiries, that my knowledge that the president refused to nominate Mr. Finley explicitly on account of his political opinions, was derived from another source. You never did, at any time, state to me that the president refused to appoint, or nominate Mr. Finley, on the ground that he had been in favor of convention and a reputed nullifier. Your obedient servant,

R. W. BARNWELL.

Hon. James Blair.
March 14th, 1831.

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REMARKS ON THE ABOVE,
By the editor of the Southern Times.

We cheerfully publish the above letter from the hon. *Warren R. Davis*, and the appended correspondence which has been forwarded to us by general *Blair*. If there had been any misapprehensions of the letter formerly published, and the part that any one bore in the matter to which it alluded, we are glad to have it in our power to correct them. We cannot, observe, in adverting to this affair again, that the remarks thrown out by ourselves in the first moment of indignation at the assurance, that a party constituting a majority of the people of this state, and composed of as pure patriots and as intelligent and honorable men, as the same number taken indiscrimmately, from any portion of the civilized earth, at any period of time, had been placed under the ban of proscription by the president of the United States, have been the subject of much animadversion throughout the union. The *Washington Globe* —of which Mr. *Van Buren*, is the SUN, and *Amos Kendall*, the high priest of the MAGI—has undertaken to connect them with the correspondence of the president and vice president, and to regard them as intended to rally the nullifiers against Jackson. In reply, we have only to say that the correspondence had not appeared, nor had we any certain knowledge that it ever would appear when those remarks were penned; and as to rallying our friends against Jackson, we have no disposition to call them out, were it in our power, for such a purpose. The idea that any appeal to any party, with the view of affecting his election, was intended, is altogether imaginary and gratuitous. If it is expected, however that the press here is either to sound his praises or be silent in relation to him, its impartiality and independence are much miscalculated by the servile partizans at Washington. In all just and proper measures, gen. Jackson may depend upon a warm and cordial support—[a sentence here omitted]—but if a blind devotion to him, right or wrong, is looked for, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that they will be disappointed, not only from the press, but from the people. Above all, if gen. Jackson thinks to find us a race so imbued with the spirit of christian meekness as to turn the left cheek to him when he smites us on the right, he will discover that he has been sadly in error, in his estimate as well of our character, as strength.—To a blow, whenever and by whom stricken, South Carolina and the *nullifiers* will be found ready to respond, nor will a venal press be able to convince the public, that any retort, however indignant, upon a wanton and gross violation of the rights and feelings of a respectable portion of the people, is the rally of a party, for the attack of the president, under the direction of his enemies.

BRITISH STATISTICS.

Abstract of the nett produce of the revenue of Great Britain, in the years and quarters ending 5th January, 1830, and the 5th January, 1831, shewing the increase or decrease on each head thereof.

	Years ending Jan. 5.		*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	1830.	1831.		
	£	£	£	£
Customs	16,023,860	16 343,561	319,701	
Excise	17,749,721	16 895,775		853,946
Stamps	6,644,635	6,605,291		39,344
Post office	1,376,000	1,358,011		17,989
Taxes	4,896,566	5,013,405	116,839	
Miscellaneous	449,091	283,380		165,711
	47,139,873	46,499,423	436,540	1,076,990
	Deduct increase.....			436,540
	Decrease on the year			640,450

	Qrs. ending Jan. 5.		*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
	1830.	1831.		
	£	£	£	£
Customs	3,851,876	3,769,695		82,181
Excise	4,869,022	4,831,220		37,802
Stamps	1,558,573	1,585,683	27,110	
Post office	321,000	330,005	9,002	
Taxes	2,017,075	2,062,030	44,955	
Miscellaneous	71,968	81,401	9,433	
	12,689,514	12,660,034	90,503	119,983
	Deduct increase.....			90,503
	Decrease on the quar.			29,480

The decrease in the revenue was in the receipts from the excise; but taxes to the amount of 450,500*l.* on beer, leather, cider, &c. had been repealed. The corn duties in 1829, also produced 122,810*l.* more in 1829 than in 1830. On the whole then, the decline in the amount of the revenue, does not shew a reduced ability to pay the taxes, in the last year, compared with the preceding one.

From an English publication, entitled "Thoughts on the causes and cures of the present distresses."

The rapid increase of taxation within our own times, compared with former periods of English history is very remarkable, and well deserves serious consideration. The following data will be useful:

Amount of the nett produce of the public revenue at the accession of successive sovereigns.

On the accession of		
James I	1605	£600,000
Charles I	1625	896,819
The Commonwealth	1648	1,517,247
Charles II	1660	1,800,000
James II	1685	2,000,000
William and Mary	1688	2,001,855
Anne	1701	3,895,205
George I	1714	5,691,803
George II	1727	6,762,643
George III	1760	8,523,540
George IV	1820	46,132,634
William IV	1830	47,139,873

To the above is to be added the expense of collecting, which at present amounts to between 4,000,000*l.* and 5,000,000*l.* annually. In earlier times there were no regular taxes, our sovereigns continued to manage upon the rents of the crown lands, the aid of the barons, the benevolence of the church, and the occasional pillage of the Jews. When they were minded to go to war, they saved up money to begin with, and pawned their jewels or a province, generally, before they squeezed the people; and until the reign of William III, the house of commons was an effective check on the expenses of government. But in the fourth year of William III, in an evil hour, birth was given to the continuance of raising funds for present expenditure, by borrowing money to

be repaid out of future taxes. The worst effect of the bold experiment was contained in this discovery and avowal of sir Robert Walpole, that, with the patronage thus acquired, he could purchase a majority in the house of commons. Still, however, up to the reign of George III, and within the lifetime of our present beloved monarch, the taxes did not much exceed 8,000,000*l.* annually; but before the end of that dazzling and distempered reign they amounted to 80,000,000 a year. The annual expenditure was even much greater, and in one year amounted to 120,000,000. Loan after loan, however, supplied all deficiencies; and the close of the reign of George III, bequeathed a debt of 800,000,000*l.* sterling, and the interest thereon, to posterity.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In the year 1750	7,800,000
1801	10,820,000
Marriages	67,228
Baptisms	237,029
In the year 1811	12,353,000
1821	14,400,000
Marriages	96,883
Baptisms	343,660
In the year 1830*	17,000,000

INCOMES OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.

The duke of Cumberland receives 21,000*l.*; for prince George of Cumberland, 6,000*l.*; the duke of Sussex, 21,000*l.*; the duke of Cambridge, 27,000*l.*; princess Augusta, 13,000*l.*; princess of Hesse Homburg, late Elizabeth, 13,000*l.*; princess Sophia 13,000*l.*; the duchess of Kent, including the allowance for her daughter the princess Victoria, 12,000*l.*; the duke of Gloucester, including what he receives as the husband of princess Mary, (13,000*l.*) 27,000*l.*; the princess Sophia of Gloucester, his sister, 7,000*l.*; total 160,000*l.*, less than the income enjoyed by many of his majesty's subjects whom we could name.

[The concluding is a *loyal* remark. It is true, in point of fact. But those of "his majesty's subjects" who have the great incomes stated, derive it from their *own property*. If the *people* of England are the PROPERTY of every drunkard, debauchee or blockhead, man, woman, or baby, of the royal family, then the amounts paid would seem moderate enough—but until some men are born with bridles in their mouths, and others with boots and spurs on, we cannot reconcile the accident of *birth* alone as conferring a right to be maintained at the public expense.]

ENGLISH POOR RATES.

The total amount paid in England and Wales only, in the year 1826-7, including all charges belonging to the *poor*, was seven millions, eight hundred and three thousand, four hundred and sixty-five pounds—or say $34,500,000: equal to the whole current expenses of the United States, and of the governments of all the states, cities, towns, counties or districts, *and on every account*; and yet leaving a mighty balance. And yet the population of England and Wales is only about one-third larger than that of the United States.

*Estimated, but nearly the real amount.

ANTI-NULLIFICATION.

From the New York American, March 28.

SPEECHES AT THE DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.

The following remarks, introductory to the toast of the guest, D. WEBSTER, were made by the president of the occasion, chancellor Kent:—

The *president* called the attention of the gentlemen to a toast, to which he was sure their judgment and their hearts would respond.

New England had been long fruitful in great men, the necessary consequence of the admirable discipline of her institutions; and we were this day honored with the presence of one of those cherished objects of her attachment and pride, who has an undoubted and peculiar title to our regard: It is a plain truth that he who defends the constitution of his country by his wisdom in council, is entitled to share her gratitude with those who protect it by valor in the field. Peace has its victories as well as war. We all recollect a late memorable occasion, when the exalted talents and enlightened patriotism of the gentleman to whom he had alluded, were exerted in the support of our national union, and the sound interpretation of its charter. If there be any one political precept, pre-eminent above all others, and acknowledged by all, it is that which dictates the absolute necessity of the union of the states under one government, and that government clothed with those attributes and powers with which the existing constitution has invested it. We were indebted under Providence, to the operation and influence of the powers of that constitution, for our national honor abroad and for unexampled prosperity at home. Its future stability depended upon the firm support and due exercise of its legitimate powers in all their branches. A tendency to disunion—to anarchy among the members rather than to tyranny in the head—had been heretofore the melancholy fate of all the federal governments of ancient and modern Europe. Our union and national constitution were formed as we have hitherto been led to believe under better auspices and with improved wisdom. But there was a deadly principle of disease inherent in the system. The assumption by any member of the union, of the right to question and resist, or annul, as its own judgment should dictate, either the laws of congress or the treaties, or the decisions of the federal courts, or the mandates of the executive power, duly made and promulgated as the constitution prescribes, was a most dangerous assumption of power, leading to collision and the destruction of the system. And if, contrary to all our expectations, we should hereafter fail in the grand experiment of a confederate government, extending over some of the fairest portions of this continent, and destined to act, at the same time, with efficiency and harmony, we should most grievously disappoint the hopes of mankind, and blast forever the fruits of the revolution.

But happily for us, the refutation of such dangerous pretensions, on the occasion referred to, was single and complete. The false images and delusive theories which had perplexed the thoughts and disturbed the judgments of men, were then dissipated in like manner as spectres disappear at the rising of the sun. The inestimable value of the union, and the true principles of the constitution, were explained by the clear and accurate reasonings, and enforced by pathetic and eloquent illustrations. The result was the more auspicious, as the heretical doctrines, which were then fairly reasoned down, had been advanced by a very respectable portion of the union, and urged on the floor of the senate by the polished mind, manly zeal, and honored name of a distinguished member of the south.

The consequences of that discussion have been extremely beneficial. It turned the attention of the public to the great doctrines of national rights and national union. Constitutional law ceased to remain wrapped up in the breasts, and taught only by the responses of the living oracles of the law. Socrates was said to have drawn down philosophy from the skies, and scattered it among the schools. It may with equal truth be said that constitutional law, by means of these senatorial discussions, and the master genius that guided them, was rescued from the archives of our tribunals and the libraries of lawyers, and placed under the eye and submitted to the judgment of the American people. *Their verdict is with us, and from it there lies no appeal.*

As soon as the immense cheering and acclamations with which this address and toast were received, had subsided,

Mr. *Webster* rose and spoke as follows:—

I owe the honor of this occasion, gentlemen, to your patriotic and affectionate attachment to the constitution of the country. For an effort, well intended, however otherwise of unpretending character, made in the discharge of public duty and designed to maintain the constitution, and vindicate its just powers, you have been pleased to tender me this token of your respect. It would be idle affectation to deny, that it gives me singular gratification. Every public man must naturally desire the approbation of his fellow-citizens; and though it may be supposed that I should be anxious, in the first place, not to disappoint the expectation of those, whose immediate representative I am, it is not possible that I should not feel, nevertheless, the high value of such a mark of esteem as is here offered. But, gentlemen, I am conscious that the main purpose of this occasion is

higher than the mere manifestation of personal regard. It is to evince your attachment to the constitution, and your just alarm, at whatever threatens to weaken its proper authority, or endanger its existence.

Gentlemen, this could hardly be otherwise. It would be strange, indeed, if the members of this vast commercial community should not be the first and foremost to rally for the constitution, whenever opinions and doctrines are advanced, hostile to its principles. Where, sooner then here, where, louder than here, may we expect a patriotic voice to be raised, when the union of the states is threatened? In this great commercial emporium, at this central point of the united commerce of the United States, of all places, we may expect the warmest, the most determined and universal feeling of attachment to the national constitution. Gentlemen, no one can estimate more highly than I do, the natural advantages of your city. No one entertains a higher opinion than myself, also, of that spirit of wise and liberal policy, which has actuated the government of the state in the accomplishment of high objects, important to the growth and prosperity both of the state and the city. But all these local advantages, and all this enlightened state policy could never have made your city what it now is, without the aid and protection of a general government, extending over all the states, and establishing, for all, a common and unform system of commercial regulation. Without national character, without public credit, without systematic finance, without uniformity of commercial laws, all other advantages possessed by this city, would have decayed, and perished like unripe fruit. A general government, was, for years before it was instituted, the great object of desire to the inhabitants of this city. New York was conscious of her local advantages for commerce—she saw her destiny, and was eager to embrace it; but nothing else than a general government could make free her path before her, and set her forward on her career. She early saw all this, and to the accomplishment of this great and indispensable object, she bent up every faculty, and exerted every effort. She was not mistaken. She formed no false judgment. At the moment of the adoption of the constitution, New York was the capital of one state, and contained thirty-two or three thousand people. It now contains more than two hundred thousand people, and is justly regarded as the commercial capital, not only of all the United States, but of the whole continent also, from the pole to the south sea. Every page of her history, for the last forty years, bears high and irresistible testimony to the benefit and blessings of the general government. Her astonishing growth is referred to, and quoted, all the world over, as one of the most striking proofs of the effects of our federal union. To suppose her now to be easy and indifferent, when notions are advanced tending to its dissolution, would be to suppose her equally forgetful of the past, and blind to the present, alike ignorant of her own history, and her own interest, metamorphosed, from all that she has been, into a being, tired of its prosperity, sick of its own growth and greatness, and infatuated for its own destruction. Every blow aimed at the union of the states strikes on the tenderest nerve of her interest and her happiness.

To bring the union into debate, is to bring her own future prosperity into debate also. To speak of arresting the laws of the union, of interposing state power in matters of commerce and revenue, of weakening the full and just authority of the general government would be, in regard to this city, but another mode of speaking of commercial ruin, of abandoned wharves, of vacated houses, of diminished and dispersing population, of bankrupt merchants, of mechanics without employment, and laborers without bread. The growth of this city, and the constitution of the United States, are coevals and contemporaries. They began together, they have flourished together, and if rashness and folly destroy one, the other will follow it to the tomb.

Gentlemen, it is true, indeed, that the growth of this city is extraordinary, and almost unexampled. It is now, I believe, sixteen or seventeen years since I first saw it. Within that comparatively short period, it has added to its number three times the whole amount of its population when the constitution was adopted. Of all things having power to check this prosperity, of all things potent to blight and blast it, of all things capable of compelling this city to recede as fast as she has advanced, a disturbed government, an enfeebled public authority, a broken or a weakened union of the states, would be sovereign. This would be cause efficient enough. Every thing else, in the common fortune of communities, she may hope to resist, or to prevent. *That* would be fatal as the arrow of death.

Gentlemen, you have personal recollections and associations, connected with the establishment and adoption of the constitution, which are necessarily called up on an occasion like this. It is impossible to forget the prominent agency which eminent citizens of your own fulfilled, in regard to that great measure. They are now recorded among the illustrious dead; but they have left names never to be forgotten, and never to be remembered without respect and veneration. Least of all, can they be forgotten by you, when assembled here for the purpose of signifying your attachment to the constitution, and your sense of its inestimable importance to the happiness of the people.

I should do violence to my own feelings, gentlemen: I think I should offend yours, if I omitted respectful mention of great names, yet fresh in your recollections. How can I stand here, to speak of the constitution of the United States, of the wisdom of its provisions, of the difficulties attending its adoption, of the evils from which it rescued the country, and of the prosperity and power to which it has raised it, and yet pay no tribute to those who were highly instrumental in accomplishing the work? While we are here, to rejoice that it yet stands firm and strong; while we congratulate one another that we live under its benign influence, and cherish hopes of its long duration, we cannot forget who they were that, in the day of our national infancy, in the times of despondency and despair, mainly assisted to work our deliverance. I should feel that I disregarded the strong recollections which the occasion presses upon us, that I was not true to gratitude, not true to patriotism, not true to the living or the dead, not true to your feelings or my own, if I should forbear to make mention of Alex. Hamilton.

Coming from the military service of the country, yet a youth, but with knowledge and maturity, even in civil affairs, far beyond his years, he made this city the place of his adoption; and he gave the whole powers of his mind to the contemplation of the weak and distracted condition of the country. Daily increasing in acquaintance and confidence with the people of this city, he saw, what they also saw, the absolute necessity of some closer bond of union for the states. This was the great object of desire. He never appears to have lost sight of it, but was found in the lead, whenever any thing was to be attempted for its accomplishment. One experiment after another, as it is well known, was tried and all failed. The states were urgently called on to confer such further powers on the old congress as would enable it to redeem the public faith, or to adopt themselves some general and common principle of commercial regulation. But the states had not agreed, and were not likely to agree. In this posture of affairs, so full of public difficulty and public distress, commissioners from five or six of the states met, on the request of Virginia, at Annapolis, in September 1786. The precise object of their appointment was, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situations and trade of the several states; and to consider how far a uniform system of commercial regulations was necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony. Mr. Hamilton was one of these commissioners; and I have understood, though I cannot assert the fact, that their report was drawn by him. His associate from this state was the venerable judge Benson who has lived long, and still lives, to see the happy results of the counsels which originated in this meeting. Of its members, he and Mr. Madison are, I believe, now the only survivors. These commissioners recommended, what took place the next year, a general convention of all the states, to take into serious deliberation the condition of the country, and devise such provisions as should render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the union. I need not remind you, that of this convention, Mr. Hamilton was an active and efficient member. The constitution was framed, and sub-

mitted to the country. And then another great work was to be undertaken. The constitution would naturally find, and did find, enemies and opposers. Objections to it were numerous and powerful, and spirited. They were to be answered: and they were effectually answered. The writers of the numbers of the Federalist, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Jay, so greatly distinguished themselves in their discussions of the constitution, that those numbers are generally received as important commentaries on the text and accurate expositions, in general, of its objects and purposes. Those papers were all written and published in this city. Mr. Hamilton was elected one of the distinguished delegation from the city, into the state convention at Poughkeepsie, called to ratify the new constitution. Its debates are published. Mr. Hamilton appears to have exerted, on this occasion, to the utmost, every power and faculty of his mind.

The whole question was likely to depend on the decision of New York. He felt the full importance of the crisis; and the reports of his speeches, imperfect as they probably are, are yet lasting monuments to his genius and patriotism. He saw at last his hopes fulfilled: he saw the constitution adopted, and the government under it, established and organized. The discerning eye of Washington immediately called him to that post, infinitely the most important, in the administration of the new system. He was made secretary of the treasury; and how he fulfilled the duties of such a place, at such a time, the whole country perceived, with delight, and the whole world saw with admiration. He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the public credit, and it sprung upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva from the brain of Jove, was hardly more sudden, or more perfect, than the financial system of the United States, burst forth from the conceptions of Alexander Hamilton.

Your recollections, gentlemen, your respect, and your affections, all conspire to bring before you, at such a time as this, another great man, now, too, numbered with the dead. I mean the pure, the disinterested, the patriotic John Jay. His character is a brilliant jewel in the sacred treasures of national reputation. Leaving his profession at an early period, yet not before he had singularly distinguished himself in it, from the commencement of the revolution, his whole life, until his final retirement, was a life of public service. A member of the first congress, he was the author of that political paper which is generally acknowledged to stand first among the incomparable productions of that body; papers, which called forth that decisive strain of commendation from the great lord Chatham, in which he pronounced them not inferior to the finest productions of the master states of the world. He had been abroad, and he had also been long intrusted with the difficult duties of our foreign correspondence at home. He had seen and felt, in the fullest measure, and to the greatest possible extent, the difficulty of conducting our foreign affairs honorably and usefully, without a stronger and more perfect union at home. Though not a member of the convention which framed the constitution, he was yet present while it was in session, and looked anxiously for its result. By the choice of this city, he had a seat in the state convention, and took an active and zealous part, for the adoption of the constitution. He was selected by Washington to be the first chief justice of the United States; and surely the high and most responsible duties of that station, could not have been trusted to abler or safer hands. It is the duty, one of equal importance and delicacy, of that tribunal, to decide constitutional questions, arising occasionally on state laws. The general learning and ability, and especially the prudence, the mildness, and the firmness of his character, eminently fitted Mr. Jay to be the head of such a court. When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay, it touched nothing not as spotless as itself. These eminent men, gentlemen, the cotemporaries of some of you, known to most, and revered by all were so conspicuous in the framing and adopting of the constitution, and called so early to important stations under it, that a tribute, better, indeed, than I have given, or am able to give, seemed due to them from us. There was yet another, of whom mention is to be made. In the revolutionary history of the country, the name of chancellor Livingston became early prominent. He was a member of that congress which declared independence; and a member, too, of the committee which drew and reported the immortal declaration. At the period of the adoption of the constitution, he was its firm friend and able advocate. He was a member of the state convention, being one of that list of distinguished and gifted men, who represented this city in that body; and threw the whole weight of his talents and influence into the doubtful scale of the constitution.

Gentlemen, as connected with the constitution, you have also local recollections which must bind it still closer to your attachment and affection. It commenced its being, and its blessings, here. It was in this city, in the midst of friends, anxious, hopeful, and devoted, that the new government started in its course. To us, gentlemen, who are younger, it has come down by tradition; but some around me are old enough to have witnessed, and did witness the interesting scene of the first inauguration. They remember what voices of gratified patriotism, what shouts of enthusiastic hope, what acclamation rent the air—how many eyes were suffused with tears of joy—how cordially each man pressed the hand of him who was next to him, when, standing in the open air, in the centre of the city, in the view of assembled thousands, the first president was heard solemnly to pronounce the words of his official oath, repeating them from the lips of chancellor Livingston. You then thought, gentlemen, that the great work of the revolution was accomplished. You then felt that you had a government—that the United States were then, indeed, united.—Every benignant star seemed to shed its selectest influence on that auspicious hour. Here were heroes of the revolution; here were sages of the convention; here were minds disciplined and schooled in all the various fortunes of the country, acting now in various relations, but all co-operating to the same great end, the successful administration of the new and untried constitution. And he—how shall I speak of him?—he was at the head, who was already first in war—who was already first in the hearts of his countrymen—and who was now shown also, by the unanimous suffrage of the country to be first in peace.

Gentlemen, how gloriously have the hopes, then indulged, been fulfilled! Whose expectation was then so sanguine—I may almost ask whose imagination then so extravagant as to run forward and contemplate as probable, the one half of what has been accomplished in forty years! Who among you can go back to 1789, and see what this city, and this country too, then were—and then beholding what they now are, can be ready to consent that the constitution of the United States shall now be weakened, *nullified*, or dishonored?

Gentlemen, before I leave these pleasant recollections, I feel it an irresistible impulse of duty to pay a tribute of respect to another distinguished person, not, indeed, a fellow citizen of your own, but associated with those I have already mentioned, in important labors, and an early and indefatigable friend and advocate in the great cause of the constitution. Gentlemen, I refer to Mr. Madison. I am aware, gentlemen, that a tribute of regard from me to him is of little importance; but if it shall receive your approbation and sanction, it will become of value. Mr. Madison, thanks to a kind Providence, is yet among the living, and there is certainly no other individual living to whom the country is so much indebted for the blessings of the constitution. He was one of the commissioners at Annapolis, in 1786, at the meeting of which I have already spoken; a meeting, which to the great credit of Virginia had its origin in a proceeding of that state. He was a member of the convention of 1789 and of that of Virginia the following year. He was thus intimately acquainted with the whole progress of the formation, of the constitution, from its very first step, to its final adoption. If ever man had the means of understanding a written instrument, Mr. Madison has the means of understanding the constitution. If it be possible to know what was designed by it, he can tell us. It was in this city, that in conjunction with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Jay, he wrote the numbers of the Federalist; and it was in this city that he

commenced his brilliant career, under the new constitution, having been elected into the house of representatives of the first congress. The recorded votes and debates of those times, show his active and efficient agency in every important measure of that congress. The necessary organization of the government, the arrangement of the departments and especially the paramount subject of revenue engaged his attention, and shared his labors. The legislative history of the first two or three years of the government is full of instruction. It presents, in striking light, the evils intended to be remedied by the constitution, and the provisions which were deemed essential to the remedy of those evils. It exhibits the country, in the moment of its change, from a weak and ill defined confederacy of states, into a general, efficient, but still restrained and limited government. It shows the first working of our peculiar system, moved, as it then was, by master hands.

Gentlemen, for one, I confess, I like to dwell on this part of our history. It is good for us to be here. It is good for us to study the situation of the country at this period, to survey its difficulty, to look at the conduct of its public men, to see how they struggle with obstacles, real and formidable, and how gloriously they brought the country out of its state of depression and distress. Truly, gentlemen, these, founders and fathers of the constitution were great men, and thoroughly furnished for every good work. All that reading and learning could do, all that talent and intelligence could do, and what perhaps is still more—all that long experience, in difficult and troubled times, and a deep and intimate practical knowledge of the condition of the country could do, conspired to fit them for the great business of forming a general, but limited government, embracing common objects, extending over all the states, and yet touching the power of the states no farther than those common objects require. I confess, I love to linger around those original fountains, and to drink deep of their waters, I love to imbibe, in as full measures as I may, the spirit of those who laid the foundation of the government, and so wisely and skilfully balanced and adjusted its bearings and proportions.

Having been afterwards, for eight years, secretary of state, and as long president, Mr. Madison has had an experience in the affairs of the constitution, certainly second to no man. More than any other man living, and perhaps more than any other man who has lived, his whole public life has been incorporated, as it were, into the constitution; in the original conception and project of attempting to form it, in its actual framing, in explaining and recommending it by speaking and writing, in assisting at the first organization of the government under it, and in a long administration of its executive powers, in those various ways he has lived near the constitution, and with the power of imbibing its true spirit, and inhaling its very breath, from its first pulsation of life. Again, therefore, I ask, if he cannot tell us what the constitution is, and what it means, who can? He had retired with the respect and regard of the community, and might naturally be supposed not willing to interfere again in matters of political concern. He has, nevertheless, not withholden his opinions on the vital question discussed on that occasion, which has caused this meeting. He has stated with an accuracy almost peculiar to himself, and so stated, as, in my opinion, to place almost beyond further controversy, the true doctrines of the constitution. He has stated, not notions too loose and irregular to be called even a theory—not ideas struck out by the feeling of present inconvenience or supposed mal-administration—not suggestions of expediency, or evasions of fair and straight-forward construction, but elementary principles, clear and sound distinctions, and indispensable truths. I am sure, gentlemen, that I speak your sentiments, as well as my own, when I say, that for making public so clearly and distinctly as he has done, his own opinions on these vital questions of constitutional law, Mr. Madison has founded a new and strong claim on the gratitude of a grateful country. You will think with me, that at his advanced age and in the enjoyment of general respect and approbation, for a long career of public services, it was an act of distinguished patriotism, when he saw notions promulgated and maintained, which he deemed unsound and dangerous, not to hesitate to come forward and to place the weight of his own opinion in what he deemed the right scale, come what, come might. I am sure, gentlemen, it cannot be doubted—the manifestation is clear—that the country feels gratefully the force of this new obligation.

Gentlemen, what I have said of the benefits of the constitution to your city, might be said, with little change, in every other part of the country. Its benefits are not exclusive. What has it left undone, which any government could do, for the whole country? In what condition has it placed us? Where do we now stand? Are we elevated or degraded by its operation? What is our condition under its influence, at the very moment when some talk of arresting its power and breaking its unity? Do we not feel ourselves on an eminence? Do we not challenge the respect of the whole world? What has placed us thus high?—What has given us this just pride? What else is it, but the unrestrained and free operation of that same federal constitution which it has been proposed now to hamper, and manacle, and nullify? Who is there among us, that should find himself on any spot of earth, where human beings exist, and where the existence of other nations is known, that would not be proud to say, I am an American? I am a countryman of Washington? I am a citizen of that republic which, although it has suddenly sprung up, yet there are none on the globe who have ears to hear and have not heard of it—who have eyes to see, and have not read of it—who know any thing and yet do not know of its existence and its glory? And, gentlemen, let me now reverse the picture. Let me ask who there is among us, if he were to be found to-morrow in one of the civilized countries of Europe, and were there to learn that this goodly form of government had been overthrown—that the United States were no longer united—that a death-blow had been struck upon their bond of union—that they themselves had destroyed their chief good and their chief honor, who is there, whose heart would not sink within him? Who is there who would not cover his face for very shame.

At this very moment, gentlemen, our country is a general refuge for the distressed and the persecuted of other nations. Whoever is in affliction from political occurrences in his own country, looks here for shelter. Whether he be a republican, flying from the oppression of thrones—or whether he be monarch or monarchist, flying from thrones that crumble and fall under or around him—he feels equal assurance, that if he got foot-hold on our soil, his person is safe, and his rights will be respected.

And who will venture to say, that in any government, now existing in the world, there is greater security for persons or property than in the United States? We have tried these popular institutions in times of great excitement and commotion; they have stood substantially firm and steady, while the fountains of the great political deep have been elsewhere broken up; while thrones, resting on ages of proscription, have tottered and fallen; and while, in other countries, the earthquake of unrestrained popular commotion has swallowed up all law, and all liberty, and all right together. Our government has been tried in peace, and it has been tried in war; and has proved itself fit for both. It has been assailed from without, and successfully resisted the shock; it has been disturbed within, and has effectually quieted the disturbance. It can stand trial—it can stand assault—it can stand adversity—it can stand every thing, but the marring of its own beauty, and the weakening of its own strength. It can stand every thing, but the effects of our own rashness, and our own folly. It can stand every thing, but disorganization, disunion, and nullification.

It is a striking fact, and as true as it is striking, that at this very moment, among all the principal civilized states of the world, that government is most secure against the danger of popular commotion, which is itself entirely popular. It seems, indeed, that the submission of every thing to the public will, under constitutional restraints, imposed by the people themselves, furnishes, itself, security that, that will desire nothing wrong.

Certain it is, that popular constitutional liberty, as we enjoy it, appears, in the present state of the world, as

sure and stable a basis for government to rest upon, as any government of enlightened states can find, or does find. Certain it is, that in these times of so much popular knowledge, and so much popular activity, those governments which do not admit the people to partake in their administration, but keep the people under and beneath, sit on materials for an explosion, which may take place at any moment, and blow them into a thousand atoms.

Gentlemen, let any man who would degrade and enfeeble the national constitution—let any man who would nullify its laws, stand forth and tell us what he would wish. What does he propose? Whatever he may be, and whatever substitute he may hold forth, I am sure the people of this country will decline his kind interference, and hold on by the constitution which they possess. Any one who would willingly destroy it, I rejoice to know would be looked upon with abhorrence. It is deeply entrenched in the regards of the people. Doubtless, it may be underminded by artful and long continued hostility, it may be imperceptibly weakened by secret attack; it may be insidiously shorn of its powers by slow degrees; the public vigilance may be lulled and when it awakes, it may find the constitution frittered away. In these modes, or some of them doubtless, it is possible that the union of the states may be dissolved.

But if the general attention of the people be kept alive—if they see the intended mischief before it is effected, they will effectually prevent it by their own sovereign power. They will interpose themselves between the meditated blow, and the object of their regard and attachment. Gentlemen, next to the controlling authority of the people themselves, the preservation of the government is mainly committed to those who administer it. If conducted in wisdom, it cannot but stand strong. Its genuine original spirit is a patriotic, liberal, and generous spirit: a spirit of conciliation, of moderation, of candor, and charity: a spirit of friendship, and not a spirit of hostility, with the states: a spirit, careful, not to exceed, and equally careful not to relinquish its just powers. While no interest can or ought to feel itself shut out from the benefits of the constitution, none should consider those benefits as exclusively its own. The interests of all must be connected, and reconciled, and provided for, as far as possible, that all may perceive the benefits of a united government.

Among other things we are to remember that, since the adoption of the constitution new states have arisen, possessing already an immense population, spreading and thickening over vast regions which were a wilderness when the constitution was adopted. Those states are not like New York, directly connected with maritime commerce. They are entirely agricultural, and need markets for consumption, and access to those markets. It is the duty of the government to bring the interests of these new states into the union and incorporate them closely in the family compact. Gentlemen, it is not impracticable to reconcile these various interests and so to administer the government as to make it useful to all. It was never easier to administer the government than it is now. We are beset with none, or with few, of its original difficulties: and it is a time of great general prosperity and happiness. Shall we admit ourselves incompetent to carry on the government, so as to be satisfactory to the whole country? Shall we admit that there has so little descended to us of the wisdom and prudence of our fathers? If the government could be administered in Washington's time, when it was yet new, when the country was heavily in debt, when foreign relations were threatening, and when Indian wars pressed on the frontiers, can it not be administered now? Let us not acknowledge ourselves so unequal to our duties.

Gentlemen, on the occasion referred to, it became necessary to consider the judicial power, and its proper functions under the constitution. In every free and balanced government, this is a most essential and important power.—Indeed, I think it is a remark of Mr. Hume, that the administration of justice seems to be the leading object of institutions of government; the legislatures assemble, that armies are embodied, that both war and peace are made, with a sort of ultimate reference to the proper administration of laws, and the judicial protection of private rights. The judicial power comes home to every man. If the legislature passes incorrect or unjust general laws, its members bear the evil as well as others. But judicature acts on individuals. It touches every private right, every private interest, and almost every private feeling. What we possess is hardly fit to be called our own, unless we feel secure in its possession; and this security, this feeling of perfect safety, cannot exist under a wicked, or even under a weak and ignorant administration of the laws. There is no happiness, there is no liberty, there is no enjoyment of life, unless a man can say when he rises in the morning, I shall be subject to the decision of no unjust judge to-day.

But, gentlemen, the judicial department under the constitution of the United States, possesses still higher duties. It is true that it may be called on, and is occasionally called on to decide questions, which are, in one sense, of a political nature. The general and state governments, both established by the people, are established for different purposes, and with different powers. Between those powers, questions may arise, and who shall decide them? Some provision for this end is absolutely necessary.—What shall it be? This was the question before the convention; and various schemes were suggested. It was foreseen, that the states might inadvertently pass laws, inconsistent with the constitution of the United States, or with acts of congress. At least, laws might be passed, which would be charged with such inconsistency. How should these questions be disposed of? Where shall the power of judging, in cases of alleged interference, be lodged? One suggestion, in the convention, was to make it an executive power, and to lodge it in the hands of the president, by requiring all state laws to be submitted to him, that he might negative such as he thought appeared repugnant to the general constitution. This idea, perhaps, may have been borrowed from the power exercised by the crown, over the laws of the colonies. It would evidently have been not only an inconvenient and troublesome proceeding, but dangerous, also, to the powers of the states. It was not pressed. It was thought wiser and safer, on the whole, to require state legislatures and state judges to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and then leave the states at liberty to pass whatever laws they pleased and if interference, in points of fact, should arise, to refer the question to judicial decision. To this end, the judicial power, under the constitution of the United States, was made co-extensive with the legislative power. It was extended to all cases arising under the constitution and the laws of congress. The judiciary became thus possessed of the authority of deciding, in the last resort, in all cases of alleged interference, between state laws and the constitution, and laws of congress.

Gentlemen—This is the actual constitution—This the law of the land. There may be those, who think it unnecessary, or who would prefer a different mode of deciding such questions. But this is the established mode, and till it be altered, the courts can no more decline their duty, on these occasions, than on other occasions. But, gentlemen, can any reasonable man doubt the expediency of this provision, or suggest a better? Is it not absolutely essential to the peace of the country, that this power should exist somewhere? Where can it exist, better than where it now does exist? The national judiciary is the common tribunal of the whole country. It is organised, by the common authority, and its places filled by the common agent. This is a plain and practical provision. It was framed by no bunglers, nor by any wild theorists. And who can say, that it has failed? Who can find substantial fault, with its operation, or its results? The great question is, whether we shall, provide for the peaceable decision of cases of collision. Shall they be decided by law or by force? Shall the decisions be decisions of peace, or decisions of war?

On the occasion referred to, the proposition contended for, was that every state, under certain supposed exigencies, and in certain supposed cases, might decide for itself, and act for itself, and oppose its own force to the execution of the laws. By what argument, do you imagine, gentlemen, it was, that such a proposition was

maintained? I should call it metaphysical, and subtle; but these terms would imply at least ingenuity, and some degree of plausibility; whereas the argument appears to me plain assumption, mere perverse construction of plain language, in the body of the constitution itself. As I understand it, 'when put forth in its revised and most authentic shape' it is this: that the constitution provides that, any amendments may be made to it, which shall be agreed to by three-fourths of the states; there is, therefore, to be nothing in the constitution to which three-fourths of the states have not agreed. All this is true; but then comes this inference, viz: that when one state denies the constitutionality of any law of congress, she may arrest its execution as to herself, and keep it arrested, till the states can all be consulted, by their conventions, and three-fourths of them shall have decided that the law is constitutional. Indeed the inference is still stranger than this; for state conventions have no authority to construe the constitution, though they have authority to amend it; therefore the argument must prove, if it prove any thing, that when any one state denies that any particular power is included in the constitution, it is to be considered as not included, and cannot be found there, till three-fourths of the states agree to insert it. In short, the result of the whole is, that though it requires three-fourths of the states to insert any thing into the constitution, yet any one state can strike any thing out of it. For the power to strike out, and the power of deciding, without appeal, upon the construction of what is already in, are substantially and practically the same.

And, gentlemen, what a spectacle we have exhibited, under the actual operation of notions like these? At the very moment when our government was quoted, praised, and commended all over the world; when the friends of republican liberty, every where, were gazing at it with delight, and were in perfect admiration at the harmony of its movements, one state steps forth, and by the power of nullification, breaks up the whole system, and scatters the bright chain of the union, into as many sundered links as there are separate states!

Seeing the true grounds of the constitution thus attacked, I raised my voice in its favor, I must confess, with no preparation, or previous intention. I can hardly say that I embarked in the contest from a sense of duty. It was an instantaneous impulse of inclination, not acting against duty, I trust, but hardly waiting for its suggestion. I felt it to be a contest for the integrity of the constitution; and I was ready to enter into it, not thinking, or caring, personally, how I might come out.

Gentlemen, I have true pleasure in saying that I trust the crisis has, in some measure passed by. The doctrines of nullification have received a severe and stern rebuke from public opinion. The general reprobation of the country has been cast upon them. Recent expressions of the most numerous branch of the national legislature are decisive and imposing. Every where, the general tone of public feeling is for the constitution. While much will be yielded, every thing, almost, but the integrity of the constitution, and the essential interests of the country, to the cause of mutual harmony, and mutual conciliation, no ground can be granted, not an inch, to menace and bluster. Indeed menace, and bluster, and the putting forth of daring unconstitutional doctrines, are, at this very moment, the chief obstacles to mutual harmony, and satisfactory accommodation. Men cannot well reason, and confer, and take counsel together about the discreet exercise of a power, with those who deny that any such power rightfully exists, and who threaten to blow up the whole constitution, if they cannot otherwise get rid of its operation. It is matter of sincere gratification, gentlemen, that the voice of this great state has been so clear and strong, and her vote, all but unanimous, on the most interesting of these occasions, in the house of representatives. Certainly such respect to the union becomes New York. It is consistent with her interests and her character. That singularly prosperous state—which now is, and is likely to continue to be, the greatest link in the chain of the union—will ever be, it is to be hoped, the strongest link also. The great states which lie in her neighborhood agreed with her fully in this matter. Pennsylvania, I believe, was loyal to the union, to a man; and Ohio raises her voice, like that of a lion, against whatsoever threatens disunion and dismemberment. This harmony of sentiment is truly gratifying. It is not to be gainsaid that the union of opinion, in this great central mass of our population, on this momentous point of the constitution, augurs well for our future prosperity and security.

I have said, gentlemen, what I verily believe to be true: that there is no danger to the union from open and avowed attacks on its essential principles. Nothing is to be feared from those who will march up boldly to their own propositions, and tell us that they mean to annihilate powers exercised by congress. But, certainly, there are no dangers to the constitution, and we ought not to shut our eyes to them. We know the importance of a firm and intelligent judiciary; but how shall we secure the continuance of a firm and intelligent judiciary? Gentlemen, the judiciary is in the appointment of the executive power. It cannot continue or renew itself. Its vacancies are to be filled in the ordinary modes of executive appointment. If the time shall ever come, which Heaven avert! when men shall be placed in the supreme tribunal of the country, who entertain opinions hostile to the just powers of the constitution, we shall then be visited by an evil, defying all remedy. Our case will be 'past surgery.' From that moment the constitution is at an end. If they who are appointed to defend the castle, shall betray it, woe betide those within! If I live to see that day come, I shall despair of the country. I shall be prepared to give it back to all its former afflictions, in the days of the confederation. I know no security, gentlemen, against the possibility of this evil, but an awakened public vigilance. I know no safety, but in that state of public opinion which shall lead it to rebuke and put down every attempt, either to gratify party, by judicial appointments, or to dilute the constitution, by creating a court which shall construe away its provisions. If members of congress betray their trust, the people will find it out, before they are ruined. If the president should, at any time, violate his duty, his term of office is short, and popular elections may supply a seasonable remedy. But the judges of the supreme court possess, for very good reasons, an independent tenure of office. No election reaches them. If, with this tenure, they betray their trust, Heaven save us! Let us hope for better results. The past, certainly, may encourage us. Let us hope that we shall never see the time, when there shall exist such an awkward posture of affairs, as that the government shall be found in opposition to the constitution, and when the guardians of the union shall become its betrayers.

Gentlemen, our country stands, at the present time, on commanding ground. Older nations, with different systems of government, may be somewhat slow to acknowledge all that justly belongs to us. But we may feel, without vanity, that America is doing her part, in the great work of improving human affairs. There are two principles, gentlemen, strictly and purely American, which are now likely to overrun the civilized world. Indeed they seem the necessary result of the progress of civilization and knowledge. These are, first, popular governments, restrained by written constitutions; and, secondly, universal education. Popular governments and general education, acting and re-acting, mutually producing, and reproducing each other, are the mighty agencies which, in our days, appear to be exciting, stimulating, and changing civilized societies.—Man every where is now found demanding a participation in government—and he will not be refused—and he demands knowledge as necessary to self-government. On the basis of these two principles, liberty and knowledge, our own American systems rest. Thus far we have not been disappointed in their results. Our existing institutions, raised on these foundations, have conferred on us almost unmixed happiness. Do we hope to better our condition by change? When we shall have nullified the present constitution, what are we to receive in its place? As fathers, do we wish for our children better government, or better laws? As members of society, as lovers of our country, is there any thing we can desire for it better than that, as ages and centuries roll over it, it may possess the same invaluable institutions which it now enjoys? For my part gen-

tlemen, I can only say, that I desire to thank the beneficent author of all good, for being born *where* I was born, and *when* I was born, that the portion of human existence, allotted to me, has been meted out to me in this goodly land, and at this interesting period. I rejoice that I have lived to see so much developement of truth—so much progress of liberty—so much diffusion of virtue and happiness. And through good report, and evil report, it will be my consolation to be a citizen of a republic, unequalled in the annals of the world, for the freedom of its institutions, its high prosperity, and the prospects of good which yet lie before it. Our course, gentlemen, is onward, straight onward, and forward. Let us not turn to the right hand; nor to the left. Our path is marked out for us, clear, plain, bright, distinctly defined, like the milky way across the heavens. If we are true to our country, in our day and generation, and those who come after us shall be true to it also, assuredly, assuredly, we shall elevate her to a pitch of prosperity, and happiness, of honor and power, never yet reached by any nation beneath the sun.

Gentlemen, before I resume my seat, a highly gratifying duty remains to be performed. In signifying your sentiments of regard, you have kindly chosen to select as your organ of expressing them, the eminent person,* near whom I stand. I feel, I cannot well say how sensibly, the manner in which he has seen fit to speak, on this occasion. Gentlemen, if I may be supposed to have made any attainment in the knowledge of constitutional law, he is among the masters in whose schools I have been taught. You see near him a distinguished magistrate,† long associated with him in judicial labors, which have conferred lasting benefits, and lasting character, not only on the state, but on the whole country: Gentlemen, I acknowledge myself much their debtor. While yet a youth, unknown, and with little expectation of becoming known, beyond a very limited circle, I have passed days and nights, not of tedious, but of happy and gratified labor, in the study of the judicature of the state of New York. I am most happy to have this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the obligation, and of repaying it, so far as it can be repaid, by the poor tribute of my profound regard, and most sincere good wishes.

Gentlemen, I will no longer detain you, than to propose a toast.

"The city of New York: herself the noblest eulogy on the union of the States."

The regular toast, respecting the chief justice of the United States, was introduced by chancellor Kent, with the following remarks:

The toast I have now the honor to propose, naturally reminds us how much we owe to that high court which administers the supreme law of the land. So long as the people of this country shall prefer the government of laws to the government of men, the supreme court of the United States will remain an object of profound veneration. It is the best asylum of persecuted rights; we can create none better, and if ever the liberties of this country are doomed to perish, they will expire in the presence of that tribunal.

The present chief justice of that court was distinguished by his military conduct in the American war. He was afterwards eminent in the councils of peace. He has since presided for thirty years in the supreme court, and sustained its character with admirable ability. I cannot think of him nor speak of him without reverence. His spotless character, over which the hand of time has now thrown a mellowed lustre; his long-tried services; his mighty mind; his impartial judgment; his independent spirit; his unshaken fortitude; his devotion to his duty, have secured to him a name as immortal as the laws and the constitution of his country.

Judge Spencer, on being called on for a toast, returned his sincere thanks for the honor that had been conferred upon him. If, he said, it had been his good fortune, during a pretty long career of judicial service, to add any thing to the strength of the judiciary, he had been amply rewarded in the good opinion entertained by his fellow citizens. It had been his fortune to change his character from a judicial officer to become the representative of the people in congress for two terms, during which period an attempt had been made to destroy the federal court, by an increase of its members, under the idea that the west required these additional members. He had given his feeble efforts to arrest and defeat so dangerous a practice, and had had the satisfaction of seeing that the project dropped, and at the last session was not taken up. He said he had also had the satisfaction during the past session of recording his vote against the report of the committee on the judiciary, which he considered in fact a repeal of that branch of the government, and, he was happy to say, was rejected before it reached a second reading. He said he felt proud in calling their distinguished guest his friend—he had had the high enjoyment of witnessing his mighty effort in defence of the principles of the constitution, and he could say with truth that it surpassed all reports that had ever been given of it, and the individual who had called forth his denunciation had retired completely vanquished. That discussion, which had been spread before the people, had done more, in his opinion, to secure the stability of the government than any event that had ever happened. He closed by offering the following toast:

By judge Spencer.—The memory of those statesmen who formed the judiciary of '89: The key-stone and monument of our country's prosperity.

After the toast—"The exiles of South America: may our country afford them an asylum until their own affords them a home"—Mr. Mosquera, the ex-president of Colombia rose and said:

Gentlemen—I am sorry that I am not sufficiently conversant with the English language to express my feelings on this occasion; but they prompt me to address you in the best terms I can command. As an American, and as an individual of the human family, I see with the sincerest satisfaction, that Providence has been pleased to give this happy land to one united people, who may certainly be proud of the names of their great men, and particularly of those of Hamilton, Jay, and Madison, as the heavenly supporters of the union.

May it please the Almighty that the welfare and happiness of this union may always have such good and enlightened advocates as the hon. Daniel Webster.

* Chancellor Kent, the presiding officer.

† Judge Spencer.

"MANIFESTO OF THE NULLIFIERS."*

From "the Southern Times" of March 16, 1831.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

During the memorable canvass of last summer, in favor of convention, among the most prominent of the arguments used to allay our excitement and induce us to delay the measure, was that the first session of the late congress had, at its close, evinced a disposition to lighten our burdens and restore the constitution, and that the session, which is now just over, might confidently be looked to, to realise any expectations which this apparent disposition might create. It is unwise and rash, said many of our leading men, to take the remedy in our own hands while this reasonable hope exists.—Pause—the good feelings of Jackson towards the south—the firmness of his friendship—the independence of his course—his desire of reform—the weight of his popularity—the returning sense of justice in the majority of congress, and the redeeming spirit of the times, all admonish us to wait the issue of another session. Let that pass and if our condition is not bettered, we are with you. We will all unite and make a "pull together" for the preservation of the constitution and our liberty. This was the language of those who disdained to be called submissionists—and it prevailed among the people. For ourselves, though we could not doubt the sincerity of many by whom it was used, we put no faith in it, nor did many of the most decided of the convention party. But it prevailed among the people, and a convention was not called. Let the proceedings of the late session now be canvassed before the same people,

* This title was given to the article by the editors of the "National Intelligencer" and is a good one. They also intimate, and we think correctly, that it is the production of a member of congress—possibly, it is that of a small "combination."

that they may see what has been gained, and whether they have not a right now to claim the support of their counsellors, in defending themselves against the ruinous and unmitigated usurpations of the general government.

The session opened with a message from the president, in which, as the London Morning Chronicle very aptly remarks, "he seemed to wish to avoid giving triumph or ascendancy to any *principle*." It recognised the constitutionality of the tariff to the fullest extent, and recommended in general terms, some trivial modifications. All expectation of relief from Jackson fell to the ground, as soon as this message was read and understood, and subsequent events have fully confirmed the impressions which it produced at first. Indeed circumstances are daily developing themselves, which show, that whatever may have been gen. Jackson's original good feelings for the south, the sources of them have become poisoned, and that influences are at work, to wean him from his southern friends, his first and warmest friends, and decoy him into the support of interests as deeply at war with ours, as with the principles of our government. We speak of the controversy with Mr. Calhoun, and the proscription of the nullification party—events which are totally disconnected with each other, yet both evincing a feeling of hostility to southern politics and southern men, very far from flattering to any hopes of the redress of southern wrongs, through his intervention. They do more: *they show to the American people that the great principles of the constitution do not constitute the guides, or occupy so much the attention of this administration, as the putting down and setting up, of men and parties.*

The proceedings of congress, while they furnish to the anxious reviewer nothing that can be called a reformation, give abundant testimony that all future reliance either upon the justice of that body, or the redeeming spirit of the times, is as totally fallacious, as experience proves that of the past to have been. All the great outworks of the usurpations of the federal government have been attacked with a zeal and vigour—a hardihood of courage and array of intellect, combining with it a tact, a skill, and a perseverance, not surpassed in the annals of parliamentary history. Driven from the ramparts, they have rallied and returned with renewed force; repulsed at one point, they have concentrated on another, until at length baffled in every attempt—beaten, broken, utterly routed, the friends of "liberty, constitution, union," have been compelled to abandon the assault, and retire dispirited from the field of battle.

The campaign commenced with the attack of Mr. Wayne on the United States Bank. He only moved to refer a part of the president's message, inimical to this institution, to a select committee, and although this was a courtesy rarely, if ever refused to a president, and the motion commanded the support of the administration, it was rejected indignantly by a vote of 108 to 67. The question of the bank—that great financial monster which, if permitted to exist, must inevitably devour our liberties, was heard no more in the house of representatives. In the senate, Mr. Benton revived it, after two-thirds of the session had passed away, and *asked leave to introduce* a resolution that the charter of the bank should not be renewed after its expiration in 1835, which, after one of the ablest and most unanswerable arguments ever heard on any floor, was promptly rejected by a vote of 23 to 20. The bank stands now as secure as it ever did, and the whole of its tremendous influence is at work, circulating McDuffie's reports—procuring reviews and pamphlets to be written, succoring distressed states, and brow-beating refractory ones, for the purpose of sustaining itself through the approaching ordeal of '35. And with its immense power, there is too much reason to believe that it is saddled upon us inevitably, and forever.

The second charge was lead by Mr. Haynes against the tariff. He introduced a motion that the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on sugar, and the house refused to consider it by a majority of 16 votes. The proposition was renewed the next day by Mr. Barringer, who included in it bar iron, coarse wool and woollens, and cotton bagging. The house refused to consider this motion by the increased majority of 38. These motions, it will be recollected, the house did not reject simply, but to express their perfect contempt of them, refused to *consider*. The plan of attacking the tariff in detail, so much vaunted last summer, was thus exploded at once! It was some time after, that Mr. Haynes made a third attack on sugar, and at last succeeded in obtaining the *consideration* of his resolution by a vote of 89 to 85—a majority of four, in the absence of thirty-nine members. It was not, however, until near the close of the session, that it was brought before the house, and then Mr. White occupied the time allotted to such discussions every day until the adjournment, in opposition to the resolution. In the senate, the repeal of the sugar duty was referred to the committee of manufactures, and Mr. Dickerson made a report recommending the indefinite postponement of the subject. The report was laid on the table, and there ended the matter. We were confidently told last summer, that the sugar duty would go by the board this session, and here is the history of as lamentable a failure as has ever been recorded. Will false prophets—no, we will not call them so, for many have been honestly deluded—will our too sanguine friends attempt by any ingenuity, to excuse this gross outrage, not only on our rights, but on our feelings? Or can they any longer cry out "patience?" Will they say in another session this duty will be taken off? We believe it will. The moment the real monopolizing party, who go for protecting nothing but their own manufactures and the raw materials necessary for them, are strong enough, they will discard every article the duty on which they have to pay in common with the south, and leave naked and bald the hideous machine by which we are to be crushed.—All other attacks upon the tariff have met with the same fate. General Smith's bill for the gradual melioration of the system, bad as it was, received no courtesy, and Mr. Haynes' report in favor of lowering the duty on iron, though it recommended no present movement, came to the light clogged with a counter report from the minority—(*one man*), and fell heavily upon the table. The propositions just laid upon the table by Mr. Benton for consideration next session, for the reduction of *certain duties after the payment of the public debt*, amount to "vox et preterea nihil." If ever they are called up again, it will only be to make more permanent arrangement for their repose. But have the tariff party done nothing more than maintain their ground with firm and scornful defiance? Look at the report of the committee on manufactures. It boldly assumes the ground that any modification of the duties whatever is inexpedient. It attributes the prosperity of the country (*north of the Potomac?*) entirely to the tariff, and warning its friends of the efforts making to cut it up in detail, admonishes them that the great interests of the country should hold a "generous communion" with each other, and by making "mutual concessions," unite in the "common cause" of sustaining the protecting system. This is certainly cheering.—It is the returning sense of justice—the redeeming spirit of which we have heard so much.—Barter and traffic in principles and rights, in market overt—a diabolical conspiracy against the liberties of the nation, and the property of a portion of the citizens formed in the capitol, in open day—before the eyes of the people. Shall we be told to bear with it? Nor is this all: as if to place an hermetic seal upon all delusive hopes, by convincing us that they have gone as far as they intend to go in the way of repeal, they have stopped in their course, and resolved, if not to retrace their steps, at all events to remain where they are. A bill was reported by the committee on manufactures, to continue the duty on salt, which had, by the act of the session before the last, fallen five cents on the 1st of January last, and is to fall five more on the first of January next, at its present rate of 15 cents a bushel. So far from gaining any thing against the tariff, this bill provides for an increase of it, a repeal of it, a repeal of a part of the very act on which the relief party took their stand last summer. This bill was laid upon the table. Mr. Mallary, the chairman of the committee on manufactures, voting for its postponement. The report, however, was printed; and this was the only object sought for the present. Instead of the expectations of the people being realised by some reduction, however small, of

the tariff, they find that an effort is making, and will no doubt prove successful, to filch back from us a part of what we have gained. The bill is a standing menace. There it lies, as if to scoff at the pretensions of those who would cut up the tariff by piecemeal—a flag of defiance hung out to show us that all hope of reconciliation is past, and to warn us that if any thing is to be done, it is not worth while to mince matters any longer—the time has arrived!—So much for the tariff.

The veto message of general Jackson has, it cannot be denied, checked the progress of that gangrene on the body politic—internal improvements. Yet the grounds taken in that message evidently show that he acts upon no clear and definite principle, and will leave to his successor no established landmark by which to be guided in his administration. *It forms no precedent based on the essential principles of the constitution, but only goes to build up a custom founded on the will of the president, sustained by reasons as vague and oracular as ever came from the lips of power.* It has been truly said by one of the most subservient of parasites, "the snake is only scotched—not killed." The boldness with which new schemes of internal improvement have been pressed—the *national* road of sixty miles long in Illinois—the extension of the Cumberland road through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois—the clearing out of creeks, &c. &c., some of which have succeeded, shew that the friends of the system feel by no means daunted or hopeless. It will scarcely be believed that notwithstanding the great and much vaunted reform of the administration, the immense sum of twelve hundred and forty thousand dollars, in round numbers, has been appropriated at this session, for purposes of public improvement, including the sums appropriated for beacons, buoys, &c., which absorb about five hundred and seventy-five thousand of it, leaving six hundred and sixty-five thousand for internal improvements. Of this sum, one hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated to the Cumberland road, which has already cost the government nearly $3,000,000, and constitutes now an annual sink for the interest, of upwards of $1,650,000 or more. 25,000 dollars has been appropriated for carrying on surveys under the act of 1824. An act justly considered as throwing wide the doors for boundless speculations in this branch of usurpation—which has already caused hundreds of thousands to be expended in laying out plans for public works, the lowest estimated expense of which will not be, if executed, not less than sixty millions of dollars. Of the balance Massachusetts has received, leaving out fractions, $41,000; New York $77,000; Pennsylvania $217,000; and Ohio is benefitted first and last by the enormous expenditure of $235,000. Louisiana receives $18,000; North Carolina $25,000; Arkansas $15,000; Florida $17,000; and this is all that is expended south of the Potomac. Of the sum appropriated for beacons, buoys, &c. Maine receives $30,500; Massachusetts $14,300; Connecticut $14,800; Rhode Island $3,000; New York $12,300; Pennsylvania $11,500; Maryland $19,900; Virginia $8,000; North Carolina $12,400; Georgia $3,000; Mississippi $14,400; Louisiana $47,000; Florida $17,000; Illinois $5,000; Michigan $20,300; Ohio $6,000; and poor South Carolina $2,500.

Such have been the appropriation of the public money for the purposes of public improvement; and in these directions has it gone. We repeat it, "the snake is only scotched," and scarcely that. But supposing this hand of boundless profusion to be cut off from the body politic, has the late session given us nothing in its stead? The scheme of the distribution of the surplus revenue, so warmly recommended in both messages of the president, has been reported on by a committee of the house. They modestly submit it to the consideration of the states, for the present. But will it stop here? We fear not. The president is too firmly attached to it—it is a child of his own, nursed by himself, and he will not abandon it readily. *Should it be enforced, the dangerous and ruinous tendency of internal improvement, in their worst form, will be forgotten in the convulsion it will bring upon this nation.* The enormous pension bill which has passed the house, but was not taken up in the senate, owing to the press of business and the opposition of Mr. Hayne, provides for the disbursement of eight millions of dollars anually, as relief to our plethoric treasury! What are internal improvements to this, and who can say that there is a prospect of a repeal of the tariff, from the economy of the goverment, which, after the payment of the public debt, will necessarily reduce it? And this bill will finally pass. One, almost the same with it, was lost in the senate last year by a *single vote.* So much for internal improvement.

The federal judiciary, that tremendous engine of federal power, has been also attacked by the friends of the constitution. The bill of Mr. Davis, providing for the repeal of the first and most dangerous inroad on the constitution in its favor, supported by a report as conclusive as was ever presented to any deliberative body, *was promptly and indignantly rejected at its second reading by a vote of 137 to 51.* The result of the trial of judge Peck, in the senate, which occupied so much of the time of congress, shews too plainly that the feelings which sustain this institution in the exercise of its despotic powers, will also shield its officers from the punishment due to the most arbritrary, and high-handed violations of the rights of the citizens, which have ever stained the judicial records of any nation.

From this imperfect review of the proceedings of congress, it is obvious that the republican cause not only has gained nothing during the late session, but has lost much. *From every assault on the usurpations of the government, our friends have been driven back, discomfitted.* And the bank, the tariff, the federal judiciary, the two former in principle and the latter in practice, engines of oppression, which are crushing to the earth the people of the south, and annihilating the freedom of the nation, stand secure in their strength, and scornful in their defiance of our puny efforts to impose a check upon them. We have not time for further reflections on this all important subject, but we put the questions—*Has not the time arrived for the union of all parties in the state in the defence of their rights?* Are not all of those who deluded the people and themselves with the hope of some relief from the late congress now bound to throw themselves into the republican ranks, and join in one last and resolute effort to protect the sovereignty of our state within her chartered limits?

CHOCTAW TREATY.

EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Extract from so much of the executive journal of the senate as relates to the Choctaw treaty.

Thursday, December 9, 1830. The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. *Donelson*, his secretary:

Gentlemen: I transmit herewith a treaty, concluded by commissioners duly authorized on the part of the United States with the Choctaw tribes of Indians, which, with the explanatory documents, is submitted to the senate for their advice and consent as to the ratification of the same. ANDREW JACKSON.

December 9, 1830.

The message, treaty, and documents, were read.

Ordered, That they be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, and that the treaty and documents be printed under an injunction of secrecy.

Tuesday, December 14, 1830. The following motion, submitted by Mr. *Poindexter*, was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate, copies of any letters or other communications which may have been received at the department of war, from the chiefs and head men, or any one of them, of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, since the treaty entered into by the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the tribe of Indians, at Dancing Rabbit creek; and that he also be requested to inform the senate, from the information which he may possess on that subject, whether any, and if any, what number of Indians belonging to said tribe have emigrated to the country west of the Mississippi since the date of said treaty, and whether any reluctance has been manifested by said Indians, or any part of them, to emigrate according to the stipulations of the treaty: and, also, what number of said tribe had removed west of the Mississippi according to former treaties entered into with them.

Monday, December 20, 1830. The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. *Donelson*, his secretary:

December 20, 1830.

To the senate of the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the senate of the 14th inst. calling for copies of any letters or other communications which may have been receivd at the department of war, from the chiefs and head men, or any one of them, of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, since the treaty entered into by the commissioners on the part of the United States with the tribe of Indians, at Dancing Rabbit creek; and also for information showing the number of Indians belonging to that tribe who have emigrated to the country west of the Mississippi, &c. &c. I submit herewith a report from the secretary of war, containing the information requested.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message and documents were read.

Ordered, That they be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, and be printed in confidence for the use of the senate.

Monday, January 3, 1831. The following message was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. *Donelson*, his secretary:

January 3, 1831.

To the senate of the United States:

Since my message of the 20th of December last, transmitting to the senate a report from the secretary of war with information requested by the resolution of the senate of the 14th December, in relation to the treaty concluded at Dancing Rabbit creek, with the Choctaw Indians, I have received the two letters which are herewith enclosed, containing further information on the subject. ANDREW JACKSON.

The message and the accompanying documents were read.

Ordered, That they be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, and be printed under an injunction of secrecy.

Tuesday January 4, 1831. Mr. *White*, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred, on the 9th December, the treaty with the Choctaw Indians, together with the messages relating thereto of the 20th December and the 3d inst. reported the treaty without amendment.

Thursday, February 17, 1831. The treaty with the Choctaw Indians was read the second time, and considered as in committee of the whole.

On motion by Mr. *Poindexter*,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

The following motion, submitted by Mr. *Benton*, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be authorized to call before them any persons now in Washington city, and take their examinations on oath, relative to the country destined for the use of the Choctaws, and other Indians, beyond the Mississippi, and the actual condition of the Indians who have removed; and report the said examinations to the senate.

Saturday, February 19, 1831. Mr. *Benton*, from the committee on Indian affairs, who were authorized by the resolution of the senate of the 17th inst. to take depositions relative to the country destined for the use of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, submitted the answers of William Clarke, superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, to certain interrogatories propounded by the committee.

The document was read.

The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole the consideration of the treaty with the Choctaw Indians, and no amendment having been made, it was reported to the senate.

Mr. *White* submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent:

Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring), That the senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America and the mingoes, chiefs, captains, and warriors of the Choctaw nation, concluded at Dancing Rabbit creek, on the 15th of September, 1830, together with the supplement thereto, concluded at the same place the 28th of September, 1830.

A motion was made by Mr. *Knight* to amend the resolution by inserting after "that," in the second line, the following: "disavowing the principle asserted by the commissioners in the preamble that the president cannot protect the Choctaw people in their rights and possessions in the state of Mississippi; but on the contrary he has full power and authority, so to do, and with this asseveration."

And, after debate,

On motion by Mr. *Hendricks*, it was agreed to recommit the treaty to the committee of the whole.

On motion by Mr. *Hendricks*, to strike out the preamble to the treaty, the question was put—Shall the following words, "whereas the general assembly of the state of Mississippi has extended the laws of said state to persons and property within the chartered limits of the same, and the president of the United States has said that he cannot protect the Choctaw people from the operation of these laws: Now, therefore, that the Choctaws may live under their own laws in peace with the United States and the state of Mississippi, they have determined to sell their lands east of the Mississippi, and have accordingly agreed to the following articles of treaty" stand part of the treaty? And it was determined in the negative—yeas 11, nays 32.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, King, Livingston, Tazewell, White—11.

Those who voted in the negative are—

NAYS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Bibb, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Dickerson, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, Knight, McKinley, Marks, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C. Sprague, Troup, Tyler, Willey, Woodbury—32.

So the motion to strike out the preamble was agreed to.

No further amendment having been made, the treaty was reported to the senate, the question again put, and the amendment concurred in.

Mr. *White* submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring), That the senate do advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America and the mingoes, chiefs, captains, and warriors, of the Choctaw nation, concluded at Dancing Rabbit creek, on the 15th of September, 1830, together with the supplement thereto, concluded at the same place, the 28th September, 1830, with the exception of the preamble.

Monday, Feb. 21, 1830. The senate resumed the consideration of the treaty with the Choctaw Indians, together with the resolution submitted the 19th instant, to ratify the same.

On motion by Mr. *Knight* to amend the resolution, by inserting after the word "That," in the 2nd line, the following words—"disavowing the principle asserted by the commissioners in their negotiation, that the president cannot protect the Choctaw people in their property, rights and possessions, in the state of Mississippi"—it was determined in the negative—yeas 19, nays 25.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Willey—19.

Those who voted in the negative are—

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robinson, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—25.

On the question to agree to the resolution, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 33, nays 12.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Chase, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, of Md. Smith, of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Willey, Woodbury—33.

Those who voted in the negative are—

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Burnet, Chambers, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague—12.

Ordered, That the secretary lay this resolution before the president of the United States.

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[The motion made by Mr. Hendricks, to strike out the preamble to the treaty, is a *solemn protest* against certain doctrines lately advanced in respect to the Indians. The senate 32 to 11, would not admit the right of Mississippi to extend her laws over them, *nor that the United States "cannot protect the Choctaw people from the operation of these laws."*]

The following article from the "*National Intelligencer*" is highly interesting—

It has been suggested that those members of the senate opposed to the administration, who voted for the Choctaw treaty, have sanctioned the doctrines of the administration in regard to the Indians. On the contrary, it will be seen from the extract from the executive journal, that they have put on record a *solemn protest* against those doctrines. The condition of the Choctaws, as they understand it, is this: The state of Mississippi had extended its laws over this nation, and incorporated them with their citizens; that is, *compelled* them to be *citizens* or *subjects*. To this the Indians never would submit, and claimed the protection of treaties and the laws of the United States. The president, denying the constitutionality of these laws and treaties, refused to execute them against the laws of that state. The senate, if it had the *will* had no *power*, to compel the president to execute these laws. The Indians were doomed to submission or banishment. To have refused to ratify this treaty, then, would have left them at the disposition of a state determined to get rid of them, and with no place provided for their retreat, nor means of subsistence until they could find a home beyond the reach of the white man. They thought, in a word, that it would have been cruel to protect the Indians to their own destruction.

It is well understood that those senators of the minority who voted for the ratification of the treaty, or several of them, condemned in strong language, the course of measures by which this noble race were brought to the brink of ruin; for such they considered the situation of the Choctaws to be, though they have been dealt with much more considerately and kindly than the Cherokees are supposed by some to have been. But they saw that this course had placed these Indians in a thraldom from which the senate could not extricate them; that go they must—go they would, without knowing where, rather than submit to the laws of the state, against which the president had declined to protect them. It was then thought by those who voted for the ratification of the treaty, to be due to the Indians—it was due to humanity—to approve the treaty, and give them a home, and furnish them the means of enjoying it.

Such is the exposition which, in conversation, we have received of the views of the senators who voted for the ratification of the Choctaw treaty.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

[Made the 10th February, 1802, and committed to a committee of the whole house on Monday next]—

Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the memorials and petitions of sundry manufacturers of gun-powder, of hats, of types, of brushes, and of stone ware within the United States, referred during the present session.

That in the opinion of your committee, such manufactures as are obviously capable of affording to the United States an adequate supply of their several and respective objects, *ought to be promoted by the aid of government*. Two modes of administering this aid have presented themselves to your committee: the one, to permit *free of duty*, the importation of such gross articles as are essential to those manufactures, the other, to impose *higher duties* on such articles on importation, as can be supplied by our own citizens to advantage.—That at the present juncture, *our infant manufactures peculiarly demand and merit the protection of government*. Exempt as the foreign manufactures will now be from the charges of war-freight or war-insurance, the manufacturing interest of the United States will not be capable of entering into a competition with them on equal terms, without the friendly interposition of government. The committee therefore recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the following articles, in addition to those already free, be admitted free of duty on importation, viz: burr-stones, unwrought-bristles—regulus of antimony,—salt-petre, sulphur and rags.

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty, in future of twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, on fur hats, brushes, stone ware, printing types, saddles, cannon balls, glass bottles, and glass ware of all kinds—on gun powder, five cents per lb; on glue, three cents per pound; on tarred cordage, two cents per pound; on untarred cordage or yarns, two cents and a half per pound; on soap, three cents per pound; on candles of tallow, three cents per pound; on window glass ten by twelve, or under, two dollars per hundred feet; on all above that size, three dollars per hundred feet; on anchors, two cents per pound; on spikes and bolts of iron, two cents per pound; on cut, slit or rolled iron, one cent per pound.

Resolved, That in future, there be imposed a duty on importation from any foreign nation, of one dollar per barrel on all pickled fish, and one dollar per quintal on all dried fish.

A true copy.

Attest, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
clerk of the house of representatives.

February 15, 1831.

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Made the 18th Febrnary 1802, and referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom was committed on the tenth inst., the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the memorials and petitions of sundry manufacturers of gun powder, of hats, of types, of brushes, and of stone ware within the United States.

Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of sundry inhabitants of the state of Kentucky, referred on the ninth instant.

That your committee have in a former report recommended additional duties on tarred and untarred cordage and yarns, so that the duty payable hereafter may be two cents per pound on tarred, and two and a half cents per pound on untarred cordage—that the present duty on hemp is twenty-two dollars and forty cents per ton—on sail duck twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem. That the duty on hemp is about twenty per cent. on its prime cost in Europe, which is equal to any protecting duty heretofore laid by law, or now recommended by your committee. The committee are apprehensive, that the laying of higher duties on those articles would have a tendency to induce our ship owners to equip their ships in foreign countries, to the great injury of the petitioners and such other citizens of the United States as may have engaged in the culture of hemp, or its manufacture into cordage or sail duck.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that it would not be expedient to impose further duties on hemp or sail duck.

A true copy.

Attest, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
clerk of the house of representatives.

February 15*th*, 1831.

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Made the 8th of March, 1802, and referred to the committee of the whole house to whom was committed on the 10th ult. a report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the memorials and petitions of sundry manufacturers of gun powder, of hats, of types, of brushes, and of stone ware within the United States.

Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petitions of sundry manufacturers of starch, of paper, and of umbrellas in the state of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, referred on the eighteenth twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh ultimo, and the first instant.

That your committee have already recommended, that rags, being the gross article of which paper is made,

should in future be imported free of duty: that this encouragement added to the twelve and a half per cent. now imposed on the importation of foreign made paper, it is hoped and expected will be sufficient for the manufacture of that article. The committee are of opinion that as paper is the gross article made use of by our printers of all kinds, it would be extremely injurious to that useful branch and inexpedient to increase the duty on imported paper.

Your committee recommend that the duty in future to be imposed on starch may be three cents per pound—on hair powder, four cents per pound, and on umbrellas, fifty cents each.

A true copy.

Attest, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
clerk of the house of representatives.

February 15th, 1831.

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Made the 16th of April, 1802—considered and agreed to.

Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the memorials and petitions of sundry calico printers in Pennsylvania—of sundry citizens of New Jersey and Delaware—of sundry cordwainers of Massachusetts and Delaware, of Samuel Corp, of sundry merchants of Richmond and Manchester in Virginia—of sundry shoemakers of the town of Lynn in Massachusetts—and of Thomas Stagg, junior, and Thomas Snell—also on a resolution of the house of the 18th of February last, directing the committee to inquire and report on the expediency of erecting a port of entry at the town of Beaufort in North Carolina.

That the joint committee of both houses having determined on closing the present session at an early day, the committee are of opinion, that the consideration of the said petitions and resolve be postponed until the third Monday of November next.

A true copy.

Attest, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
clerk of the house of representatives.

—

Made the 21st of February, 1803—considered and the resolution therein contained agreed to by the house.

The committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom were referred the petitions and memorials of the following manufacturers of the United States, to wit: of the Franklin association, and other journeymen printers,—of comb-makers, gun smith's, cork-cutters, calico printers, cordwainers, paper-makers, letter founders, makers of umbrellas, brushes, glass, stone ware, gun-powder, hats and starch, praying for protecting duties to be laid on the importation of articles, of their respective manufactures, REPORT:

That justice to the petitioners and sound policy point to the necessity of *granting governmental aid for the protection* of such manufactures as are obviously capable of affording to the United States an adequate supply of their several and respective objects, either by admitting free of duty the raw article essential to their manufactures, and which cannot be procured in the United States, or by imposing a higher duty than is paid on those articles, to the manufacture whereof our citizens are incompetent.

The committee take leave to observe, that the duties now payable on importation do not in their opinion, operate as *protecting duties* to our infant manufactures, because that the duties on almost all the articles of consumption being nearly equal, the manufacturers of the United States are charged therewith in every thing *they* consume, and the journeymen being compelled to pay for every thing they consume at least 28 per cent. more than they would be obliged to pay, if such duties did not exist; he must of course be paid in proportion for his labor—your committee are therefore induced to believe *that the present duties on imports operate as an injury rather than a benefit to the manufacturer of the U. States.*

Your committee refrain from pressing this important subject during the present session, as well because that the press of public business is such, that time sufficient could not be afforded for a proper discussion, as that they hope and expect that congress will, at their next session, revise their laws laying duties on imports, as a preparation for which the committee submit the following resolution—

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby directed to prepare and lay before congress early in their next session, a plan for the laying new and more specific duties, on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, so as that the same shall (as near as may be) neither increase nor diminish the present revenue arising to the United States from imports.

A true copy.

Attest, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
clerk of the house of representatives.

February 15th, 1831.

—

Made January 24th, 1804. Read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

The secretary of the treasury, in obedience to the resolution of the house of representatives of the 21st of February, 1803, respectfully REPORTS—

That the articles in the annexed statement are susceptible of being taxed in proportion to quantity instead of value—

That the great variations in prices, arising from the various places where the articles are purchased, from fluctuations at the same places, and from the different modes of purchasing, render it difficult to state with precision, in conformity with the resolution, what specific duty, instead of that now laid, would neither increase nor diminish the revenue; but that from the best materials which have been obtained, the duties, which, in the annexed table, are stated as equal to those now laid, appear equivalent to the present duties ad valorem computed on the highest market value—

And that the alterations in the rate of duty, which will be found in the last column of the statement, have been suggested by some of the collectors.

Although not embraced by the resolution of the house, it is respectfully suggested, that a small difference in the rate of duties respectively laid on the importation of several manufactures of hemp and flax, cotton, silk, wool, paper, leather and hardware, for the purpose of ascertaining with precision the amount consumed in the United States of each class, would hereafter enable the legislature, without risk to the revenue, to introduce from time to time such modifications as might appear most favorable to the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury department, 23d January, 1804.

—

Statement of articles, on the importation of which new specific duties may be laid.

ARTICLES.	*Quantity.*	*Specific duty equal to the ad val. imp. by new tariff.*	*Alterations on specific duty proposed by several collectors.*
Fish.		$ *Cts.*	*Dolls. Cts.*
Cod, dried	cwt.	37½	1
Salmon, pickled	barrel	75	
Mackarel do.		45	75
Shad do.		37½	
Herrings do.		28	50
Fruit.			
Almonds, soft shelled	lb.	2½	
hard do.		2	
Currants		2	
Prunes and plumbs		2	2
Figs		1½	
Raisins, Muscatel		1½	
Do. in boxes and jars		1½	
Do. in casks		1	1½
Pine apples	t00	60	1
Cocoa nuts		60	
Lemons		18	50
Oranges		18	
Limes		8	20

Glass.				
Black quart bottles	groce	60		75
Window, English				
not above 8 by 10	100 s.f.	1 60	}	
10 by 12		1 75	}	1 75
above		2 25	}	
Do. German				
not above 8 by 10		1	}	
10 by 12		1 20	}	1 25
above		1 50	}	
Gun-powder.				
First quality	ewt.	3 25	}	
Second do.		2 75	}	3
Iron.				
Old		25		25
Bar		60		75
Hoop and slit		90		1
Sheet		1 20		1 25
Paints.				
White lead in oil		2	}	
Do. dry		1 90	}	2
Red lead in oil		1 50	}	
Do. dry		1 35	}	1 50
Yellow ochre in oil		1 50	}	
Do. dry		60	}	
Spanish brown in oil		80	}	1
Do. dry		20		50
Pewter.				
Plates and dishes	lb.	3½		5
Quick silver		5½		10
Spices.				
Cassia		3		6
Cinnamon		20		20
Cloves		20		20
Mace		1 25		1 25
Nutmegs		50		50
Tallow		1		1½
Nankeens.				
Short	peice	9		10
Long		14	}	15
Blue		15	}	
Russia sheeting.		2	}	
Do. duck		1 80	}	2
Raven's do.		1 20		1 50
Umbrellas.				
Silk, East India		35		35
Do. other		50		75
Cotton		25		30
**Nails.*				
From 3*d.* to 8*d.*	lb.	2		3
Under 3*d.*		2		15 p. c. ad. val.
†*Segars.*	thoud.	30		2
‡*Seines.*	lb.	unascerd		4
§*Shoes.*				
Kid and morocco	pair	15		25
‖*Wines.*				
Sicily	gallon	23		30
¶*Saddles and saddlery.*		12½ p. ct.		15 p. c. ad. val.

*Spikes and nails now pay a duty of 2*d.* per pound, which is, therefore, much lower, in proportion to the value on nails of a small, than on those of a large size; the alteration proposed in the last column would equalise the duty.

†Segars now pay, under the name of tobacco, a duty of 6*d.* per pound, which is less than 5 per cent. on the value.

‡Seines now pay an ad valorem duty of 12½ per cent.; twine pays 4 dollars per cwt.; it is proposed to lay a similar duty on seines.

§Kid and morocco shoes now pay the same duty as leather shoes, viz: 15 cents per pair; it is proposed to lay on them a duty equal to that laid on silk shoes, viz: 25 cents a pair.

‖Sicily wine being non enumerated, now pays 23 cents per gallon; it is proposed to lay on it a duty of 30 cents as on Lisbon wine, to which it is said to be at least equal in quality.

¶All manufactures of leather now pay 15 per cent. ad valorem, saddles and parts of saddles excepted, which pay only 12½ per cent.

Made 25th of January, 1804—Read and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on various memorials and petitions from citizens of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, praying for legislative patronage to several domestic arts, trades and manufactures.

During the first session of the seventh congress, petitions and memorials were presented to congress from the manufacturers of gun powder, of hats, of printing types, of brushes and of stone ware. These were severally referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures. And upon them a distinct report was made on the 10th February, 1802. In the course of the same session, a report was made by the same committee on the subject of hemp, in consequence of a memorial from certain citizens praying an increase of duty on imported hemp and sail duck. This was presented to the house on the 18th February, 1802.

Afterwards, during the same session, the memorials and petitions of various manufacturers of starch, paper and umbrellas, referred by order of the house were severally reported on, and this report was offered on the 8th March, 1802.

The session then drawing to a close, the reports on these petitions, together with the memorials of sundry calico printers, cordwainers and shoe makers, were few of them, acted on; but were left with other unfinished business to be taken up at the succeeding session. The resolution of the house to this effect, passed on the 16th of April, 1802.

In the course of the succeeding session, a considerable number of the former petitions were renewed, or others presented for similar purposes: and to the former collection, were added memorials from printers, comb makers gunsmiths and cork cutters. The report on this volume of memorials was made on the 21st of February, 1803.

A number of these memorials, or others of the like import, have been presented again during the present session. The cutters of cork, the makers of plated trappings for carriages and horses, the stainers of plain cotton goods, and in short, the domestic tradesmen and artists of almost every other denomination, have applied to congress to patronise their respective employments, and to increase their profits. The modes of favoring domestic manufactures by governmental aid may be reduced to the following heads.

1st. *Encouragement by exempting imported raw materials from imposts.* Already has it been recommended to the house to encourage some of our domestic manufactures by increasing the facility of introducing the raw materials which enter into them. And it was thought a sufficient encouragement for the manufacture of wheat into flour, and of mill stones, that rough or unwrought burrs should be admitted free from duty. The like opinion was entertained concerning the encouragement of the brush manufacture, by advising that bristles of swine should be admitted free. As our country is not known as yet to furnish pure antimony, the exemption of the regulus of that metal from impost, was thought a sufficient encouragement for the incipient type manufacture. The paper manufacture seemed to be sufficiently provided for, if rags were permitted to be brought into the country without being dutied. Though saltpetre and sulpher, both abound in the U. States, yet as their preparation is still in a backward state it was thought that the manufacture of gunpowder would receive due patronage by exempting them both from the payment of imposts on their importation from Italy and India. Some think indigo ought to come free, as also, the bark of the cork tree.

2d. *Encouragement by laying higher or prohibitory duties on manufactured articles imported.* It has been urged that a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, on fur hats, brushes, stone ware, saddles, cannon ball, glass bottles and glass ware of all kinds, and fifty cents on umbrellas, three cents per pound on starch; and four cents on hair powder, would leave an operation favorable to the domestic enterprise of hatters, brush makers potters, saddlers, iron masters, glass, umbrella and starch manufacturers.

In like manner it has been considered by a former committee, that if five cents the pound was laid upon imported gun powder, three cents per pound upon glue, two cents per pound upon tarred cordage, two and a half cents upon untarred cordage or yarns, on printed calicoes, an additional duty of two and a half per cent. on all plated ware an additional duty of five per cent. on soap, three cents the pound, on candles of tallow three cents the pound, on anchors, two cents per pound, on spikes or bolts of iron, two cents per pound, on cut, slitted, or rolled iron, one cent per pound, on foreign pickled fish, one dollar the barrel, and on all dried fish, one dollar the quintal, there would be an adequate governmental aid extended to the manufactures of gun powder, glue, cordage, soap, and candles, anchors, spikes, slit iron and to the cod fishery.

3d. *Encouragement by withholding drawback from articles of foreign manufactures exported again.*

This is done already in the case of loaf and refined sugar, and might easily be extended to other articles.

4th. *Encouragement by allowing drawback of duties paid on domestic manufactures equal to what was paid for the raw materials on their importation.*

This has generally been allowed on the exportation of sugar refined from the foreign material, and on rum distilled from foreign molasses, though under our present law neither is entitled to the drawback. It has been supposed that plain cottons which undergo the operation of staining and printing within the country might be permitted to receive drawback on exportation in the form of calicoes.

5th. *By direct bounties.* This mode of encouragement has been thought to have been employed in the curing and exporting of cod fish, and could be extended to other branches of business if sound policy required it.

From this view of the proceedings of congress, it will appear, that much has been done already to encourage the domestic industry of our citizens.

That industry under such aids as the government by these means has given, at a time when population is so rapidly increasing, has caused useful arts and manufactures to rise up and thrive in almost every part of the country; our works in wood, copper, hemp, leather and iron, are already excellent and extensive, and if we do not excel in the manufacture of the finer articles of cotton, silk, wool and the metals, we may felicitate ourselves that by reason of the ease of gaining a subsistence and the high price of wages, our fellow citizens born to happier destinies are not doomed to the wretchedness of a strict discipline in such manufactories.

Our citizens are distinguished for their ingenuity and skill; they have invented many expedients by machinery to shorten and cheapen labor. The machine for making wool and cotton cards, the machines for ginning cotton, the machine for cutting and heading nails, the machinery for elevating wheat and for raising and stirring meal in mills, and the improvements in the manufacture of muskets, class with the most useful inventions with which the age has been adorned.

It is perhaps to be regretted by the petitioners, that congress is deprived of the power *to encourage manufactures by imposing duties on certain domestic raw materials if exported.* If this, however, had not been withheld by the constitution, an export duty upon horns and bones of oxen and deer, might operate in favor of the comb, knife, lantern, &c. manufacture; and an export duty upon green myrtle wax, might favor the bleaching of that choice vegetable production, and the formation of white candles from it; so perhaps the laying an export duty upon furs would be a ready method of aiding the hat manufacturer. Or to take a stronger case, an export duty on provisions, by making bread, meal and other articles of food cheap at home, might be viewed by some of the petitioners as a capital method of lowering labor and encouraging domestic manufactures. But none of this latter class of expedients is under the control of the government.

The committee observe in the journal of the house, that on the 21st of February, 1803, a resolve was passed, directing the secretary of the treasury to prepare and lay before congress a plan for the levying new and more specific duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, so that the same shall as near as may be, neither increase nor diminish the present revenue collected from imports. From this plan lately presented to congress, additional light has been thrown on this subject.

In the mean time, it ought to be considered that there is a great scope for agriculture, tillage, and rural employment in the United States. Agriculture is the great occupation which sets in motion all kinds of manufactures. It furnishes both the raw materials, and the articles of subsistence, to those who are engaged in manufacturing employments. The cultivation of the earth is therefore absolutely necessary to provide the ingredients for artizans to work upon, and the food for enabling them to live while they are engaged in labor. This being the fact, the great question arises, whether we shall furnish raw materials and food to manufacturers in our own country, or in foreign lands.

Political economists will instantly see that the good of the revenue and the happiness of the people, are best promoted, by offering a part of our unwrought materials and of our surplus provisions to domestic manufacturers, and at the same time to export the other part of what we can spare in exchange for the wrought productions of foreign manufactories.

In a country devoted to agriculture, the cluster of arts and trades, which minister to its wants, spring up of course, and almost from necessity. The plainer, coarser, and more useful fabrics in wood, wool, leather, iron, flax, cotton, and stone are manufactured with tolerable skill, while the more fine, costly and high wrought articles of those several kinds can be procured more conveniently from foreign parts, and while the country consumer pays for the former with one part of his spare produce, he barters away the other part to procure a proportion of the latter. There may be some danger in refusing to admit the manufactures of foreign countries; for by the adoption of such a measure, we should have no market abroad for our produce, and industry would lose one of its chief incentives at home.

In addition to the wise calculations and estimates of our predecessors in congress, who devised the existing systems of imports, there may, probably, be something done, and the following plan appears to the committee as well adapted as any thing that has occurred, to suit the wishes of the petitioners as far as seem reasonable, and as actual circumstances warrant:—

Resolved, That rags of linen, cotton, woollen and hempen cloths, bristles of swine, regulus of antimony, unwrought burr stones, salt-petre and the bark of the cork tree, which pay at present 12½ per cent. ad valorem be admitted free of duties.

Resolved, That brushes and black bottles now paying 12½ per cent., be henceforward charged with a duty of 25 per cent.

Resolved, That fur hats and plated ware, which now pay 15 per cent. shall be raised to a duty of 20 per cent.

Resolved, That stone ware, window glass, and cannon ball, which now pay 15 per cent. be hereafter charged with a duty of 25 per cent.

Resolved, That foreign pickled and dried fish, which now pay 12½ per cent. ad valorem, be subjected to a duty of 150 cents the barrel for the former, and 100 cents the quintal for the latter.

Resolved, That a duty of three cents the lb. be laid upon starch, of 4 cents the lb. upon hair powder, and 4 cents upon glue, on their importation, in lieu of the present duties of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Resolved, That printed calicoes, and gun powder, now paying 12½ per cent. be henceforward charged with a duty of 15 per cent.

Resolved, That tarred cordage and cables, now paying 180 cents the cwt. be subjected to a duty of 2 cents the pound, and that untarred cordage, now paying 225 cents the cwt. be made to pay 2½ cents the pound.

Resolved, That a duty of 50 cents a piece be laid upon umbrellas, of 3 cents per pound upon soap, of 3 cents the pound upon the tallow candles, of 2 cents the pound upon anchors, of 2½ cents upon spikes and bolts of iron.

A true copy,

Attest, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE,
clerk of the house of representatives.

15th Feb. 1831.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The monthly statements of the bank of the United States, called for by the house of representatives, were laid on the tables of the house. We select for publication the following recapitulation of the latest of those statements, being that for January, 1831.

Funded debt, various			
Bills discounted, personal security	32,827,121 72		
funded debt	83,276 00		
bank stock	665,005 61		
Domestic bills of exchange		33,575,403 33	
Real estate		10,455,653 90	
Baring, Brothers & Co., Hope & Co., Hottinger & Co.			
Due from bank United States and offices		21,166,206 65	
Due from state banks		2,618,146 87	
Due from United States			
Deficiencies			
Banking houses, bonus, and premium			
Expenses			
Cash, viz: notes of bank United States and offices	13,445,360 86		
notes of state banks	1,494,506 64		
specie	10,808,047 07		
Mortgages			
Navy agent, Norfolk			
Foreign exchange account			
			8,674,681 06
Capital stock		44,032,057 23	
Notes issued		2,629,125 21	
Discount, exchange, and interest		2,387,331 19	
Dividends unclaimed			
Profits and loss			
Contingent fund			
Less losses chargeable to contingent fund		23,784,250 52	
Due to bank United States and offices		5,267 32	
Due to state banks		141,874 55	
Redemption of public debt		1,944,761 02	
Deposites, viz: on account of treasury United States		77,285 02	
Deduct overdrafts and special deposites			
Deposites, viz: on account of public officers	25,746,914 57		
Do. individuals	164,988 44		
	40,144 17		
	52,426 58		
			109,081,106 88
			34,996,269 63
		3,390,892 45	31,972,247 76
		5,374,883 55	462,480 74
			69,541 18
			1,497,720 20
		18,818,207 65	1,983,991 10
		1,983,246 36	20,801,454 01
			574,701 14
	77,220,119 01		
	279,490 20		
	6,940,628 81		
	1,616,685 18		
	8,165,436 13		
			109,081,106 88

Bank of the United States, Jan. 2, 1831.

W. McILVAINE, *cashier.*

DISBURSEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

A statement of the disbursements made in each state since 1789, for fortifications, light houses, public debt, revolutionary pensions and internal improvements, by a return made by the secretary of the treasury, transmitted to congress 21st December, 1830.

States and territories.	*For fortifications.*	*For light houses.*	*For public debt.*
Maine	6,105 07	124,687 34	
N. Hampshire	95,913 30	65,277 12	1,181,399 22
Massachusetts	542,779 92	777,994 30	41,199,662 99
Rhode Island	603,545 46	113,039 05	1,933,764 54
Connecticut	72,196 29	138,671 43	2,592,565 88
Vermont		4,729 22	
New York	3,266,136 15	404,646 21	48,032,756 47
New Jersey	20,350 00	3,251 17	1,131,841 90
Pennsylvania	191,871 64	27,458 88	60,888,181 07
Delaware	477,002 35	254,814 77	218,190 41
Maryland	1,079,809 03	103,715 39	7,755,036 76
Virginia	2,488,465 04	291,318 88	1,907,500 75
N. Carolina	507,772 78	304,307 13	272,713 22
S. Carolina	707,017 96	157,531 70	8,630,215 11
Georgia	175,777 58	242,867 73	158,546 53
Kentucky			
Tennessee	15,111 18		
Ohio		15,719 36	
Louisiana	1,806,398 60	157,152 73	
Indiana	525 00		
Mississippi	1,400 00	4,560 44	
Illinois	494 36		
Alabama	1,174,362 98	14,628 98	
Missouri	5,288 69		
Michigan	34,534 12	20,809 89	
Arkansas			
Florida	104,000 00	121,534 63	
Columbia	43,781 74		4,403,304 46
Total	13,420,639 24	5,348,716 35	180,303,679 31

*Revolutionary and other pensions, and internal improvements.**

States and territories.	Revolutionary & other pensioners.	Internal improvements.
Maine	1,496,699 45	47,176 27
New Hampshire	1,229,771 92	35,529 76
Massachusetts	2,459,714 66	207,341 90
Rhode Island	346,943 22	200 00
Connecticut	1,403,376 60	25,859 14
Vermont	1,352,891 67	
New York	4,590,337 08	174,181 90
New Jersey	550,857 20	100 00
Pennsylvania	1,897,211 19	42,641 68
Delaware	81,169 73	34,513 00
Maryland	574,614 57	
Virginia	1,194,920 88	80 00
North Carolina	366,539 34	29,840 00
South Carolina	153,149 94	
Georgia	117,758 78	7,514 68
Kentucky	764,530 83	
Tennessee	557,044 30	200 00
Ohio	853,013 16	462,965 32
Louisiana	27,705 25	6,435 00
Indiana	188,118 82	115,067 49
Mississippi	19,481 55	53,291 38
Illinois	37,841 19	8,500 00
Alabama	81,411 21	92,725 73
Missouri	49,498 92	24,575 09
Michigan	29,884 99	84,523 56
Arkansas		47,477 20
Florida		102,955 15
Columbia	118,180 82	
Cumberland road		2,443,420 20
Sub'n. to Ches. & Del. canal		450,000 00
Do. Dismal Swamp do.		200,000 00
Do. Lou. & Portl'd do.		235,500 00
Do. Ches. & Ohio do.		200,000 00
Improving the navigation of Mis. and Ohio rivers		180,315 65
Total,	20,492,647 27	5,310,930 11

*Under the head of internal improvement are included the building of piers, preservation of ports and harbors, making roads and removing obstructions in rivers.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 7—VOL. IV. BALTIMORE, APRIL 16, 1831. [VOL. XL. WHOLE No. 1021

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ About as much matter as would fill *two* sheets has been prepared for the present one—of course, many articles have been postponed. Among them is a free and broad review of the *principles* of the message of the president of the United States, in which he rejected the Maysville road bill, and notices of various proceedings connected with it; also a long, and, as we think, interesting article on rail roads, steam and steam carriages—being a collection of facts which have cost us much application and time, adapted to *general* information. The latter was written in reply to certain queries propounded by the editor of the "Richmond Enquirer" in a good spirit which we are always happy to reciprocate, and, indeed wish to maintain with all men—though, when placed on the defensive, the Spartan policy of halting at the boundary of our own territory, is not always observed—as will be seen by the essay in the present number headed "Southern views"—In which we have carried "the war into the enemy's camp;" *and we will do it*—to the utmost extent that an industry which never tires, a zeal that has no bounds save in the full accomplishment of its purposes, will enable us to go, the state of our health permitting. We have suffered the persecution for opinion's sake—held *orthodox* before the revolution, and ever since, until late workings of *political parties*—and the whole of our "inner man" is filled with a spirit of resistance.

☞ The editor is collecting materials for a *history* of the IRON MANUFACTURE in the United States, and facts belonging to its early condition (even before the revolution) and its present state, are respectfully solicited, and in regard to *all its branches*, great or small—*price* and *quantity*, at various times, *capital* employed, and *workmen* and their families subsisted; references to the early proceedings of the British government to prevent the establishment of this manufacture—which her sagacious ministers well knew was "first in war and first in peace," are specially solicited. We desire to have the facts before the 1st of June—and if every individual who is interested will contribute his "mite," a body of information may be collected that will surprise the best informed among us.

It is not required that gentlemen should take much trouble in arranging the facts; the editor will cheerfully incur the labor of that. And, as he thinks it important that such a history should be prepared, he will thank all the friends of the "American system" with whom he exchanges, to give one insertion of this notice.

MR. INGHAM. Having mentioned, as an article of news, the reports concerning the retirement of the secretary of the treasury, it is proper to observe the Washington *Globe* says, that "not the slightest indication" has been given at Washington, "authorising the belief that such a thing was in contemplation."

The "Richmond Enquirer" knows nothing about the matter, but trusts that Mr. Ingham "will neither be *removed* nor *retire*, without good cause, *independently of all party considerations*."

But the "New York Standard" says—"We have little doubt that Mr. Ingham will resign as secretary of the treasury, and be succeeded by the honorable Louis McLane, now minister to England."

☞ The same New York paper has the following awful lines!—they are thought to relate to Noah, "judge of Israel," surveyor of the port of New York, and editor of the Courier!

"It is whispered, that at least *one* important U. S. officer in this city, will shortly have leave to retire.

COM. BAINBRIDGE, because of his removal from the command of the navy yard at Philadelphia, was complimented by a public dinner in that city on Thursday last.

No particulars have yet reached us. He is superceeded by com. *Barron*, instead of *Warrington*, as hitherto stated; the latter takes Barron's place at Norfolk.

JUDGE MCLEAN. A public dinner was tendered judge McLEAN, by a number of citizens of Philadelphia, on the 11th inst. which, in a long and handsome letter, he declined on account of his official duties.

MR. RANDOLPH. *Error corrected!* We stated in our last, that the Richmond Enquirer said, "Mr. Randolph would return to Russia in June." But Mr. Ritchie only "*understands* that Mr. Randolph *expects* to *set out* for St. Petersburg, *on*, or *before*, the month of June.

JUDGES AT THE POLLS! There has just been a most ardent contest for charter officers of the city of New York. Old Tammany grasped his tomahawk and mounted his war-horse, with a great shew of fight. The result is not yet known—but such was the excitement, that a greater number of votes have probably been taken than ever before was polled in that city.

Much was done in the different wards to keep "the party" together. The "Standard" of the 13th inst. had *thirteen and an half* of its heavy columns devoted to accounts of ward meetings, lists of committees of vigilance, and other results of *regular* electioneering! At the head of one of these committees of vigilance, the "Evening Journal" says that the names of judges *Oakley* and *Irwin* are placed. Judge Oakley is on the bench of the "superior court of the city of New York"—we do not know the particular place which judge Irwin fills. Surely, it was not expected that these gentlemen would scour the ward, and attend at the polls to hand out tickets, and take a part in the petty contests incident to a "committee man!" But we wonder at the *confidence* displayed in such a use of their names. Our elections are hot enough in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland, but neither party would *dare* a proceeding like this.

A "BATTLE CRY." The following line, which is the motto of the "Burlington, (Vermont) Free Press," seems about to be adopted as the *battle cry* of the opponents of the present administration:

"Not the glory of Cæsar, but the welfare of Rome,"

PHILADELPHIA. The late meeting in this city has caused a call of one of the citizens of the third congressional district, (now represented by col. Watmough), to be held at the Commissioners Hall, in the Northern Liberties, on Monday next, to appoint a delegate to the "grand national convention" to be held at Baltimore, in December next, to adopt measures opposed to the re-election of president Jackson.

Names were also gathering to a paper for a "Jackson town meeting" at Philadelphia, on Monday next, a due notice of the proceedings of which shall be given. The "Sentinel," the leading administration paper in that city, has adopted this motto:

"The union must and shall be maintained,"

AGAINST

"War, pestilence and famine."

A "MISTAKE!" The "honorable Isaac Hill's" [late?] paper, the New Hampshire Patriot, has the following sore denunciation and pregnant query:

"We learn that *Eben L. Childs*, of Portsmouth, has received the appointment of clerk in the general post-office, with a salary of $800 a year.—We should like to be informed *who it is* that has imposed the *blue light federalist*, and *bitter reviler of general Jackson*, upon the postmaster general?

MASSACHUSETTS. Other unsuccessful attempts have been made to elect members of congress from the yet vacant districts of Massachusetts, and the presence of *three* parties may still further embarrass the people; a majority of the whole number of votes being required to elect. In Essex, north district, Mr. Cushing had 2,109 votes, Mr. Osgood 1,531, Mr. Marston 1,136, and there were yet 124 scattering—one town to be heard from, which could not affect the result. Mr. C. was the national republican candidate, Mr. Osgood the Jackson, and Mr. Marston (a national republican) the anti-masonic. In the Bristol district, Mr. Hodges, the present member, received 2,276 votes, Mr. Ruggles 2,371—and 222 scattering—a "no choice" election again. Mr. Ruggles, though, as we believe, a "national republican," is also the anti-masonic candidate, and received the support of the friends of the administration, as well as of the anti-masons.

The "national republican" candidates for governor, lieut. governor, &c. have received about three-fourths of all the votes.

CONNECTICUT. The general election took place in this state last week. The whole "Clay ticket" was elected by a very large majority.* All the present members of congress—Messrs. Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersoll, Storrs and Young were re-elected. For the *lowest* on the Clay ticket 10,038; *highest* on the Jackson ticket 5,260—lowest 3,915.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. We lately published a resolution which passed both branches of the legislature of *Pennsylvania* almost unanimously, in favor of re-chartering the bank of the United States, and the following resolution, after an arduous and ardent debate, passed the house of assembly of New York:

"*Resolved*, (if the senate concur) as the sense of this legislature, that the charter of the bank of the United States ought not to be renewed."

The resolution was agreed to, ayes 73, noes 35, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. L. Benton, Bettis, Bigelow, Blodget, Bogert, Brandow, Brown, Budd, Carroll, Clark, Cole, Cother, Comstock, Conklin, A. Cook, P. C. Cook, Crippen, Curtis, Downing, Eckerson, Edmonds, Eldridge, Fowler, Freeman, Gansevoort, Gardner, Gilbert, Gilchrist, C. Griswold, Hager, Henry, Hoffman, Hough, Howard, Hulse, Jermain, Kieth, Lawyer, Litchfield, Love, Mapes, McDowell, Morehouse, Moulton, Myers, Ostrander, Otis, Parker, Pike, Pine, Remer, Richardson, Rob, Schoonmaker, Shepard, speaker, J. B. Spencer, Sprague, Stackhouse, Tilford, J. E. Townsend, W. Townsend, Trowbridge, Turril, Van Buren, Vark, Walker, Watson, Weed, Whiteman, Williams, Winne, Worthington—73.

Noes—Messrs. Andrews, Ashley, Birdsall, Cargill, Dunlap, Earll, Eddy, Ellis, Fillmore, S. Griswold, Halsey, Horsford, Hubbard, Juliand, Laecy, Livingston, Ludlow, Manchester, Murphy, Norton, Ottley, Price, Rawson, Robinson, Sayler, Sayre, Selden, J. C. Spencer, Stilwell, Thorn, Tredwell, Tyler, White, Willcox, Woodworth—35.

The resolution came up in the senate of the state on the 11th April—when it was discussed, and a motion to postpone its consideration to January next, made. This was rejected on the 12th, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Bronson, Cary, Fuller, Mather, Maynard, Porter, Rexford, Sanford, Seward, Sherman, Tracy, Warren—13.

Noes—Messrs. Armstrong, Beardsley, Benton, Conklin, Deitz, Dodge, Eaton, Foster, Gere, Hubbard, McLean, Quackenboss, Tallmadge, Throop, Todd, Westcott—16.

The question then occurred on the passage of the resolution, and it was carried, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, Beardsley, Benton, Conklin, Deitz, Dodge, Eaton, Foster, Gere, Hubbard, McLean, Quackenboss, Tallmadge, Throop, Todd, Warren, Westcott—17.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Bronson, Cary, Fuller, Lynde, Mather, Maynard, Porter, Rexford, Sanford, Seward, Sherman, Tracy—13.

There are many strange stories connected with this resolution—some of which are probably much exaggerated, and we shall not specially refer to them. It was several times ably and warmly discussed in the house of assembly, and a motion for its indefinite postponement was only lost by the speaker's *double vote*—that is, he voted as a member to make a *tie*, and then as speaker to *untie* the result. This was passing in the very "eye of the wind."

There is one report, however, which we fear is true, and must confess that it has a little alarmed us—not because of its *issue*, but on account of its *principle*. It is stated, that after the decision above mentioned, which shewed a majority of one against the resolution, a *caucus* was held, at which a minority of *the* party, (but who had opposed to the resolution), were brought over to vote for it.

We regard this proceeding as altogether indiscreet, *and dangerous to our republican institutions*. We have no objection to caucuses when their object is to rally persons to the support of established principles; but cannot agree to submit *principles* to such decisions of *party*. The practice is pregnant with greater evils than its worst enemies ever apprehended of the bank.

As observed some time ago, when the season for it has arrived we shall probably take part in the discussion about the bank—but it has been prematurely, if not preposterously, forced upon the people. And this we will say, that if forced on the alternative, either to continue the present bank of the United States, with some few modifications of its privileges and powers, or adopt the project suggested by president Jackson in his message to congress, we shall support the bank, though "possessed" of five hundred "devils" more wicked than itself. We are entirely serious in saying, that we would prefer a *king* to such an *institution*, as by far the lesser oppression on the people.

While the resolution was under discussion in the assembly, Mr. *Otis* said—"that the bank had recently attempted to corrupt the public press in the city of New York. One editor was offered $1,000 to take ground for the bank. He indignantly rejected it. Another editor was offered fifty daily subscribers, at $40 a year, to espouse the cause of the bank. Whether the latter offer was accepted or rejected, remains to be seen.

"Mr. Stillwell inquired if the gentleman would name the presses to which he alluded.

"Mr. O. declined to mention names. It was not necessary for the purposes of the debate."

The editors of nearly all the papers in New York, in the absence of the names demanded of Mr. Otis, have very indignantly rejected his accusation. We shall, probably, hear more of it.

THE N. E. BOUNDARY. We have the official papers published by the public authorities in Maine, and they are laid off for insertion at some "convenient season," though containing nothing *new* that is important. Mr. Van Buren, on forwarding the papers to gov. Smith, says that Mr. Preble, our minister at the Hague, protested against the decision, and had obtained leave of the president of the United States to return home, that he may be "further heard upon the subject;" and intimates, that the decision of the arbitrator will be carefully examined, "in the councils of the executive of the United States," taking occasion to add the hope of the president, that Maine will take no steps with regard to the disputed territory, that may "embarrass the action of the executive branch of this government."

SOUTHERN VIEWS. We copy the following article from the "*Charleston Mercury*" of the 31st March, and have added our comments in the shape of notes—for some things are said that may be profitably descanted on, though nothing more than the ordinary assertion or rude invective of the anti-tariff press—which we have endeavored to repel.

"Mr. Niles, in the last number of his Register, has a long and earnest exhortation to the tariff party, to act

*Except the lieutenant governor—three candidates being run.

with union and concert for the preservation of the system. Similar appeals have been made, from the halls of congress, by those liberal and *national* statesmen, Mallary and Dickerson. Mr. N. echoes their assertions, and joins in their entreaties. He contends, with them, that if the duties be reduced the manufacturers will be ruined; and that the national faith, in reliance upon which they embarked their capital in that species of industry, will be violated. (4.) He forgets to inquire what right congress has to support one kind of industry upon the ruin of others, or to elevate and aggrandize a small body of monopolists at the expense of all other classes of the people. (2.) He forgets to ask what right congress had to pledge the national faith to an unconstitutional act, or to bind the government to persistance in a foul and fraudful scheme of sectional legislation. Such questions as these do not suit his purpose. (3.) He sees nothing wrong in a violation of the constitution—nothing oppressive in sacrificing one portion of the union for the benefit of others—nothing dishonest in legalized robbery. (4.) With him the only valuable interest is that of manufactures—the only proper legislation that which shall support it most efficiently. He seems scarcely to realize that there are any other people than manufacturers, of any other property than looms and forges. He appears dreadfully afraid that "a grand and desperate attack is to be made upon the system at the next session of of congress;" and he therefore exhorts the supporters of the tariff to stick together—"the protected must protect—support must be given for support received"—So say Messrs. Mallary and Dickerson. The watchword has been given. (5.) The party must be organized—No inquiry into the merits of the system will be allowed—No hostile resolution suffered—No debate permitted. What if it is defective in some parts—what if it might be improved by judicious alteration—still *it is perfect as a whole, and as a whole it must be maintained.* No attacking in detail—no insolent investigation of separate items. (6.) This might possibly succeed; and if it should, it would "prostrate the chief workers of iron, and the cultivators of sugar. By detaching the members of congress interested in these, a majority might be obtained to break down the whole system of protection, which indeed can only exist as a system." The party, therefore, must cohere more closely than before. The "combination of interested minorities" must assist each other for the common good. The sugar planter must agree to pay more for his iron because he is himself protected—and the iron master more for his sugar, because the sugar planter makes common cause with him. And so throughout the whole. All the *protected* must submit to the inconveniences they reciprocally inflict upon each other, in consideration of the immense advantages they derive from their general plunder of the people. A "common sense of danger," or rather a common sense of profit, "must rally all under a common standard—the friends of the system must not permit one link of the chain of their union to be broken. The head may not say to the hand or the foot, the eye or the mouth, I have no need of thee." Here is comfort for the hoping party. Here is evidence of the relaxation and approaching dissolution of the system! Here are the fruits of a returning sense of justice! Not one link—no, not one—shall be stricken from the system. But this is not all. Mr. N. not only exhorts the party to increased vigilance and exertion, but especially recommends the distribution of tariff tracts and pamphlets for the more general diffusion of information on the subject. As a most important branch of this part of the system he modestly hints the propriety of promoting, as extensively as possible, the circulation of his own inestimable Register. (7.) He is "one of the oldest advocates of protection, and one of the most zealous and faithful friends"—But he would not be understood as petitioning for "relief," or as having any view in this suggestion to his own individual emolument. No—not at all. Who would suspect him of such a sordid motive. It is offered, of course, from the purest patriotism—the most disinterested regard to the interests of the party. "The time for action has arrived"—and what more natural or proper than that the champion of the cause should be well supported; *the protected must protect each other.* Now all this is very well, and if the most thorough devotion to the system can entitle any man to the active gratitude of the manufacturers, surely Mr. N. has a strong claim upon them. But what do the people of the south say to all this? They see the country flooded with appeals to the prejudices and interests of the tariff party—will they make no effort to counteract them? They see preparations making every where to organize the supporters of *the system*—will they do nothing to organize its opponents? Mr. Niles tells us "the time for action has arrived"—shall it find the people of the south asleep? But we ask pardon for these questions. The people of the south were never more awake or more determined on the course to be pursued. "A great battle is to be fought" says Mr. N.—The people of the south know it, and are ready for the conflict—"One more defeat of the enemy, says Mr. N. and the contest, we trust, will be over forever"—Yes, let the south be again spurned, and trampled—let her petitions and memorials be again thrown aside—her delegates again gagged—her rights again refused—her sufferings again unheeded and scornfully derided—and the contest, we apprehend, will indeed *be over*,—but not in the sense in which the editor of the Register employs those words." (8.)

(1.) I ("Mr. Niles") do not know that I ever suggested a violation of the "national faith" in a reduction of the duties, and would thank Mr. Pinckney to "put his finger" on the place; yet I have no hesitation in saying, that the *national discretion*, and *public justice*, would be grossly violated in accomplishing the wild projects of southern *politicians*. But the "national faith," I must think, is quite as much pledged to protect the labor of free white persons, as that of black working-machines; and that, if the interests of the two comes into competition (though I know no reason why they should), the latter ought, and must, and shall, give way.

(2.) I do not "forget to enquire what right congress has to support one kind of industry at the [pretended] ruin of others," as will be seen below. This cant about "ruin" and "monopolists" is stale and senseless. It was loudly shouted at the *first* session of the *first* congress of the U. States, 1789, by which congress a body was given to the *protecting system*. As to this "ruin"—how was it proclaimed *before* the passage of the tariff law of 1824? Will Mr. Pinckney refer to the speeches of Mr. *Carter*, of South Carolina, Mr. *Tatnall*, of Georgia, Messrs. *Garnett* and *Randolph*, of Virginia, and others, with the *Charleston* memorial of February, 1824—all BEFORE the passage of the "internal tariff bill" for the "*waste and decay*," the "*desolation and reduction to beggary*," "*the poverty which was grinding to the bone*," the "*deplorable*" state of things, the "*pervading gloom*" that "*extended from the shores of the Potomac to the gulf of Mexico*,"—which, certainly, the support of "one kind of industry" *had not* caused—for this simple, but good reason, that it *had not* been granted! We believe that the south was distressed *previous* to the year 1824—for we dare not say that the gentlemen named spoke *falsely*: we believe that the south is distressed—but the tariff now has no more to do with this distress now, than it had *before* the tariff existed! The evil lies much deeper—it is in the *fearful* increase of slaves, the superabundant productions of cotton—the continually increasing pride and improvidence of planters, *the progress of idleness, and growing hate of honest free labor*—which hate would appear to esteem nothing valuable, unless the impress of *negro slavery* is made upon it.*

* About three-fourths of the increase of South Carolina since 1820, has been in *slaves*. The following are paragraphs from some interesting remarks which appeared several months since in the "Charleston Courier."

"As soon as the census is completed, we shall discover to what cause the decline in the value of land is to be attributed. By those violent characters who wanted to conceal the effect of their own avarice and folly, in introducing *one family of negroes*, and in driving out *two of white*—in doing all they could to keep up the necessaries of life—in buying up all the land they could, (thus ensuring their own eventual ruin), and asking prices for it which was perfectly prohibitory—in *buying negroes to grow cotton*, and *growing cotton to buy ne-*

(3.) "He forgets to ask what right congress had to pledge the national faith to an *unconstitutional* act," &c. "Such questions as these do not suit his purposes."

Mr. Pinckney is much mistaken—they *exactly* suit my "purposes," and he shall have answers to them. But is the act *unconstitutional?* Mr. Pinckney says it is so—I say it is not so; and have as much right to *a say* in the matter as Mr. Pinckney. Does that gentleman remember that when Mr. Tatnall, of *Georgia*, swore "by heaven we will not submit to this law"—Mr. Tod, of *Pennsylvania*, swore "by heaven," that if the bill passed, he should—saying, "put that and that together—my oath against his—Pennsylvania against Georgia." But I have high *South Carolina* authority to plead against him! That great and good man, WILLIAM LOWNDES, ranking with the soundest and ablest men that *ever* appeared in the halls of legislation, made no question as to the *constitutionality* of a protecting tariff, but supported its *expediency*. The excellent speech of JOHN C. CALHOUN, in April 1816, is now before me—he proceeded quite as far in the *principle* as "Mr. Niles" has ever gone; and only *two* of the *eight* members of congress from *South Carolina* then opposed the broad ground that Messrs. Lowndes and Calhoun had taken, *for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures*. If South Carolina pleases to change her opinion of the constitution, am I to have a collar put upon my neck with "NULLIFICATION'S DOG" engraved on it? If South Carolina *politicians* are inconsistent with themselves, must my consistency with myself be disturbed? Must I—

> "As goose to gander, strict obedience keeps;
> Hiss if he hiss, and slumber if he sleeps."

No—Mr. Pinckney! I am a good deal too old for that. I am too much "committed" by one course from the days of my youth to the present time—and my knees are now too stiff to bend to any of the "*strange gods*" of the day.

(4) "He sees nothing wrong in a violation of the constitution—nothing oppressive in sacrificing one portion of the union for the benefit of others—*nothing dishonest in legalized robbery.*"

Fie, Mr. Pinckney! Nobody honest but yourself, Mr. Pinckney? "Blow the cow's horn, that the kings of the earth may go to their dinners, for his majesty of *Congo* has dined!"* I would, most respectfully, suggest to Mr. PINCKNEY that *Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton*, may have been *honest* men, who would not "*legalize robbery;*" and I humbly take leave to offer an opinion, that the twenty-six members of the house of representatives, sent thither by the free white men of PENNSYLVANIA, unanimously favoring this pretended "violation" of the constitution—may be as *honest* people as the twenty-six members of the same house, who have seats therein because of the abundance of "wool and ivory" in the south. It is a singular fact, that the whole vote of Pennsylvania is *neutralized* by the vote in congress which represents *negro slaves*. Does it become those who hold this mighty power in making the laws, to charge a *still decided majority* in congress *with a disregard of their oaths?* We say, it is the supremacy of impudence, but hardly worth the *contempt* of an honorable man. The free laboring people of the United States will "speak to" this proscription through the ballot boxes; and those who do not repel it, will well deserve a pair of thick lips and a blackened skin.†

But we shall make a few remarks about this *violation* of the constitution.

As early as the year 1765, very numerous meetings of the people of the American colonies (now states), were held to encourage domestic manufactures. The necessity of rendering America *independent* was powerfully urged by FRANKLIN, and all the *working* patriots of his day—and measures were taken to "*prevent the ruin*" of the colonies, by supporting the *mechanics* and *manufacturers* therein. The "daughters of liberty" as they were call-

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groes—in *glutting the cotton markets of the world*—in trying every experiment to discover the *minimum* of sustenance and the *maximum* of labor; thus ensuring eventual loss to themselves, and present misery to their servants. By these men all was ascribed to the tariff.

"I think the census will prove, that the decline in the value of property is to be attributed to these causes, and *the total neglect of the highways of the state*. Had means been taken to open the markets of the country for a surplus supply of provisions, the people of North Carolina, &c. &c. would not have levied such enormous contributions on this state. While they have been doing this, the half-starved yeomanry of South Carolina have had nothing to do but patiently await the decline in value of their property, and *decamp to the westward*, as soon as the neighboring nabob, with his 100 or 200 negroes, would buy them out."

Before the tariff law of 1824, Mr. Carter of South Carolina—a liberal extract from whose speech we have on our desk—said, that the "*prodigiously*" increased product of cotton had "glutted" every market in Europe with it—that property of all kinds had "depreciated beyond example"—"that estates were sacrificed to pay the *last instalments* on the bonds given for the purchase money"—"nobody seems disposed to buy what every body is anxious to sell, at any price"—that "estates, once the seats of opulence, are thrown out to waste and decay." These are his own words.

There is no mystery in the distress that Mr. Carter spoke of. It is fully explained in the preceding extracts that we have made from the "Courier." But if the effects of a "prodigiously" increased supply of cotton, in 1823—(173 millions of pounds being exported) were so terrible, what would they have amounted to, had the export of 1830—(264 millions of pounds), happened? Cotton would not have brought more than four or five cents per lb. And how comes it to pass, that a "living price" was obtained for the latter mighty quantity? The "lords of the spinning jennies," as the Roanoke lord of tobacco worms delights to call them, by improved machinery and reduced cost of manufacture, have extended its free use to millions of persons who could only have sparingly consumed it, at the former higher cost of cotton goods. Here is, "a secret worth knowing."

The average export of 1820-1-2, was about 135 millions of pounds—in 1823, 173 millions. In 1811, 92 millions were worth 31 millions of dollars; in 1823, 173 millions only 20 millions of dollars: but in 1825, 176 millions pounds were worth 36 millions of dollars. These great fluctuations in *quantity* and *price* have had a thousand times more to do with the "distress" of the people of South Carolina than the tariff—in affording a superabundance, or a very scanty supply of money; and people who have lived sumptuously cannot, or at least, *will not*, suddenly live closely. *Pride makes many beggars*. This is no secret.

We have an essay on certain parts of one of governor Miller's messages to the legislature of South Carolina, *shewing his preference of slave labor over that of freemen*. It has been long prepared, but was mislaid until a few days ago.

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*The formula of a proclamation made after his colored majesty had washed his royal hands, with which he had just fed himself.

† Many of the anti-tariff writers and editors are so much accustomed to the use of *hard terms* against all who do not think and speak as they do, that it seems almost *natural* for them to vomit expressions unbecoming liberal and *decent* men; but no persons are so sensitive when the "tables are turned" upon them, ever so little. They despise free laborers, and seem to think that all virtue and intelligence is centered in the holders of slaves; hence they possess an unity of action that would be worthy of the highest praise—their *cause* being so. If the other party to the question had the same unity, the whole matter would be easily settled. We should have no dispute about it.

I shall do all that I can to induce the *people* to resist such *vile* accusations made against them. We have had enough of dirty slang. We shall not "return railing with railing," but speak through little mystic pieces of paper, at the polls. At the late great meeting at Philadelphia—the "bone and sinew" of the free laboring people were present, to support the "American System"—and so will they come out every where, and the effects will be seen. The great majority of the *people* will not be unresistingly called *swindlers*, and *robbers*, and *perjured knaves*, any longer.

ed, assembled at various places, and gave examples of industry by *spinning* from morning till night—and the "sons of liberty" associated, HANCOCK being at their head, for the purpose of obtaining from the colonial legislatures such "*restrictions and excises* as might have the happy tendency" of "encouraging the manufactures of our own country." Samples of these proceedings may be found in the last volume of the REGISTER, page 193. Thus it was *before* the revolution—when the spirit of liberty was pure as mountain air.

[But I shall only give brief sketches—reserving particulars for the use of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, when he shall meet me in the discussion that I have challenged, which I shall soon *expect* him to do.]

During the revolution, it is well known that congress (and there were some *honest* men in 1776!), used every possible exertion to encourage domestic manufactures, not only for the supply of immediate wants, *but to establish the real independence of the country*. We suppose that Mr. Pinckney will not deny this! Well, the war being ended and peace proclaimed, an extraordinary degree of public distress followed—the paper currency disappearing, and all the "hard money" being required to pay for British and other foreign goods imported. This severity of suffering, and on the account stated, induced the patriot sages of that day to reflect upon some general system that might remedy evils not within the reach of the state legislatures; and the legislature of *Virginia* commenced the noble work which resulted in the adoption of the present constitution; and Mr. *Madison*, in a pamphlet written by him in 1795, decidedly tells us, that the constitution ORIGINATED in the complaints of the people, *that the unequal laws of Great Britain might be counteracted*. [See vol. 39, page 263.] And what was done by the *first* congress under this constitution, Mr. *Madison* being the leading member of that body of illustrious men? The title of the first bill passed for laying duties on imported articles, declared "*the encouragement and* PROTECTION *of manufactures*" to be one of its leading purposes! Will Mr. Pinckney say that this congress "*legalized robbery?*" IT ESTABLISHED THE WHOLE PRINCIPLE THAT WE CONTEND FOR. If it was constitutional to protect in 1789, it must be constitutional now. The extent of protection is a question of *expediency*, and Mr. P. I hope, is modest enough to admit—that that *must* depend on the will of the majority, *constitutionally* expressed.* Mr. Pinckney, perhaps, may have accidentally heard of a book called "Lloyd's Debates." I advise him to borrow it, that he may know a little more than he does about things which he so ignorantly, and dogmatically, speaks of. He will find that the *constitutionality* of the protecting system was never doubted, either in the convention which framed the constitution, or the first congress convened under its provisions. And yet "there were giants in those days."

As to the "sacrificing of one portion of the union for the benefit of others," it is an old song, and was better sung in the *first* congress than ever Mr. Pinckney will sing it, when the bill to establish *discriminatory* duties on imports and tonnage was under consideration. It was said by a few, and a very few only, that it was no matter who carried away our productions or brought foreign goods to us—that those who worked the cheapest should have the preference. But the great majority of that congress, not having the light of our "free trade philosophers" before their eyes, passed the bill, which finally was so far extended, that, while foreign ships paid a duty of *one dollar per ton*, on entry, American ships paid only *six cents*—and the goods imported in foreign vessels, paid *ten per cent.* MORE duty than those imported in our own. And it was this proceeding that built up our mighty commercial marine—that enabled us to have, (as Mr. *Madison* and his colleagues saw that it would), a gallant navy—which has caused the stripes and stars of our land to be respected in every sea. At the time of the enactment of the law referred to, nearly all the shipping of the U. States belonged to the eastern states. But, happily, that "*one* portion of the union" was protected, though the "sacrifice of other portions" was pleaded; and we see the glorious fruits of it. Our tonnage is inferior only to that of Great Britain, and freights are as cheap, if not cheaper, in our own vessels than in British ships. And when the black belt shall extend, as extend it will, from Cape Antonio to the southern point of Trinidad—then will the south *feel* the wisdom of the first congress in the enactment of *protecting laws*—though seemingly for the benefit of "one portion of the union," only. But this effect speedily followed the protection granted—*the "monopoly" as it was called, reduced the cost of freights!!!*

We might add the protection extended to the fisheries, and Mr. JEFFERSON'S opinion on that branch of industry. He did not question the constitutionality of protecting them; but, in his able report, broadly supported both the principle and the expediency of the measure. We might refer also to Mr. HAMILTON'S almost simultaneous report of a general system, for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures—but the history of the first years of the constitution, WASHINGTON being president, is filled with such things, and it was reserved for a modern hair-splitting Virginian to discover that those who made the constitution did not understand its meaning—especially Mr. MADISON; who, in his famous resolutions of January 1794, *again covered the whole ground that we contend for;* and, since that time, has frequently said, in the most distinct and positive manner, that the *right* and DUTY is in congress to do that which Mr. Pinckney so rudely pronounces *dishonest* and calls a *robbery!* But the time has passed when stone walls may be thrown down by the *sound* of rams' horns. And Mr. P. should recollect, that Mr. JEFFERSON, in his message to congress, Nov. 8, 1808, suggested the idea of "PROHIBITIONS" that our manufacturing establishments might become "PERMANENT."* That then Mr. RITCHIE, the greatest of all expounders of the constitution! *was with us*—and a certain governor of *Virginia* displayed a *home-made shirt*, with all "the pomp and circumstance" of the glorious occasion, to a large number of citizens assembled to celebrate the fourth of July! If further evidence is wanted—will Mr. Pinckney refer to the old congressional reports, inserted in our last number?

(5) "The watchword has been given," &c. and below I am quoted as saying the "time for action has arrived." These are deadly sins in *me;* but when the opposite party, through the *consistent* editors of the "Richmond Enquirer" and "Banner of the Constitution," to rally *their* party, say "*now is the time*" for the "anti-tariffites to be on the alert, &c. [See present volume, page 60.] Mr. Pinckney thinks all's well! This, we suppose, is "nullificatory" *justice* and *liberality!*—that high sense of *rectitude* which is claimed for the people of the south!

(6) "No attacking in detail—no insolent investigation of separate items." The sentiment contained in these words is several times repeated—for Mr. M. Pinckney has a mortal aversion to sectional "combinations!" Let us see what the "oracle" says on this subject.

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*John Randolph, however, despises "king numbers." This distinguished aristocrat would out-strip the proud duke of Somersett, if the power were given to him. We intend to publish extracts from one or two of his speeches on this point, *and about tobacco*, before long, having just had a hearty laugh of scorn at them. And Mr. Pinckney, with his 257,898 white persons, having 315,665 *black slaves* to keep under in South Carolina, would proclaim that weak state "a nation!" We do not know whether the little state of Rhode Island, with her great capital and prosperous industry, might not command a larger force for ulterior operations than South Carolina.

The duke of Somersett, alluded to, having married a second time, a *noble* lady, she playfully touched him on the cheek one day with her fan, when he said, "that his first duchess would not have taken such a liberty, *though she was a Percy!*" This duke was the prototype of the extraordinary minister *for* Russia.

*This produced an interesting debate in the senate, in which Mr. *Giles*—yea, WM. B. GILES, late governor of Virginia, spoke favorably of the encouragement of domestic manufactures! We have a copy of his speech at our elbow. His erratic *competitor*, in many respects—however, has always been a "*sheep-kicking*" sort of a person, telling congress that "he would go twenty rods out of his way to kick a sheep."

Mr. *Randolph* on one occasion, in his place in congress said—"we do not govern them [the people of the north], by our *black slaves*—BUT BY THEIR OWN WHITE SLAVES." I never voted for but one man [Mr. Varnum, as speaker of the house] from that country [*Massachusetts*], and, so HELP ME GOD, I will never vote for another!"

And he also said, in congress—

"*We know what we are doing. We of the south are united, from the Ohio to Florida—and we can always unite*: but you of the north are beginning to divide, *and you will divide.* We have conquered you once, and *we can and will conquer you again.* Aye, sir, *we will drive you to the wall*, and when we have you there once more, *we mean to keep you there, and will nail you down like base money.*"

These are precious specimens of the *dignity* and *elegance* of the "*Virginia* orator!" But the facts stated by Mr. Randolph are too true. The people of the eastern, and middle and western states do *divide*—for persons in them would seem to take the liberty of thinking and acting for themselves; or they are "bought up" being "WHITE SLAVES;" and we might mention one of them who *now* has five members of his *family*, besides himself, in public office!—But the south is *united* on all questions which affect the south; and so far does the CLANNISH spirit go, that, in 1828, only *two* votes south of the Potomac (except six in North Carolina, specially interested), were found against laying a duty of ten cents per gallon on molasses, though it was admitted by Mr. *Gilmer*, of Georgia, and others, that they found "it difficult to bring their minds to such a *system of legislation.*"

"One restless sheep cries baa! and all the throng,
"Ewes, lambs, rams, wethers, bellowing, roll along."

It is the supreme of the ridiculous, for the *south* to rebuke the prevalence of a common spirit in the *north.* I would not excite *sectional* jealousies—but for those who have perfected the operation of them, as it would seem even in *matters of conscience*,† to complain, as Mr. Pinckney does, of my humble exhortations to unity, is laughable—like the case of the frog who swelled himself to rival the size of the ox, and blew himself "sky high!"

The rest of this section of the article is too *common* for remark—it is of that sort of stuff which an English pattern-card man, or hireling writer, will *finish* at the rate of several yards in an hour! If I were the enemy of the south, and had the power of selecting some most certain *curse* to ruin and desolate the south, and render that country one vast field of *conflagration and blood*—I WOULD TAKE OFF THE DUTY ON SUGAR. But I am a better friend of the south than Mr. Pinckney—and time will shew it.

(7) It is objected that I have recommended the "distribution of tracts"—and as thinking it possible that, to diffuse information, "my own inestimable Register," might be further circulated. The last is a very natural desire—and I am happy to inform Mr. Pinckney, that I have received more than two hundred and fifty new subscribers since the 1st of Jan. last,* and entertain a hope of obtaining not less than a *thousand*, before the 31st of December! And, as it will give him and Mr. Ritchie much pleasure to learn the fact, I shall add—that about one half of those received are from the "south of Mason and Dixon's line." But my suggestion as to the distribution of tracts was rather the consequence of a like suggestion in the "Richmond Enquirer!" "Now is the time," said a writer in that paper, "for the anti-tariff parties of our community to be on the alert—to be strenuous in their exertions—*to disseminate far and wide just principles of political economy*"—"in the next congress, in all probability, will the battle be fought"—"Now, then, is certainly the *accepted time*—the season when the greatest exertion should be made," &c.—These sayings were right in——the "*Enquirer;*" the editor's orthodoxy—(always orthodox, though "the wind bloweth as it listeth"), sanctifying words which for me to use is pretty nearly treason! And Mr. Pinckney's sneer comes from *him* with an ill-grace, for in the same paper he inserted a mournful article from the "Banner of the Constitution" (whose editor has been running a race with Dr. Cooper in *inconsistency* and *violence*, on the tariff question), exhorting the people to action; and, in describing the melancholy state of the press at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, he surely recommends his own to counteract the influence of other presses! Mr. Raguet, in the article alluded to, says—"Should the next session of congress pass over without such material reduction, in the duties of the existing odious tariff, as will give assurance of a return, after the extinguishment of the public debt, to an equitable scale of revenue duties, the cause of free trade will, in our humble estimation, be forever lost. Our readers will recollect that we have, ever since the establishment of this journal, favored the belief that the public mind north of the Potomac, was in a capacity of receiving the truths of political science, and that a love for the union would outweigh all the calculations of selfish, local, and ambitious interests, and would lead to such a spirit of conciliation as could not but eventuate in a settlement of the disputed questions, without the further excitement, at the south, of revolutionary feelings. It is, therefore, with reluctance that we now feel ourselves constrained to confess, that our faith in the potency of argument and reason is beginning to waver. The efforts making at the south and southwest, to extricate the country from the trammels of the restrictive system, are not supported, at the north, as they should be; and, strange as it may appear, there exists upon the subject, even amongst those who de-

*Several southern gentlemen who voted for this high tax upon molasses, not only felt ashamed to support a proposition which they knew was wrong in itself, and some of them also doubted the *moral honesty* of such a "system of legislation;" but if they really believed the imposition of such duties to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL, *was not the obligation of their oaths suspended by a question of* EXPEDIENCY? Did they not *compromise* with their consciences? It will require an able sophist to relieve them of this "coalition."

Here we may make a simple remark or two on the general as well as special distinction between the *constitutionality* and *expediency* of the tariff. In Mr. Jefferson's administration, the non-intercourse and embargo laws were commended in the south, because they encouraged domestic manufactures—and opposed in the east, because they injured, or destroyed, foreign commerce; but these differences of opinion were the result of questions of *expediency* only. We have referred to Messrs. Lowndes and Calhoun as warmly and thoroughly supporting the protecting system in 1816. The latter gentleman said that manufactures "*produced an interest strictly American, as much so as agriculture*"—he was for "*affording to ingenuity and industry immediate and ample* PROTECTION." Mr. *Calhoun* could then have had no *constitutional* scruples, else he was perjured. On the other hand, Mr. *Webster* is roughly charged as having been against the tariff of 1824, and of now supporting its principle. But what of that? Mr. Calhoun, for example, in adopting the *expediency* of the protecting system, surely consented to its *constitutionality*—the last having *supreme* operation on the mind of an honest man. But Mr. Webster, being against the practice in 1824, and for it in 1828, only shews that *experience*, as to the effects of the tariff, had changed his opinions concerning the *expediency* of it—time being the friend of truth. Time, however, has not changed the constitution—it remains just as it was—it admits of no new qualification. That which was inexpedient may become expedient, as happens in the daily concerns of every man's life and business; but that which was constitutionally wrong never can become constitutionally right, the instrument remaining unchanged. We have looked over Mr. Webster's great speech in 1824 against the tariff—without seeing the germ of an argument about its constitutionality—hence there is no more cause of just accusation against him than there would be on a man who advised his friend to delay a journey because it "looked likely for rain"—and afterwards urged him to set out, because there was a clear sky.

* My offensive article was more a following of the lead of the people, than an attempt to direct their proceedings.

pend for their support upon foreign commerce, an indifference which almost indicates a bowing of the neck to the restrictive system, as the settled policy of the country."

We thank Mr. R. for some of these admissions. Again he says—"The redemption of the country from the bonds of the restrictive system will be accomplished, if ever it be, by the sons of agriculture, and it is to that portion of our fellow-citizens to whom we are mainly to look for our rescue."

This is very well in Mr. Raguet—but very wrong, very wrong, indeed, in "Mr. Niles." What, shall "Mr. Niles" corrupt the "sons of agriculture!" That would be too bad. But at least an hundred thousand copies of his "politics for farmers" have been printed. Mr. Raguet, too, made "politics for farmers," catching my title—telling us how that, on every cradle costing ten dollars, the farmers paid a tax of three dollars—though many a better man than either of us has been rocked in a "hollow gum." What became of Mr. R's "politics for farmers?" I never saw one full copy of it. I guess it did not suit the "sons of agriculture"—the growers of grain and wool, who understand "a thing or two" about the tariff.

(8) The conclusion is after the best manner of the "Mercury." Mr. Pinckney is a mighty man—he thinks no more of *dissolving the union* and making a *nation*, than a child does of building up or knocking down his little houses of sand. All things are easy to him——but the people of South Carolina will *not* "calculate the value of the union," though recommended by as pure blooded a factionist as ever figured at Paris, in the days of terror—who, like the witch in the fable, who had lost her dog, would "disturb all hell," to gain the thing he aims at.

SPEECH OF MR. BURGES,

At the dinner given him by a large number of the citizens of New York, March 30, 1831.

Mr. President and gentlemen:—

I thank you, most cordially I thank you. All I could say would tell you a very small part only of those feelings given to me by your expressions of kindness and consideration towards me, and my very inefficient efforts in the public service. From my earliest recollection to the present moment, the approbation of my fellow laborers, has enlivened my hopes, cheered my exertions, and been dear to my heart. Whether guiding the plough, or wielding the instruments of mechanic labor, the employments of my earlier life; whether engaged in forensic toils, at the calls of my friends, or in the service of our common country, so dear to us all, that approbation has been among the most engaging motives. I have fallen behind many, in success, but I have endeavored to keep pace with the foremost, in zeal and diligence. When I look around on these splendid accompaniments, associated by your kindness with those efforts in the cause of the nation, though I must be more, or less, than human, not to feel gratified, and to attempt some expression of that feeling; yet I cannot be vain enough to arrogate all I see, and hear, to myself merely, who am but the inconsiderable occasion, and not the ultimate object, of all these preparations, these displays of national feeling, these genuine oblations to elevated patriotism.

If we have been told, men are born to consume the fruit of the earth, and there be those who might look on all these provisions of the table, and on us as assembled here, with no better purpose than ordinary refection, the mere every day operations of mastication and swallowing, such men may best take their viands by themselves, each one gnawing his bone, and growling his orisons, if he make any in the solitude of his own den. The table has, by the customs of all nations, been consecrated to the purest rites of hospitality. Among the most furious warriors, hostilities cease; truce and peace are for the time, established, the moment they have taken salt together from the same stand. Of all those who dipt their bread, at the same table, in the same condiment, sacred story has told us that one only became a traitor. Should we with warm hearts and glad faces, who are now met together at this table, this altar of good will and patriotic feeling, ever meet again, no matter in what land, or under what auspices, adverse or prosperous, this high ceremonial of kindness and patriotism, could not be forgotten; and we should, in memory of this evening, and of these rites of hospitality, take each other by the hand with higher, and holier ardor of brotherhood.

The hours of refection were, by the wise men of antiquity, devoted to both bodily and mental refreshment; the table was spread not more for the purpose of food, than for conversation; and the public places for those purposes were the great schools of mutual instruction for the commonwealth. Our republican institutions are, as we trust, improvements on the models of both ancient and modern governments; but our admiration of them may not, at all times, equal the wise and patriotic administration of the ancients; and if they deem it important, at the hours of refreshment, to discuss public affairs, and the conduct of public men, it cannot be unwise, or improper in us, to have adopted, in some form or other, this classic custom, established as a part of their free institutions, by the sages and statesmen of antiquity. If you please, then, gentlemen, permit me, for some brief time, to fill up this pause of festivity; and, in exchange for the flow of the goblet, to offer you that of the soul.

The great interests of the nation, the government established by the people of these United States for the preservation and advancement of those interests, and the administration of that government, by the public agents, selected and appointed for that purpose, are all subjects of deep and vital concernment to each one of us, and of the whole nation. What the past was, we all know; what the present is let us inquire, that we may thereby endeavor to provide for the future. The constitution of our country has recently, from the place where I now have the honor to stand, received such exposition and eulogium, and so perfect and finished, as neither to require nor to admit addition, or improvement. The boldest artist of Greece never attempted to give a new excellence to the Minerva of Phidias. Considering the great principles of that constitution, as settled and established, we may *securely* turn our attention to some of its great provisions, as they have been reduced to practice, under the several administrations of the general government; and inquire how they are sustained, by the present rulers of the land!

When general Jackson was placed in the presidential chair of the United States, the patriots and statesmen of the country, who had been opposed to his election, did console themselves with the hope, that regard for his own fame might induce him to call to his cabinet, the wisest and best men among those who had been friendly to his advancement to that high station. If directed by the councils of such men, his administration might take a character, not adverse to the great interests and institutions, long fostered and established in the country. How sadly they were disappointed, is well known; nor has the disappointment of many of the most zealous and upright of his friends, been less grievous. His cabinet was so selected and arranged, that the whole power and influence of the president, has been brought under the councils, and into the control of the secretary of state. This man has exerted his managing capacities in such intrigues, as to have either brought every other man in the cabinet, into his schemes, or have excluded them from the confidence of the president. The second officer of the government has, by the friends of the secretary, as he admits, but by himself, as all men believe, been driven into hostility with the first; while Mr. Van Buren, securely sheltered behind the name of gen. Jackson, and the presidential character, like little Teucer behind the shield of Ajax Telamon, discharges his arrows at the naked and magnanimous bosom of his great political adversary. Indeed the president has little concern in the administration: so little, that upon the great question of re-election to that high office, which, when free from the control of advisement, he has always declined, his own private secretary, without consulting him, has written a letter to a leading member of the Pennsylvania legislature, assuring him that the president would be highly gratified, if that body would nominate him for re-election. Who has such an interest in this re-election, as Martin Van Buren; and what private secretary, of what other president of the United States, would, without consulting him, have dared to write such a letter?

I am in truth detaining you without necessity; for "you all do know" this man; his wily genius, his crooked counsels, his Machiavelian principles. These principles heretofore planted and forced into growth, in the political hot beds at Albany, have been, by him, transplanted into the open exposure at Washington, and are now flourishing in the invigorating sunshine of the presidential palace. Is the nation likely to receive healing from their leaves? Let us inquire.

First of all, how has the secretary managed our foreign relations; and to what good purpose, either of economy, interest, or national honor? Nearly all our foreign ministers in Europe have been recalled; but if they have been replaced by better, much better men, and our interests thereby advanced to an amount,—equal to the enormous cost of these removals and appointments the people may have no cause of complaint. It is said that France has appointed commissioners to ascertain the amount of spoliations on American commerce and navigation, committed by her cruisers, during the revolutionary government. This, so far as it indicates a spirit of remuneration, is well; but it can lead to nothing which has not long been known as a matter of record, both to the government of France, and in the department of state at Washington. These spoliations were done by order of Napoleon, and by his corsairs, on the high seas and in the sight of all nations. The ocean blazed with the conflagation of our ships. That military despot commanded these atrocities to be perpetrated, that he might compel us to unite with him, in his crusade, against the nations of the earth. Ever since the final abdication of this man, the people of France have been desirous of doing us justice; but they contend that they have an unadjusted claim against us, under the Louisiana treaty of cession. Under that treaty, a right of entry, into all the ports of that state, was forever secured to them, on the terms of the most favored nation. This right, as they hold, was by them purchased, and a valuable consideration paid for it, in the cession of that territory; and, accordingly, when that territory became a state in our union, if other nations purchased a right of entry into those ports, by granting a reciprocal right of entry into their ports, to American ships, France was under no obligation to grant such a reciprocity, for such a right of entry; because she had already purchased it by the cession, and had it secured to her by treaty. Our government has always contended against this construction, and denied this right to France; and, in a correspondence between Mr. Adams, when secretary of state, and the French minister, then near the United States, the French construction of that treaty was ably contested, and the American construction as ably supported. It still remains unsettled, and, until adjusted, or waived by France, all commissioners, appointed by either, or both governments, can make no final progress in settling the claims of American merchants on the French government. What time will ever come more propitious than that which has for the last six months been passing, for our government to institute an able and efficient mission to meet plenipotentiaries on the part of France, for the settlement of this great national question, and for the removal of this only obstacle between American merchants, and their long delayed rights of remuneration? Never will the French people, hereafter, be more anxious to conciliate those of the United States; and never will Lafayette, the brother in arms of Washington, the illustrious friend of the American people, have a higher or more controlling influence in the councils of France. Like all the surviving worthies of our revolution, he is standing on the verge of life: he and they are not yet immortal, and they must soon pass from this world of dust and shadows, to that of realties and imperishable glories. Why has not this auspicious time been seized? Why has it been suffered to pass without exertion, and probably without attention, on the part of our government? No former administration ever had in hand such a golden opportunity. We have no intimation from the men in power that any effort has been made, or intended, to improve it.

Have our relations with England been made more prosperous by the exchange of ministry at the court of that country? It is said triumphantly that the West India trade has been recovered. Ever since the close of our revolutionary struggle, up to the close of the last administration, Great Britain has claimed, and exercised the right of regulating all trade with her West India colonies, by the orders of the king in council. During all that time, the United States, both under the confederation, and under the present government, have demanded as a matter of right, due to national comity, that this trade, between these colonies and the United States, should be regulated by treaty, and permanently settled between the two nations. Has this point been yielded by Great Britain? Has a treaty been made? No; but the secretary of state has for us, yielded the right to demand it. The trade is regulated now just as Great Britain has always regulated it, by her own laws; and we have agreed to receive as a boon, what is in reality a favor granted to her. Before this concession, the British West India colonies consumed quite as great a quantity of the products of our country as they can have done since. The commerce was as great though not direct; the navigation was exclusively ours; and if the indirect transportation was more costly, it was because it gave more employment to our own tonnage, and being paid by those colonies, was a real benefit to our navigation. For much of the proceeds of our exports were received in specie, and employed to purchase cargoes in New Orleans; and the trade was thus by its indirectness not made onerous to us as it was to them.

What then have we gained by the restoration of this trade? Our vessels can carry nothing to the West India colonies under this restoration, which cannot be carried thither in British vessels; but in the indirect trade, much reached those colonies, transported, nearly to them, by our own vessels, which cannot be admitted into them now even in British vessels. The restored commerce is, therefore, so much less than the commerce, given up in exchange for it. How does it affect our navigation? Commercial men have told me, that already one third of the transportation of our own productions is done by British tonnage. This was to be expected. For British vessels, freighted from Liverpool to New York, being compelled to go to the West Indies for a freight home, will take cargoes of American produce on freight to those countries at a cheaper rate than our vessels can afford to do it. If this does not secure the whole transportation to British tonnage, the other parts of the arrangement certainly will effect this. It was agreed, that the British government should, whenever they might choose to do so, lay an impost duty on all products of our country, when imported directly from the United States, into these West India colonies; and, at the same time, exempt the same products from such impost, if imported from her colonies on this continent. So soon as this impost shall have been laid on the products of the United States, they cannot reach the West India colonies in American vessels; because the duty will compel them to be transported thither, from the colonies on the continent. We may chance to carry a part of them, in competition with the British, to these colonies, but our vessels cannot carry freights, thence, to the West India colonies. Transportation between colony and colony, is a part of her coasting trade, which Great Britain will no sooner relinquish, than we shall relinquish to foreigners, our coasting trade between one state and another.

In this arrangement for this restoration of the West *India* trade, the agreement on the part of Great Britain, not to impose any other, or higher duty on our products, when imported into the West India colonies, in American, than if imported in British vessels, did not extend, as they understood it, to their colonies on this continent. They will, accordingly, place an impost duty on all such produce, imported into those colonies, in our vessels; and thereby transfer all our commerce, with all these colonies, whether island or continental, from our navigation, which had the whole transportation of it under the indirect trade, to British navigation, which will have the whole under this *triumphant restoration*. This is *exactly* what the *British politicians* have claimed, as a matter of right, ever since the first moment of our independence; and it is what *all patriots* of the United States, since the revolution, have refused to yield, until Mr. Van Buren, in a manner "*the most frank and friendly*" to Great Britan, did, by the agency of Mr.

Louis McLane; *request* and *receive* the privilege of *surrendering* up this right of transporting our own products in our own vessels, to the British government, for the use and encouragement of British tonnage. It is, therefore, manifest, that although, when the West India trade was lost, as it has been often alledged by the late administration, we *had* and *enjoyed* both the *commerce* and *the navigation;* yet now, when it has, under the auspices of Mr. Van Buren, been *restored,* we may hold *some part* of the commerce, but we must *lose* the whole navigation. No matter if it destroy the mercantile rights of the people, it subserved the purposes of the secretary. The report of this great restoration, reached this country on the eve of important elections; and, that it might seasonably arrive at the most distant point of operation, was at the noon of Sunday, and the hour of intermitted devotion, officially announced from the cabinet at Washington. The long shadow of this glory of our diplomacy reached Maine, and effected that object; but Maryland was too near the scene of this plot, to be deceived, and therefore, she nobly performed her duty to the nation.

We should have less cause of mortification, had our right been surrendered with a spirit, less subservient to England, and in a manner, not quite so prostrate. Money might have been sacrificed and the thing forgotten, but that the upright republican spirit of America, which like William Penn, has ever stood with covered head before the English throne, should, by such men, be taught to truckle, and fawn at the foot of royalty, is not among the minor grievances of the times; and cannot pass away "like the summer cloud without the special observance" of the American people. Nor is the surrender of our rights rendered more tolerable by another element united with the servile spirit, wherewithal it was made. In all our most ardent contests, for principles, or for power, heretofore had in the nation, a noble dignity in our foreign ministers of either side, has learned them to hold our party controversies, like those among brothers, sacred and as family secrets; and they scorned, by mingling them with our diplomacy, to betray and divulge them to the vulgar eye of foreign nations. What has the secretary of state been pleased to do? He has instructed our minister, at the English court, to claim the high consideration of that government to the present, by gossipping a full disclosure of its irreconcilable hostility of the past administration.—How must the haughty statesman of England have regarded this *reform* in American diplomacy; or that secretary of state, under whose dignified administration it was made? Our only hope is from the healing power of time. The wound, which to-day all may see in the trunk of the oak, will by two summers growth become cicatrized, and be seen no more.

Have our relations with Russia, been conducted in any manner, more profitable and dignified? You have seen how the hon. Mr. McLane has restored the West India trade by his diplomacy at the court of England, but may God grant, that the American people may never see, how the hon. Mr. Randolph sustained our national character, at the Russian court! The debate in the house of representatives of the United States, on the mission of this gentleman, was printed, and may have come under your eye. If so, that, and the pithy remarks just delivered by the hon. gentleman in the chair, must have put you quite fully in possession of the character of that *distinguished* mission. If you please, gentlemen, I will just state two collateral facts, which improve the color, but do not change the feature of their character. Although, at the time of that debate, it was unknown to me, and to those associated with me in the discussion, yet was it officially known at the department of state, that Mr. Randolph had, when he left St. Petersburg, taken his passports with him, and thereby, according to all the forms of diplomacy, entirely relinquished his ministerial character at the imperial court of Russia. With a knowledge of this fact, what man on earth, other than Mr. Van Buren, *could* have *placed* in the presidential message to congress, the "*hope that this gentleman would by any improvement of his health, again repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the discharge of his official duties?*" The other fact of which I would remind you is, that before the president approved the act, appropriating $18,000 for the benefit of Mr. Randolph, and in payment for his diplomatic services, the friend of that gentleman, in Virginia, had, in the public papers, and by his direction, announced him as a candidate for election to the next congress. "He should, (as it was stated), be detained abroad until after the election." Detained for what cause? The election takes place usually in April; but Mr. R's diplomatic year would not terminate till June. He must tarry out of the country, until he has earned, by a full year's exile, his full year's salary. His quarterly allowance for returning would be earned by coming home; and this he directed his friends to promise that he would do, before the next session of congress. How could the secretary advise the president to approve that appropriation, when it was so manifest, that this minister was prolonging his absence, not to settle national controversies, or to win diplomatic victories, but, like a good general, to achieve a successful retreat, and effectually secure his baggage and plunder!

Attempts were made during the last year, to extend our relations to another European power. A treaty *of some* sort was made with the imperial Turk of Constantinople. For this purpose, commissioners were appointed, which, although the president might appoint in the recess, yet because this appointment was not ratified by the advice and consent of the senate, in session for many months before the conclusion of this commission, the whole proceeding was clearly extra official; and was not only so considered by the two able and distinguished senators from Virginia, but was by them pronounced to be an invasion of the rights of the senate and a flagrant violation of the constitution. The ostensible object of this negotiation was to open to American navigation and commerce, the trade of the Black Sea. This the Russians contend, that they have already effected for all nations, by the treaty of Adrianople. They had, sword in hand, opened to themselves a passage through all the defences both of nature and art; and descended and spread themselves out on that plain, where, in former times, the Greek and the Hun contended for empire. Here, other powers interposed, or the Turks had been driven once more beyond the Bosphorus. It was believed, that if the czar of Russia reached, and ascended the throne of Constantinople, the balance of Europe might tremble, and the beam itself lose its level. The emperor of Russia terminated the war by treaty with the grand seignior, secured among other things, a free passage through the Bosphorus, to all nations in amity with both the high contracting parties. Christian nations hold all to be in amity, who are not in a state of declared hostility; but the Turk regards all *Christian nations* as enemies, which have not, by treaty with him, obtained the relations of amity. Our treaty with the sublime porte was formed, on our respectful submission to the moslem construction of the treaty of Adrianople; and intended to bring us within the provisions of it. This treaty was in part ratified, and in part rejected by the senate; and thereupon the secretary of state sent a requisition to the house of congress, requiring an appropriation for the purpose of a most splendid plenipotentiary mission to the Turkish court, accompanied by all the oriental train of barbaric pomp; and carrying *in hand* fifty thousand dollars as a present to the grand seignior, either to purchase our relations of amity with the Turk, or to pay for the fine Arabian stud presented by him to the great man of the new world, and which, as I learn, is at keeping in this city. It was thus managed, that this modern argonautic expedition was to be fitted out, not like that of the ancients, *to bring home* from the shores of the stormy Euxine, but *carry out* to those regions the *golden fleece.* For some small quantity of trade, more or less, the republicans of the United States, the disciples of the cross, must be made to bow to those of the crescent; and our "mountain nymph, sweet liberty," compelled to turn her pure and vestal eye on the gorgeous saloons, and voluptuous harems of a military despotism. We were, in some degree, preserved from the dishonor of this new, and splendid project of state patronage, by a distinguished senator from Massachusetts, who succeeded in reducing the lofty dimensions of the plenipotentiary mission, down to a charge d'affaires. Could he have brought

the thing to a mere consulate, or commercial agency, it might have satisfied all the requirements of trade, and ceased to be odious to our national feelings.

If, under the advisement of the secretary of state, we have lowered our heads to foreign nations abroad, who might call us to some account for a departure from etiquette, we have, under the same councils carried ourselves highly and haughtily enough, to those dependent "remnants of once mighty nations," at home, placed, by the fortune of war, and the inexplicable revolutions of human events, in a condition of *pupilage* and *guardianship* to the American people. How have these our wards and pupils been treated? How have the high and holy relations of guardians, and instructors to them, been kept, and preserved by us? We stand pledged to the whole Christian world, by the declarations of our ancestors, repeated by us, in every most solemn form, to civilize, and instruct the aborigines in the great principles of our benign religion. By the obligations of the most sacred treaties, and for a full, and valuable consideration in broad lands, ceded to the U. States, our government has, at various times, covenanted with these tribes and nations, to pay them annuities; to guarantee to them their respective governments, and laws, and territories; and to defend them in the quiet possession, and peaceable enjoyment of all these, their great original and natural rights. From the commencement of our peaceable relations with them up to the close of the last administration, these covenants had been fully and sacredly observed and kept, by the government of the U. States. Mechanics, and farmers have sojourned among them, to teach these people the great fundamental arts of civilized life. By holy men, who have taken up their abode among several of these nations, they have been taught letters and arts; and above all, learned the divine precepts of the Christian religion. The annuities, due to each nation and tribe by treaty, have, with good faith, been paid into their public treasuries, to be disbursed according to their own laws and customs. So early as 1802, by a statute of the United States, and called ever since, the intercourse law, a line of demarcation was drawn between their lands and territories, and those of the U. States or the several states and territories. By this law all mankind were excluded from these lands, unless by consent of the owners, and a license for that purpose first obtained. How have these people profited by these benefits? I will call your attention more particulary to the Cherokees, because their nation has been most improved, and their present condition does most interest the sympathies of the world. These people have abandoned the chase for subsistence, and become cultivators of the soil. They raise flocks and herds; grow corn and cotton, and have established household manufactories for most of their own clothing. Such other kindred arts are cultivated among them as are necessary for this state of improvement. Under the advisement and instruction of Mr. Jefferson, they have succeeded in establishing a republican form of government; and have enacted wise and wholesome laws. A bank, and a treasury, manage their currency and finances; a press promulgates their constitution and laws. One native Cherokee has invented an alphabet of their language; and another, a scholar, a Christian, edits a public paper, printed in our and their language and letter, published for the information of their people, and received and read in most of the states in this union. In half a century after letters were brought to this people by pious and learned missionaries, they have reduced their laws to writing in their own alphabet and language. A like achievement cost the Greeks not less than 600 years. The school-house and the meeting-house have been built by their villages, as our pious ancestors reared the like buildings in ours. In the one their children are taught in our language and their language; in the other, their whole people meet together, on our Sabbath, in the name of the Saviour of the world, to worship the God of the whole earth.

So were our trusts as guardians to them, religiously observed and kept; and so have they profited and improved as pupils and wards to us, under our teachings and protection. O! how *unlike*, for *our glory*, and *their prosperity*, is the *present* to the *past*. The president of the United States, soon after his inauguration, bade the Cherokee delegation, then in Washington, assure their people, *from him*, that he would protect them against the demands of Georgia, and the intrusions of all persons. Mr. Van Buren had not then entered the department of state, or assisted the president by his advice. The next winter they were told by the same *high functionary*, that the lands in their possession, were, beyond question, their own; but that he *could* not interfere with the laws of a sovereign state, or secure them against the jurisdiction of Georgia. That state had not then *expressly* laid claim to the lands of the Cherokees; but their legislature had passed laws abolishing their government, abrogating their laws, and subverting their national character. These laws went into operation in June, 1830. The Cherokee lands are *owned* by the *nation*; and each individual owns nothing but his improvements on the soil. When the laws of Georgia had *abolished* the Cherokee nation, the lands, as their politicians reasoned on the case, were left without an owner; and, as they say, lying within the limits of that state, became, at once, as a thing dereliet, the property of that republic. Perhaps the gold, discovered in the Cherokee mountains, has dazzled the moral perceptions of these good men. Be that as it may, they last autumn seriously contended, that the Cherokees had no right to their own lands; and have thereupon enacted laws, ordering them to be surveyed, and parcelled out for distribution, by lottery, or otherwise, among a people, who, if they have any title to them, have obtained it by their own legislation. When the Cherokee delegation arrived in Washington, the last winter, and applied to the president again for protection, against the outrages daily committed on them, they were told *by him*, that all had been done that could be done; and they had no other course but to migrate beyond the Mississippi.

What can have changed the conduct of the president from a solemn assurance of protection, to a total desertion of all the rights of these unfortunate people? Who is his adviser—the keeper of his conscience? The secretary of state. The lands, laws, government, the whole nation of the Cherokees, have been sold by this heartless cabinet minister, to the infatuated politicians of Georgia. To favor and carry into full effect, this scheme against the Cherokees, a most flagrant injustice has been practised against all other Indian nations and tribes to which our government owes annuities. To deprive the Cherokees of the pecuniary power of contending with Georgia, these annuities, amounting yearly to more than $545,000, have, by an order from the war office, been directed to be paid, not to the nations and tribes as the several treaties covenant that they shall be paid; but to the head men, warriors, and common Indians, in a ratable proportion. In some of the tribes there are more individuals than there are dollars to be paid; and how can they receive the money from an agent, who does not know one from another; who could not, therefore, safely distribute the annuities without assembling them all together, nor then, without a scale, graduated with the respective proportions to be paid to each grade of character in the tribe. In truth, the project must result in a double fraud; one on our own government, which puts the money into the hands of agents, who can never produce any voucher that they have paid it over, and therefore will keep the most of it in their own coffers; and the other, to the Indian tribes and nations, which, by this project, can receive not a cent of their annuities for any purpose common to the whole people. Our conduct is without a parallel. What can be found in the history of our own, or any civilized country, so cruel in practice, so utterly without the pale of any theory of moral principle? This is not a question of national interest, but of national morality and character. The adviser of these measures, brings a calumny on our good faith in the great forum of the world; and we must, unless by a great national disavowal, stand condemned before all mankind.

Let us turn to a part of the administration, less odious, because its errors, or frauds fall on ourselves alone, and do not affect the rights and interest of any other people. The great national establishment for the transmission of intelligence, is among the most important of our country. It deeply concerns things, the most dear, and valuable to us. The mail moves not only much of the wealth, and information of the people, but their political

concernments are greatly in the power of those engaged in its movements. The late post master general administered that establishment with great ability and with a success higly satisfactory to the nation. When called to the office by Mr. Monroe, as well as when continued in it by Mr. Adams, he had full permission to conduct it on his own proposed principle, "to appoint no deputy, clerks or assistant, but for official merit, and to displace no one for but official delinquency." Although gen. Jackson, when he first took the presidential chair, gave him the same tolerant rule of appointment and removal; yet, as it was, in a few days announced, that the post office establishment would, by a rule of the administration, be arranged into the cabinet, he found himself compelled to resign. He left the office, rich in funds, laid up from its own revenue; well supplied with skilful and diligent clerks; and supported by two assistants, either of whom was fully competent to conduct the whole establishment.

How has it been conducted by his successor? No branch of the administration disclosed a more rancorous political intolerance. Four or five hundred removals and appointments have been made, comprehending assistants, clerks and deputies; and when it has been proposed, in the senate of the United States, to inquire into the causes of these changes, it has not been shown by the friends of the administration, that they were made for official delinquency. The establishment has been arranged into the cabinet; and the same *regency* principle which has directed our relations with foreign nations and with the Indian tribes, has controlled this.

Under the principles of present economy, the funds of the establishment have been exhausted, without any new benefit to the people. The whole business of removal and appointment was conducted by Mr. McLean, assisted by two clerks at the annual cost of $1,400. This business is now the most important branch of the establishment: it is arranged into the *bureau of appointment*, with a special agent of the secretary at the head, and with such a train of preparation in clerks and contingencies, that the whole costs the country $8,500 annually. Other parts of this service are equally prodigal and expensive. Clerks and extra calls for labor and salaries, are nearly doubled under this new arrangement. It was last year ostentatiously published to the nation, that the contracts for transporting the mail had been made at a price much below the former consideration given for that work; but recently the discovery has been made that much more than the amount saved by the written contracts, had been expended in extra allowances to those liberal contractors who were instructed to underbid their competitors, with an assurance of remuneration for this efficient aid given to the great political projects of the establishment. These remunerations have, in some instances, exceeded the amount agreed to be paid under the contract. The mail from Washington to Baltimore is transported, by contract, for $1,800; but the extra allowances amount to $3,200.

The conductor of the post-office establishment was so fully aware of the effects of a disclosure of this profligate fraud upon the revenue of the people, that, when called upon, early in the month of May, 1830, to lay a statement of the contracts and allowances before the senate, he delayed that duty until near the close of last February. When, at last, sent in, it was, as of course, referred to the committee on post-offices and post roads; kept by that committee until within three or four days of the adjournment, and then laid on the table with a motion that it be printed, which was, of course, accordingly ordered. Before the delivery of this document to the printer, the hon. Mr. Clayton took it up for a short examination. He discovered, that all the allowances, about $50,000, were set down, as having been made by Mr. Bradley, the assistant post-master general under Mr. McLean, who had managed the establishment for a few days, after it was left by that gentleman, before the arrival of Mr. Barry. He was, beyond measure astonished; for Mr. Bradley had stated, on examination, under oath, I believe, that he had made no such allowance. Mr. Clayton called on him for explanation. He repeated his former statement, and requested that Mr. Grundy and Mr. Holmes would go to the post office and examine the books. Here the unprofitable works of darkness were brought to light. The letters containing the statements of these allowances; the dates when they were made; the erasure of the name of Wm. T. Barry, and the insertion of the name of Abraham Bradley; the confessions of the clerks, who had been taught and directed to commit this double forgery, all conspired to make such an impression of this fraudulent and profligate transaction on the mind of every senator, that, upon the request of Mr. Bradley, that distinguished body, without a dissenting voice, rescinded the order to print this report; and thereby told the nation, that, in their opinion, it was fabricated and false. Time would not admit further investigation in the senate, nor was it admitted in the house; for a friend of the secretary, who had given notice that he should there call up the post office bill, did, when this discovery was made, prudently omit to do so.

This establishment is utterly insolvent. Its concerns have been, as we have seen, most fraudulently conducted; and, under the advisement of the cabinet, it is modeled into a system of political espionage. Every deputy post master is directed to insert in his return the title of every newspaper, received at his office for distribution. By this return, Mr. Hobbie (not the post master general, for he is laid up out of the combat) can place under the eye of Mr. Van Buren, the name, and he knows the political character of every newspaper, read in every city, town, village and neighborhood in the whole country. Will an independent and free people, always endure such lookers into their own affairs? Spies upon their fire-side amusements? Let them once know their injuries, and they perfectly understand, and will diligently apply the constitutional remedy.

The president has, under the same advisement, placed a deep censure on the bank, and currency of the United States. This was advised by Mr. Van Buren, doubtless to give to the banks of this city, the expectation on the overthrow of that of the United States, of receiving and disbursing the national funds; and thereby to reconcile them to the system of guarantee, which he had placed upon their transactions. This might have produced some effect, had the subtle poison been vended, without the antidote. The splendid scheme of a treasury bank at Washington, so dazzled his imagination, that he could not exclude every glimpse of it, from the message; and thus, what he might have gained by his proposed destruction of the bank of the United States, was placed beyond his reach by a disclosure of the *political mystery*, which was to be raised up in its place.

The constitutionality of the United States bank is questioned by the secretary in the message; and he further alledged, that this bank has failed to establish a sound and uniform currency throughout the country. The constitutional question has been settled by the supreme court. What does Mr. Van Buren intend by a sound currency? He should mean, and therefore, for once, I will believe he did mean, a currency, equal in value to the silver and gold coin of the United States. Every bank bill of any amount, which may, on demand, at the place where it is payable, be converted by exchange into gold or silver coin of a like amount, must be equal in value to such amount of coin. May not this be done with every bill of the United States bank? No man will deny the fact. If, then, such coin be a sound currency, such bank bills must be equally a sound currency. This allegation against the bank is, therefore, unfounded, and must have been made, either without a knowledge of the facts, or with no intention to state them correctly. Is not this bank currency quite as uniform as a gold and silver currency? Will not a bank bill, at New Orleans, and payable in that city, exchange for as much gold and silver coin, as a bank bill of equal amount, payable in New York, can be exchanged for, in this city? Will not a one hundred dollar bill, at New Orleans, if payable there, exchange for one hundred silver dollars, or for ten eagles; and will a one hundred dollar bill, at New York, if payable there, exchange for any greater or any less number of dollars or eagles? What then does the great financier of the state department, intend by a want of uniformity in this United States bank currency?

Perhaps he objects, because the bank does not promise to pay, and actually pay its bills of one branch, at

any, or all other branches. Should it do this, the same objection might be made, unless it also promised to pay, and actually did pay them, at any or all other places. He, who could not get one thousand silver dollars for a bill of that amount of the New York branch, if he called for it at the branch in Boston, would have no more reason to complain of the refusal, than if at Worcester, or Pawtucket, he might want the like accommodation, and not be able to obtain it. The objection raises a question of exchange, and not of currency; and lies with more weight against coin than against the United States bank bills. Indeed such bills are almost as much more near to uniformity than coin, as they are more easily transmitted from place to place, than a like amount in gold and silver could be transported. Imagine, for a moment, that our whole currency was gold and silver coins, if any man at Providence desired to invest $10,000 at New Orleans, must he not, unless he could purchase a bill of exchange, payable in that city, transmit, at whatever cost of risk and labor, the whole amount of coin to that place? In fact, in all countries destitute of the accommodation of bills of exchange, or a bank with collateral branches, gold and silver is worth just as much less, in the place where it is *not* wanted than it is in the place where it *is* wanted, as it will *cost* to *transport* it from the one to the other. Any amount of gold and silver is, in truth, like every other commodity, of the same uniform value, only at the same time and at the same place. The nature of things cannot be reversed; and we must govern our institutions according to their laws. Until we can abolish time and space we cannot abrogate or exchange that subtle mystery of trade which seems to be too evanescent for the matter of fact intellect of the president; and yet too well known and established to be *improved in its condition* by the Achitophel of state.

The bank of the United States has, by the skill and diligence of its president and directors, done more in this behalf, than could have been effected by any other and different establishment. In 1828, that bank, and its various branches, transmitted, in bills of exchange, bank and treasury drafts, nearly $64,000,000. This was done at a cost to its customers and to the nation, very little exceeding $250,000.

When we look back to the chaos of currency, over the whole country, *except New England*, during the war, and until this bank was established, all mercantile men must, with indignation regard the attempt made to overthrow this institution. It cannot suspend specie payments, without paying twelve per cent. on all bills, not so paid on demand. No loan by this bank, to a state, can exceed fifty thousand, nor any one to the United States go over five hundred thousand dollars, unless, by law, admitted to make them larger. If, at any time hereafter, the pressure of war might call for heavier loans under such laws, and this bank, like the bank of England, during the great struggle of that country with nearly all Europe, should be pressed, by demands, until authorised by congress to suspend specie payments, still bills of this bank would be as those of the bank of England were, a uniform, though depreciated currency. The revenue of the United States paid in those bills, would be uniformly paid in all parts of the country; nor could the inequality, not to say injustice of former times be renewed, when such payments were made in a currency at a par with specie, in New England, and in one at a discount of twenty-five per cent. at Washington.

This political war of the state department against this bank, has not been declared, because it does not fully meet the purposes of its establishment; but because this cannot be, and different institutions might be made subservient to the political purposes of the secretary. He would displace this and establish another at Washington. It must be there, and without branches, or the constitutional objection could not be avoided. It is to be established, not on capital, but on the *revenue* and *credit* of the government. Does not the government disburse all the annual revenue for the annual expenditure? They have done so, and more also, during the last two years; they have drawn upwards of two millions of dollars from the amount of savings laid up by the economy of the last administration. Can those, who have no revenue beyond their expenditure, and not quite enough for that purpose, have sufficient *credit* on which to establish a bank? A bank cannot operate any more than a ship, or a manufactory, or a farm, without capital. With capital a prudent man may obtain some extension of that capital by credit; but none but adventurers ever undertake to establish any branch of business without capital, and upon mere credit.

If this treasury bank be a bank without capital, it will not be likely to be sustained by deposits. It is to be an institution for transmitting the funds of government, to have a few officers, who may "*sell bills of exchange to private individuals to a moderate premium.*" Does not this disclose the great secret of the establishment? Who will be these *private individuals* to be *accommodated* at *small* premiums? Doubtless the same description of men, some of whom, have been accommodated with *small offices*. That species of patronage has been all worked up. All these offices are discounted; God only knows at what *premium;* and unless some office can be established to discount money, or bills of exchange, the great *trading mystery* of political buying and selling, must be at a stand. Why, gentlemen, let this bank but once be opened, and customers, who have left every other department of the government, without accommodation, will again be seen in crowds, pressing towards Washington. Place this great carcass of pecuniary patronage out in the sunshine, and from all the different regions of our country, birds of every wing, and every beak, will snuff the prey; and rush on to the "mad carnaval," filling and darkening the air, with their clamour and their flight.

Not only the revenue, but the credit, of the nation is to be placed in the hands of "a few officers;" and these men, directed by the same spirit, which has distributed all the offices in the gift of government, will soon purchase, for their employer, all that portion of our liberties, and all that mass of power, which either revenue, or credit can purchase. The people would in a few years, find themselves blessed with an empty treasury, a new debt, and be in the control of a man, governed by no more principle, than he has ever displayed patriotism.

Man can endure many things, from rulers endowed with great purposes, and lofty conceptions of national advancement. Napoleon was less odious to the French people, though no less a tyrant, than the subtle, crafty, low minded eleventh Louis. The imperial chief, even in the midst of his despotism, planned and executed many great and enduring works of improvement, for the common benefit of all France. The man, under whose advice our government is now administered, has a mind for intrigue, and is proud of this character; but can have no conception of the great projects of great minds, for national benefit. He has, accordingly, advised the president to reject our whole system of internal improvement, and place his veto on every legislative provision proposed to him for that purpose.

No country on earth, is so capable as ours, of an extended internal improvement; nor could any thing more increase our commerce with foreign nations, than cheapening transportation, and encouraging commerce among the several states. The constitution has conferred on congress, the *same power to regulate the one as the other.* More than 100,000 miles of domestic navigation, by rivers and lakes, may be united by a few improvements in these, and by uniting them by a less extent of canal than is completed, or in progress towards completion. These, when finished would bring 4,000,000 of square miles of our territory, in the interior, to within ten miles of western transportation. The west and the east, the north and the south, would be united; and such a tide of commercial intercourse be constantly flowing through every region of it, that the demagogues of disunion must become discouraged by the very aspect of its movements, and give up their contest against patriotism. Foreign commerce has contributed largely, by impost on its commodities, to discharge the great national debt, contracted by the expenditure of two wars. The people have patriotically sustained the system of revenue: and the whole nation has a right to expect the surplus of that revenue, after discharging that debt, will be appropriated to the great purposes of improving the internal com-

merce and navigation of the country. They have a right to expect, that the system will not be abandoned, when the purposes of war are subserved; and that, if sustained at its present rate of productiveness, and faithfully applied, the country will, in twenty years, exhibit a condition of internal transportation and commerce, of highways, rail-roads, canals, rivers and lakes, without a parallel on this globe.

What could have induced the secretary, to advise the president, against his former opinions, and his senatorial course not seven years before, to this inconsistent scheme of placing a veto against this great system? Is the fame of Clinton hostile to his repose; and does he regard each new canal, as a new monument to the great founder of that system in our country? He may be at peace. Van Buren's and Clinton's fame, belong to different hemispheres. The exhalation, raised from the bog, by the influence of the sun, never brightens into visibility, until that luminary is below the horizon, and the world is in darkness.

The secretary, by his advice to the president, has, in his last message, introduced a principle into our system for the encouragement and protection of our national labor and capital, intended doubtless to be subversive of the whole. No one thing, as he says, should receive encouragement and protection until it be entitled to receive it alone, and if no other article were so entitled. Why, gentlemen, if men lived individually and alone, each man must provide for himself, but when they are in communities, the body politic must cherish each and all its members. What wise man would neglect his feet or his hands, his head or his heart, unless each one of them might be entitled to the same attention if separated entirely from the other parts of his body?

Our system of encouragement originated in our system of revenue. It begun by an impost at about seven per cent. on imported commodities. It was raised, from time to time, as the wants of the country required, until, during the last war, duties were doubled. When the war was closed these duties were reduced; but because great interests required it, these duties were not reduced to their former level; and, in some instances, the principle of protection was introduced into the revenue system. Such interests have multiplied, and the protecting principle has been extended. Under this revenue system, thus modified, immense interests have been fostered, and have grown up in every part of our country.

A great problem is before the nation. Can we, when the national debt is paid, reduce our revenue system down to seven per cent. and thereby leave all these immense interests at the mercy of European competition; and to be swept away in two or three years by the overwhelming capital of France and England. The sugar culture of Louisiana now employs about $45,000,000; produces annually about 100,000,000 pounds of sugar. Will you reduce the duty on sugar from three cents the pound to seven per cent. on the value? Do it; every planter is ruined, and the whole state made bankrupt. It is admitted by intelligent men in the southern states that such a measure would reduce the productive value of all property south of the Potomac, at least twenty-five per cent. What would be the fate of cotton, rice and tobacco? If a reduction of duty to seven per cent. did not directly injure these great interests, the converting at once all the sugar-raising land and labor to the growing of the other three great staples of southern agriculture, must, of necessity, so crowd the markets of the world with those products, as to reduce them at least one-fourth part in their market value. Destroy the sugar trade by this modification of the revenue system, and the wreck of that overthrow would be like one burning ship, driven by wind and currents on a whole anchored fleet. Would not this endanger their safety, if not effect their destruction.

Under the same system of revenue, great interests have grown up in the middle and northern states; in wool, in cotton and woollen cloths, in iron, in hardware, and in a great number of mechanical productions. Reduce impost to seven per cent. and is there not enough surplus production in Europe, which must be sold, at some market, and at any price, to overwhelm all these various descriptions of trade, and bring all these interests to a level with those of the south? Could the laborer, the mechanic, the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, or either of them, escape from his full share of this ruin? Ships would remain, and mariners; and importation might be continued and pressed upon our markets; but let men remember that the more *any one* can produce himself, the more can he, and will he purchase, and consume of the productions of *some others*, if they will *receive his* productions in exchange. *The working men of this nation cannot, will not, support, or even endure a system of political policy, which excludes the products of their own labor from the markets of their own country.* A great orator and statesman of antiquity has said, "it belongs to our humanity, not to permit the interests of each other to suffer; and it concerns our wisdom to know, that the *great interests* of the *many* cannot be *ruined*, and the republic remain in safety.

No very good reason can be given, for changing a system, sustained and improved under every former administration, since the founding of the government. Have we not prospered under it? Our production is constantly increasing; for it requires a constantly increasing tonnage, to transport all the varieties of it to market. In 1815, we had about 1,100,000 tons, in the foreign and domestic trade. At the close of 1828, this tonnage had augmented to a fraction less than 1,800,000 tons. A great improvement favorable to the transporting capacity, has been made in our vessels; since the last war, both in their size and structure. The parcels of our bulky exports are more closely packed; better stowage is made in our ships; and they are so navigated, as to make more passages in a given time, now, than they made fifteen years ago. Nautical men and merchants have assured me, that all these circumstances do add to the efficiency of our nominal tonnage at least twenty per cent. over and above what the like amount of nominal tonnage could transport, in a given time, in 1815. This will raise our tonnage, in effect, up to nearly, 2,164,000 tons; and to almost double the amount of it, at the close of last war. Our vessels are as constantly employed, now, as they were then; and, consequently, we transport, and therefore produce, nearly twice as much, annually, as we did in 1815.

There was a time, when we not only paid for our imports, all for which we could sell our exports, but we often owed a balance, in money, over and above that amount. At this time, our import of consumable commodities, though not decreased in quantity, or cost, has been fully paid for by a part only of our exports, and for the balance, gold and silver, in coin or bullion, have been imported. This was never the fact before. We are in the prosperous condition of the farmer, who, when he has sold his crops, at market, and purchased all his supplies for the year, finds a fair balance in cash, in his pocket, to carry home. The quantity of gold and silver, in the country, from this cause, is much greater than at any former period of our history. The whole amount is variously estimated; by some at thirty, some at thirty-five, and by some as high as at forty millions. Are not these things, this increased production, and this money balance, strong marks of our progress in wealth, and of the soundness of our system of policy, heretofore established? It is the effect of manufacturing production, in aid of agricultural; and both uniting to furnish mercantile employment. The course of the English people, has been the same. In 1710, they exported about six million sterling, to all the world. In 1780, after a period of 70 years, they had double the amount, and exported about twelve millions; but manufacturing by machinery was invented in England, about that time; and this has so rapidly increased her production, that in 1824 she exported nearly sixty-four millions sterling.—Great Britain has prospered under her system of encouragement and protection; and none of the theories of her *wise* men, could induce her to relax it, in effect, to the amount of one penny, on any of her own productions. Why should our *wise man* induce us to *abandon* our system, and thereby sacrifice our prosperity?

Theories of free trade fill the *books* of some men; but hitherto, they have governed the practice of no community; nor been recommended, by any statesmen of the old world, for the use of his own country. They seem to belong to some *supposed* possible state of so-

ciety, not to any *practicable* condition of *working* nations. Indeed, so long as equality, among different communities, is desirable, and they all differ so much, in lands, population, capital, skill, and advancement in the arts of production, nothing but laws, wisely adjusted to their several conditions, can, in these respects, give them that equality. We have given the world, and gone before all nations in giving it, the only system of free trade, which will probably ever be established. Our productions are sent out to all markets; and they go to the consumption of all nations, without any, the least, export duty, for the benefit of our own revenue.

The adversaries of the *union*, and of our *national* advancement, have instituted a kind of political knighthood, and associated themselves as champions of state rights. The secretary is laboring to place himself at the head of this order; and, as he has said, to restore the "lost rights of the states." What, I pray, are these *lost* rights of this fair and lovely sisterhood, in search and for the restoration of which, this man of many labors and many wiles has been *so valiantly errant*, from north to south? State rights! what are they, and how have or can they be invaded by the parental government instituted by the people of the United States? By the constitution each state holds a guarantee from the United States, for securing to her a republican form of government. Is this among the wrongs of any state; or is it one of the private griefs of individual ambition? The two houses selected by the people of the United States, and in congress assembled, have the power to declare war, to raise and support armies and navies, to establish post offices and post roads, to lay and collect imposts, to make and to fix the value of coins, to regulate commerce, foreign and domestic, to make all laws necessary for these purposes, and to do all these for the general welfare.

No one of these states has the power to do these things, or either of them. Each state has the power to enact, adjudicate, and carry into execution, all laws necessary for the preservation of the life, property and liberty of all persons within its own territory; but the United States has no power to do these things, or any one of them. What state has lost any one of these rights; or when have the United States arrogated the power to control or impair any, the least of them, in one of its parts? The powers of the sun in the solar system are not more distinct from those of the earth, or any other planet, than are those of the United States and of the several states, each progressing in its own sphere, cherished and encouraged by the general government. The warfare of these champions is not to recover rights of which the states have been despoiled; but to plunder from the government of the United States those powers, which the people, for their own general welfare, have, by the constitution, intrusted to its management.

The present administration, sworn to support this constitution, and, therefore, to execute the laws, does not seem disposed to extend the construction of either, so as to bring them into conflict with *any* of the laws of *some* of the states. Among the grievances of the times, this is not the least considerable. If the powers of the United States are ever destroyed, if the union is ever dissolved, these disastrous events will be produced, by an administration, which under the advisement of such a secretary, shall refuse to execute the laws. The times are indeed ominous. The direction, and impulse, given by the policy of other administrations, to our national affairs, has hitherto kept them in a condition of some prosperity. We have not been carried on, in our progress, by the counsels, but in despight of the measures, of our present rulers. It is probable, we can float, and make some progress, for two years more, if they do not scuttle the ship. We must manfully look at the dangers, and wait for our sure, or constitutional relief. If the heavens be portentous, and the whole hemisphere dark with clouds; the wind is setting into the right quarter; the wreck is swiftly driven before it; clear sky will soon be seen above the mountains, and the *bright sun* in the *west*, give us a glorious safety.

In the hope of this gentlemen, I will close my remarks, and relieve your kindness from further attention, by giving you

The city of New York—Rich, populous and hospitable; the London of the new-world—what may be her opulence, what her population, when her commerce and its kindred labours, encouraged and protected, like those of London, shall annually reap two harvests, one from the ocean and one from the land!

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS, &c.

AT ALBANY.

At a meeting of the democratic republican members of the senate and assembly of the state of New York, held in the assembly chamber, on Monday evening, February 21st, 1831, pursuant to notice. The hon. *Edward P. Livingston*, lieut. governor, was chosen president, hon. *N. S. Benton*, of the senate and hon. *G. R. Davis*, speaker of the assembly, were appointed secretaries.

On calling the roll of the members of the two houses, twenty senators and ninety-one members of the house, answered to their names.

Mr. Gansevoort, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following resolutions, which being read were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the president of the United States has discharged the duties of his exalted station, with an ability and energy which merits the approbation of a great, intelligent and free people; and that the firm stand he has taken in favor of the rights of the states as independent sovereignties, and his adherence to the principles established by the illustrious Jefferson, have added lustre to his distinguished character, and given him new claims upon the gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That general *Jackson*, in consenting to be a candidate for re-election to the office of president of the United States, has yielded to the wishes of the democracy of the union, and furnished additional evidence of his attachment to his country.

Resolved, That the re-election of general *Andrew Jackson* will strengthen the cause of liberty and free principles, advance the happiness of the people, and promote the best interests of the republic.

Resolved, That this meeting do hereby nominate *Andrew Jackson*, of Tennessee, as a candidate for re-election to the office of president of the United States, and that we will cordially unite with our democratic brethren throughout the union, in using every honorable means to sustain this nomination.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. *Otis*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretaries, and a copy thereof transmitted to the president of the United States.

Resolved, on motion of Mr. *Lawyer*, that a copy of the foregoing proceedings be transmitted by the secretaries to each of the senators and members of the house of representatives of the congress of the United States.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON, *president*.

N. S. Benton, }
G. R. Davis, } *secretaries*.

AT BOSTON.

The most numerous legislative political convention we have ever witnessed (says the Boston Courier) full two hundred members as we are informed having been present,—assembled at the state house, Thursday evening, February 17. The convention was called to order by hon. *James Fowler*, of Hampden county. *George Blake*, esq. of Boston, was appointed chairman, and *J. P. Robinson*, esq. of Lowell, secretary. The convention then proceeded to nominate

Messrs. *Lincoln* and *Winthrop* for governor and lieut. governor of the state. After which—

The convention proceeded to nominate

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY,

as a candidate for the next presidency of the United States, which nomination, after some discussion upon the expediency of a nomination as this time, was made *unanimously*; the gentleman who had expressed doubts as to the expediency of acting *at this time*, having avowed himself convinced by the disposition manifested by the meeting, that the time to act had arrived.

The convention then proceeded to the appointment of a committee to nominate a central committee, and it was voted that the several county delegations be requested to meet and to elect chairmen of county committees, and to report the same to the committee named for the selection of a central committee.

A committee was also appointed to draft resolutions and an address. The convention then adjourned till Thursday next, at 7 P. M. to receive the reports of its committees.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At a meeting of a large majority of the members of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania, a letter was addressed to the president soliciting him again to be a candidate for the high place that he holds, as follows:

Harrisburg, 3d February, 1830.

To his excellency *Andrew Jackson, president of the U. States:*

Sir—The undersigned, members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, having convened in order to express their opinions in relation to the next presidential election, beg leave to communicate their entire satisfaction and continued confidence in your administration of the government of this union. They believe that it is conducted upon principles of sound policy, and which are eminently calculated to promote the interests and harmony of the confederacy. They are therefore highly gratified that you have

again consented to yield to the anxious solicitations of your fellow citizens in becoming a candidate for re-election. No event could tend so much to the union and harmony of the great republican party of these United States; and consequently to the best interests of our beloved country. In speaking these sentiments we are confident, that we are only giving utterance to the feelings of the democratic citizens of Pennsylvania. We are, very respectfully, your fellow citizens,

JACOB M. WISE, and others.

REPLY.

Washington city, February 9.

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 3d instant, reached me yesterday. The kind terms in which it announces your approbation of the principles and measures which it has been the object of my administration of the general government to promote, cannot be otherwise than cheering and acceptable to me.

Notwithstanding the hope I had entertained of retiring from the cares of office to the more peaceful walks of private life, after the termination of the four years for which I was elected president—a hope which many public considerations, as well as my own feelings, had concurred in sustaining as neither inconsistent with a proper regard for the interests of the republic, nor with that maxim which you have quoted, that dedicates to its will the services of all its citizens; I am yet ready and feel bound to relinquish it, after the declarations which I have received from so many respectable organs of the public sentiment, that its indulgence would conflict with the welfare of our common country, and disturb the harmony of the great republican party of the union.

I can therefore only add, in reply to the communication which you have been pleased to address to me in behalf of democratic Pennsylvania, that as she was the first to call me from my chosen retirement, I will be among the last to take any steps that may be calculated to retard the prosperity of those interests which are identified with the progress and durability of our common institutions; and if my continuance in office another term be thought essential, that my services are at the disposal of the people, as they have been heretofore.

I pray you, gentlemen, to be assured, that I appreciate justly and most gratefully the generous confidence with which Pennsylvania reviews my past conduct, and vouches for the character of that which it may be my lot hereafter to exhibit as a public servant.

With earnest wishes for your happiness, individually and collectively, I subscribe myself your friend and fellow citizen.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. *Jacob M. Wise, W. G. Scott* and others, members of the Pennsylvania legislature.

IN CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of delegates from various parts of the state, friendly to the American system and the election of *Henry Clay* to the next presidency of the United States, held at Hartford, 23d Feb. 1831, hon. *Roger Huntington*, chairman, and *Romeo Lowrey* and *John A. Rockwell*, esquires, secretaries—the following, among other proceedings were had—

Resolved, That we deem it no less the duty than the privilege of *freemen* to deliberate upon the affairs of their common country and unite in all proper efforts to elect for their rulers such men as are honest, capable and faithful to the constitution.

Resolved, That the industry of our citizens constitutes the wealth of the nation, and its protection its true policy.

Resolved, That as the congress of the United States has power to provide for the general welfare and common defence, we deem it of the first importance to the nation that this power be exercised in the promotion of internal improvements.

Resolved, That we entirely disapprove of the course pursued by the president in relation to the American system, the national currency, and the treaties existing with Indian nations.

Resolved, That we consider *Henry Clay* to be pre-eminently qualified for the presidency of the United States and that we recommend him as a candidate for that office at the next election.

Resolved, That we consider the independence of the federal judiciary, and the control of the supreme court over the decisions of state tribunals in all questions arising under the constitution, laws and treaties of the United States as necessary to the preservation of the union.

IN OHIO.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the president, by fifty two members of the Ohio legislature, with his reply:

To his excellency Andrew Jackson, president of the U. States.

The undersigned, with their fellow citizens of Ohio, have seen with much satisfaction the administration of the general government restored to correct constitutional principles. Your course as the chief magistrate of the nation, observant of those principles, and firm in adherence to them, we assure you is approved by a majority of the people of Ohio, although accident has given a different appearance.

But it is not sufficient for your own glory, or the permanent interest of our common country, that the administration of the general government should, through your agency, have been restored to soundness in principle, it is necessary that the salutary direction now given, should be continued, that the blessings of our free institutions may be fully developed; and to accomplish this, no measure is more important than your *re-election*, because, from no other measure can we calculate to secure all the advantages which have been gained, by the victory achieved; we, therefore, in behalf of the majority of the citizens of Ohio, (whose wishes we believe we represent) solicit you to be again a candidate for the presidency. Respectfully yours.

[Here follow the names of the fifty-two administration members of the general assembly.]

Columbus, January, 1831.

Washington city, February 9th, 1831.

Gentlemen: Your communication of January last was received a few days since. I am truly grateful for an expression of feeling and sentiment so kind and indulgent, as that which it conveys in behalf of the principles which it is my object to promote in conducting the administration of the general government. To carry with me into retirement such an evidence of the approbation of my fellow citizens at the close of the four years for which they had elected me president, was the highest mark of my ambition; and one, which, if I were so fortunate as to reach, I had never anticipated would subject me to any future calls in the service of my country.

The desired amendment of the constitution, so as to give to the people a direct vote in the choice of president, and limit his term of office to one of four or six years, with other public considerations, afforded me a ground on which I thought that my own anxious wishes to retire could be indulged without disappointing the expectations of my friends, or conflicting with any public interest. Considering, however, the numerous declarations which I have received from large portions of my countrymen, in various quarters, that my continuance in office another term is necessary to their harmonious and successful co-operation, for the complete accomplishment of those measures of improvement and reform which have been commenced under my administration; I feel it to be my duty to yield my personal wishes to their solicitations.

I pray you gentlemen, to except this expression of my gratitude for the favorable manner in which you have communicated your views on this occasion; and believe me, with great sincerity, your friend and very obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Thomas Rigdon, John Cochran and others.

IN MAINE.

At a republican convention, each county being numerously represented, held at Portland on the 22nd Feb. 1831, *Eliakim Scamman* was called to the chair and *Elijah L. Hamlin* and *Hosea Ilsley* appointed secretaries, and the business of the meeting opened by an address to the throne of grace by the rev. Dr. *Tyler*. After which a grand committee of twenty-five was appointed to select and recommend a suitable person as candidate for governor, &c. *Peleg Sprague* was agreed upon as the candidate for governor, and *John Holmes* and *Erastus Foote* appointed to attend the great national republican convention which is expected to be held at Baltimore, in December next.

Many warm resolutions were adopted at this convention, but we shall only take those which more immediately relate to the "record," as follows:

Resolved, That in the protection of American industry, the coaster, the fisherman, the farmer and the mechanic, from the competition of foreign nations, we recognise the principles which were contended for in the American revolution; and that we are the friends of an American System, such as has been supported from the formation of the confederacy by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe—believing in the words of Jefferson, that "we must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturalist."

Resolved, That we have no doubt that the construction of the constitution given by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams, as to appropriations for internal improvements, was a sound and proper construction.

Resolved, That, concurring in the eulogium pronounced by Mr. Van Buren, in the capitol at Albany, N. Y. viz:—"The life of *Henry Clay* has been one of renown; for his early, unremitted, and eloquent services under the banner of the constitution, he has the gratitude of republicans"—we add, we have the highest confidence in his patriotism, ability, and sterling integrity.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposal for holding a *national convention* to nominate a president of the United States; and we recommend to the several conventions in this state composing congressional districts, the selection of some suitable person to represent them in whatever place said convention may be called.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

We have already in page 91, given some account of this great meeting. The following are the resolutions that were adopted:

Resolved, That the policy and the conduct of *Andrew Jackson*, as president of the United States, have more than realised the apprehensions of his opponents, and by their contrast with professions voluntarily made, and with pledges solemnly given, must have disappointed all who supported his election from motives of patriotism, or who deemed him qualified by habit, temper, principle, knowledge or understanding, for the executive chair.

Resolved, That this conduct and this policy have degraded the character of the general government, have jeoparded the existence of our most valuable institutions, and have made it indispensable to the great interests of the country, that a statesman of sound principles and of undoubted patriotism, ardently devoted to the preservation of the union, and deeply imbued with the principles of the constitution, be selected as a candidate for the presidency at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the principles and the practice, the magnanimous spirit and the manly patriotism, the political experience and the distinguished public services of *Henry Clay*, entitle him, above all others, to the confidence of his fellow citizens, and qualify him to fill with dignity and with usefulness, the high station of chief magistrate of the union.

Resolved, That we will cordially unite with our fellow citizens throughout the country, who perceive the weakness, despise the hypocrisy or abhor the principles of the present administration, in promoting the election of *Henry Clay* as president of the United States.

Resolved, That we are friends of the *American System*, comprehending as it does, the union of the states, the support of the

constitution, the protection of the industry of our fellow citizens in every branch, the promotion of internal improvements, the preservation abroad of self-respect and national honor, and the maintenance at home of the great republican axiom, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, is the law of the land, which ought not to be intercepted in its free exercise by the signification of executive wishes, nor nullified by executive *vetos*, but upon the most urgent motives; and we are the friends of Henry Clay, because he is a sincere, ardent, efficient and true friend of the *American System*, and has at all times sustained it in peace and in war, at home and abroad, in public and in private, with unwavering constancy and resolution.

Resolved, That we cordially concur in the opinions expressed with so much unanimity by both branches of the legislature of this commonwealth, upon the great leading interests of the United States, as being essential to the prosperity, happiness and independence of the nation, and especially to the welfare of Pennsylvania, and we heartily approve of the firm and manly stand taken by a great majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress against the projects of the administration at Washington, directed to the destruction of those interests, and we hope, that seeing as they must now see, that the power and influence conferred by the support of general Jackson, have been and continue to be employed to overthrow the settled policy of the state, they and the whole people of Pennsylvania, will also perceive that his further support would be irrational and suicidal.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proposed national convention of the friends of the constitution, and the institutions of our country, to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Monday in December next, and that the said convention be requested to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of vice president, to be placed before the people in conjunction with Henry Clay for the office of president of the United States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the president of the United States, in seeking among the confidential discussions in the cabinet of a former president, materials for a personal quarrel with the vice president, for the honest expression of opinions which the country had a right to claim from him, and thus exhibiting the offensive spectacle of discussions between the two highest officers of the government, displays in the opinion of this meeting, an unbecoming indulgence of selfish and vindictive feelings—an oppressive abuse of the influence of his station, a departure from personal dignity and official decorum, and are an unconstitutional disregard of the rights and duties of others, which, whether originating in the workings of his own uncontrolled passions, or instigated by artful and designing favorites, are equally to be deplored and condemned.

Resolved, That the citizens of Pennsylvania be requested to meet in their respective congressional districts to nominate delegates to represent them in the proposed national convention.

Resolved, That the following named citizens, be a committee to correspond with the friends of Henry Clay throughout the union with power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body, or if they deem it necessary, to add to the number thereof.

John Sergeant,	Charles Penrose,
Samuel Richards,	Mark Richards,
John S. Warner,	John Johnson,
Lawrence Shuster,	Adam Woelper,
John Scholefield,	Jacob Mayland,
William Fitler,	Joseph McIlvaine,
Josiah Randall,	Mathew Carey,
David Paul Brown,	Thomas C. Rockhill,
Samuel Brashear,	Edward Ingersoll,
James Harper,	Joseph Akin,
J. P. Wetherill,	Jacob B. Lancaster,
Benjamin Tevis,	Edward Haydock,
John B. Trevor,	R. A. Parrish.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be published in the newspapers of the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN SERGEANT, *president.*

Samuel Richards,
John S. Warner,
Lawrence Shuster,
} *vice presidents.*

Attest—

John Scholefield,
William Fitler,
} *secretaries.*

IN MISSOURI.

At a meeting of the working men of St. Louis, the following among other resolutions, were adopted—

Resolved, That the present is a crisis in the political relations of our country, which demands, that the whole laboring classes of the community upon whom rests the entire fabric of our government, should rouse themselves from their apathy; and, coming forward with all that manly independence which belongs to them, should assert and maintain those political rights, which through their own supineness, have been too often usurped by demagogues and political speculators; and always keeping principles in view, regardless of individual names, should unite their efforts to banish from our national councils, those men who prefer British workshops to our own, and who, rather than submit their prejudices to be controlled by the majority, threaten us with a resort to nullification, and a repeal of the union.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, a tariff of duties on foreign importations, not only for the purposes of revenue, but for the protection of domestic ingenuity and industry, is both constitutional and judicious, and merits the first place in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That internal improvements, by opening and improving new channels of intercourse to commerce and intelligence, is not only the most profitable, but also the most judicious disposition of the surplus revenue of the country: and, therefore, deserve the hearty support of all who wish well to our country's institutions.

Resolved, That we view with alarm and the most poignant regret, the silent and insidious, but no less determined efforts of some of our national representatives, in attempting to effect the destruction of the American System, as encroachments on the long settled principles which have mainly contributed to that high and enviable degree of prosperity which attends our country.

Resolved, That a well regulated judiciary is the most efficient safeguard of any people—that the supreme court of the United States stands pre-eminent among the institutions of our country for the beneficial influence it has exerted; and that any attempt by any of the constituted authorities, to lessen its influence, or curtail its effects, is a dangerous experiment, and merits the just reprehension of the American people.

Resolved, That, in the exercise of the elective franchise, without respect to particular men, or party distinctions, we will give our undivided support to those men whose conduct, hitherto, and whose zeal and talents, assure us of the administration of the government, in future, upon what we deem its true principles.

☞ As connected with the meeting of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, the letter addressed by them to the president and his reply, as given above, there is a circumstance which has caused no small degree of excitement that we ought to preserve some account of.

Soon after the meeting was held, the *Harrisburg Intelligencer* stated that one of the senators had received a letter, (the day before the meeting) from the private secretary of the president, and *franked* by the president, having relation to the nomination of gen. Jackson, for re-election. The fact was equivocally, but yet very roughly, denied, and the editor of the "Intelligencer" persevered and sustained his assertion. But we shall not go through the history of the case, which resulted in the following exculpatory article:

From the United States' Telegraph, of March 3.

It having been charged that the proceedings of the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, and their letter to the president, originated in the suggestion of the president, through his private secretary, that gentleman has made us the following communication on the subject.

Mr. Donelson to the editor of the Telegraph.

Gen. Green: A letter which I addressed, on the 29th of January last, to gen. Krepps, a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, having been alluded to in several public prints as written at the instance of the president, for the purpose of procuring his nomination by that body, I feel it to be due to the president, as well as to myself, to give the letter itself to the public, as the best corrective of so gross a misrepresentation of its true character and object. This would have been done as soon as I heard of the notice which had been taken of the letter in question, in the Intelligencer of the 21st printed at Harrisburg, but, having no copy, I was obliged to wait until I could obtain one from the gentleman who held the original.

It will be seen that it is an answer to one from general Krepps; which I understood as dictated by a desire to know whether I would consider the president embarrassed by a written communication from his friends in the Pennsylvania legislature, expressive of their approbation of the course of his administration, and of their wish to treat him as a candidate for re-election; and that, as gen. Jackson had been already placed by a preceding article in the Globe, and by the language of his friends generally here, within the principle of the inquiry; it is impossible that my response to it can afford the slightest ground for the assault to which he has been subjected on account of it.

I will only add, that my answer to gen. Krepps was written without consultation with the president, or any one else; and, *if it was franked by the president, that he did not know any thing of its contents.* With these remarks, I request you to insert the letter, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

Mr. Donelson to Mr. Krepps.[*]

January 29, 1831.

Dear sir: Your letter of the 25th instant reached me yesterday. In a statement in the Globe, published about a week since, you will perceive that the president stands on his old ground in relation to the question of his being again a candidate for the suffrages of the people. I cannot, therefore, see any impropriety in the steps which you intimate are about to be taken by a committee of the Pennsylvania legislature, for the purpose of obtaining a declaration of his sentiments. The president would, no doubt, feel it a most grateful compliment to be thus assured that the course of his administration has not disappointed the wishes of Pennsylvania, to whose partiality and early support he is so much indebted.

Believe me, with great respect, your ob't serv't,

ANDREW J. DONELSON.

A true copy of the original in my hands, February 28, 1831.

JAMES KREPPS.

[The letter *was* franked by the president—and it was *that* probably which induced gen. Krepps to shew it to numerous persons.]

The letter of Mr. Donelson is in reply to one from general Krepps—this letter has been loudly called for, as well as his rejoinder to Mr. D. but neither of them has been published.

Another letter from Mr. Donelson, which is stated to contain something like a "solicitation" that general Jackson might be re-elected, and also franked by the president, is decidedly stated to have been sent to a gentleman of Alleghany county, Maryland—who lately conducted a press favorable to the election of general Jackson, but who has retired from that place. This letter has not been published, but its existence is not denied.

[*] Originally, written Kupps, from a misreading of his name.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 8—VOL. IV. BALTIMORE, APRIL 23, 1831. [VOL. XL. WHOLE No. 1022

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The article on rail roads, has extended to a great length, but we hope will not prove tedious to those interested in such things—and what reflecting man is indifferent about them? Our purpose was to render the subject familiar—how far we have succeeded in this, the reader will determine. A large number of additional facts might have been added.

☞We have carefully made up a summary of the very late news from Europe, to preserve a history of events. The Poles, though driven by the Russians, were not destroyed. They have shewn a spirit worthy of the liberty which they seek.

☞There is no such thing on earth as perpetual motion—and it is established that the best organized and most happily fitted machine, though long kept a-going by oiling and repair—must, at last decay. Nothing is immortal this side the grave.

The seemingly "iron" constitution of the editor begins to require *oiling* and *repair*. The first, in part, may (as it has been), be accomplished in the approbation of worthy men, and a faithful, and steady and prompt public support—but in the second, the "patient must minister to himself," in the present case—by a plain and frugal subsistence, wholesome exercise, and, more than all, RELAXATION. To the first and second, the third is about to be added, so far as it may without any great neglect of duty, in short occasional excursions from home—that being the *only* means of keeping the editor from his desk, while able to sit at it—from the desk at which he has been seated an average of ten hours, for *every* "working day," in the twenty years past.

Having prepared for the press the leading article and miscellaneous matter for this day's paper, the editor retired for a few days, intending to be at his post in time for the next publication; and if in this, or other like proceedings hereafter, any small default should for a while appear, it will be excused in that necessity which is beyond his regulation or will. It is hoped, however, that no material alteration will take place in the manner or matter of the "Register," from arrangements made.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CABINET! However much it was expected that an explosion would take place in the cabinet at Washington, it was not thought that it would become *general*, and the announcement of it came upon us like a clap of thunder in a cloudless day. We have given the "officials" so far as they have reached us—on which every one will *speculate* for himself. Mr. *Berrien* is absent, but the National Intelligencer, learns, that he has also tendered his resignation, and says that it is understood that Mr. *Barry*, postmaster general, tendered his resignation also, but that the president prevailed on him to remain in office.

The U. S. Telegraph states that Mr. *Ingham* and Mr. *Branch*, were *requested* by the president to resign.

The new cabinet, it is said, will thus be made up—

Edward Livingston, a senator of the United States from Louisiana, secretary of state.

H. L. White, a senator of the United States from Tennessee, secretary of war.

Levi Woodbury, late senator of the United States from New Hampshire, secretary of the navy.

Louis McLane, late senator of the United States from Delaware, and now minister to England, secretary of the treasury.

ROLLIN C. MALLARY, for many years a member of the house of representatives of the United States from Vermont, and recently re-elected to the same honorable place, died in Baltimore on the evening of the 15th instant, in the 47th year of his age. He had been very ill for some time before the adjournment of congress, after which he was removed to the house of a near relative and friend in this city, where every kindness was bestowed on him—and he soon after had great comfort in the attendance of his lady, who proceeded hither for that purpose. His remains were deposited in a vault on Monday morning last, in the presence of a not numerous but very respectable assemblage of citizens (because of the shortness of the notice of such intention), the following being the pall-bearers—Mr. *Archer*, chief justice of the Baltimore district; Mr. *Stewart*, mayor of the city; Mr. *Moore*, president of the second branch of the city council; Mr. *Morris*, president of the first branch of the city council; Mr. *Howard*, member of the last congress, and his old friend, the writer of this notice and editor of the "Register."

Mr. Mallary was among the elder members of congress, and, for the last five or six years, chairman of the very important committee on manufactures. By close examination and deep study, he had made himself exceedingly well acquainted with the multifarious concerns of this great branch of industry; and he was always on the alert to take care of its interests. His labors in this committee, especially in 1828, were indeed severe, and much impaired his general health. His fidelity to the trusts reposed in him was never surpassed—he was prompt in debate, always ready with his facts, and oftentimes very powerful; while the mildness of his manners, his manifest honesty and frankness, the assurance of his freedom from wilful misrepresentation or chicanery, always gathered to him the confidence of those who generally thought and acted with him, and disarmed his opponents of that bitterness which has so often, and too freely, entered into debates on the tariff question. He was steady at his post—and, emphatically speaking, one of the very best business-members of the house. His decease is a *national* loss; but we hope that his bereaved relatives may find consolation in the *good name* that he left behind him, and in a happy assurance that the "charity and good deeds" which so strongly marked his course, have ascended before him like a sweet smelling savour, to HIM who decides justly—in mercy.

BALTIMORE. From many long walks through different parts of our city for exercise, we have great pleasure in believing, if the building of new houses and repair of old ones, is evidence of prosperity, that this city, for about twenty-five years, has never been so prosperous as now. The large amount of labor employed in our various workshops and factories, and in providing materials—and on our great public works, have packed the people too thickly. We want many houses—worth from 100 to 300 dollars a year, for the accommodation of productive persons; and these, in turn, furnish a mighty market for farmers, graziers, gardeners, &c. thanks to the "American System." And besides, the ship-yards are resounding with the merry notes of the carpenter's hammer. The people are becoming "as busy as nailers," though the *foreign* trade does but little for us.

By a communication in the "American" we observe that, within the last 40 days ending on the 10th April, there had been exported from Baltimore, 110,000 barrels flour, 30,000 bushels wheat, 5,000 hogsheads tobacco—the whole worth about a million of dollars: 65,000 barrels of the flour and 20,000 bushels of wheat, went to England, 25,000 barrels and 10,000 bushels to the *eastern states*, and 20,000 to South America. But as these seem to make the whole amount, we apprehend a mistake. Did not *one* barrel of flour go to "*the* West Indies?"

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA. We have copies of two letters which passed between the Maryland

commissioners and a committee of the legislature of Pennsylvania, concerning the obstructions in the Susquehannah, by the dams erected at Shamokin, Nanticoke and Duncan's island. The committee rather denies that the law of 1801, declaring the river "down to the Maryland line to be a public highway" was a *compact* with Maryland—but if so, it must be shewn that Pennsylvania has placed the navigation in a worse state than it was before the act was passed, "and Maryland would have to show that the construction of a dam in *her* own territory was not an example for this state (Pennsylvania) to follow." It is added that, the canal commissioners—"not as arbiters, but as agents, of the state" had been directed to examine the dams and report the result, for the future action of the legislature, if necessary. In reply, the commissioners complain that the matter has been referred to the "wrong-doers themselves"—say that the "notoriety of the losses sustained" had placed the subject beyond all doubt—they insist on the compact, and protest, in the name of the state of Maryland, against the proceeding, calculated to produce delay, and which submits the arbitration "to an ex-parte tribunal, itself implicated as authors of the inflicted injury."

As to the dam alluded to by the committee of the legislature of Pennsylvania, as having been erected in Maryland, it is well known that it was built for the *sole* purpose of improving the navigation of the Susquehannah, and has that effect; but the Pennsylvania dams have no reference to an improvement of the navigation of the river, being for feeders of canals, which pass *out of* the valley of the Susquehannah—and hence the set-off has been seen with no little surprise. That the dams complained of do obstruct and much endanger the navigation of the river, unless when at an extraordinary height, is a matter just as notorious as that the Chesapeake and Delaware canal has its western entrance through Back Creek*—which in the right of our "sovereignty" to redress our own grievances, and preserve the breed of *oysters* and *terrapins* from total ruin by *Philadelphia* fishers of good things—we shall have to fill up—"thats flat!"

We are a little apprehensive that the coal mining interests on the waters of the Delaware, Schuylkill, &c. have a good deal to do in this matter—though at the cost of other coal interests in Pennsylvania, from whence, by way of the *Susquehannah*, Baltimore has obtained much, and expected a full supply of Anthracite coal, cheaper than it can be brought from Philadelphia.

If Pennsylvania dams the river to *promote* her interior trade, we may dam Back Creek to *keep* the trade that yet descends it! The other day, twenty-three vessels, fully laden, arrived at Philadelphia from Port Deposit. Now, if Back Creek were dammed, their cargoes would have reached Baltimore! Every good rule works both ways—and the happiness of society depends on mutual and just concessions.

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION. We mentioned in our last, that "Old Tammany had grasped his tomahawk and mounted his war horse with a great shew of fight," in readiness for the election of charter officers in New York. The contest terminated, after three day's battle, on the 14th inst. more votes being taken than ever before was received—upwards of twenty-five thousand—every man being brought into action! The political character of the new corporation is yet contested by the adverse parties—but the "*regular*" caucus ticket for aldermen, appears to have been defeated in 9 of the 14 wards—and the board of assistant aldermen is about equally divided; but the anti-Tammany caucus members seem to have a decided majority in joint ballot. Every inch of ground was severely contested. Much feeling is expressed at the activity of the *United States*, *state*, and city officers, on this occasion.

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* It was stated only a few days ago, that an ark or raft, in attempting to get through the shute in the Susquehannah near Clark's ferry, passed over the *dam* and all on board, to the number of thirteen persons, were drowned.

PENNSYLVANIA. Gov. Wolf has been burned in effigy by those who were formerly his friends, in Somerset county, for dismissing two men from office and conferring their places on one man—about 100 persons in a letter addressed to him having previously pronounced his conduct "as despotic and an infringement on the rights of man." So *rewards* and *punishments* are not acceptable, in all cases!

RICHMOND is represented as being very lively, by arrivals of produce from the upper country. Well Mr. Ritchie tell us whether the market for it is in "*the*" West Indies, or New England?

ASTONISHING PRESUMPTION! Mr. Robinson, a member of the British parliament, has had the astonishing presumption to differ with Mr. Cambreleng, a member of the congress of the United States, as to the augmentation of American tonnage, which he speaks of with much and fearful hostility. Let Mr. Cambreleng send a copy of his *book* to Mr. Robinson! If the latter shall *believe* the things stated therein, he will find no cause to be jealous of us!

LIBERALITY! The British deluge our cities with paupers—many of them being transported at the cost of the parishes, and dropped down among us to be fed by our labor,—or starve; and yet disparage our country, because that we have so many poor in our cities! All such persons, instead of being allowed to eat our bread, should be forced to seat themselves at the doors of the British consuls, and remain there, until relieved. This foul business requires a strong corrective. Let the *humanity* of any proceeding on the subject rest where it should. An American vessel would not be allowed to land a cargo of *worn-out negroes* in England—nor should we permit the sweepings of her poor houses to be thrown upon us. We are plagued enough with her pattern-card men and smugglers, and custom-house-oath-makers.

O'CONNELL's letter puts his withdrawal of the plea of "not guilty" on the ground that, admitting the facts charged, he is guilty of no offence in point of law. He cites lord Coke to prove that a proclamation cannot create an offence—cannot make that a crime which has not been made so by an existing law. Indictments conclude *contra formam statuti;* but who, he says, ever heard of one concluding *contra formam proclamationis?* He ridicules the idea that he, a lawyer, well acquainted with criminal law, and studiously seeking to avoid coming within the reach of the law, should unwittingly transgress it. He says, also, that the charges in his indictment are contradictory and absurd. If he has *offended* against the proclamation, he did not *evade* it, and if he evaded, he could not have offended against it.

GREAT NEWS! The London Morning Chronicle of the 18th February says—

"We have received New York papers to the 19th ult. They state the expectation of a great crisis at Washington, in regard to American legislation; several of the states having lately passed local laws in opposition to the enactments of the general congress at Washington."

☞ The British know but little more of our system of government, in its operation and spirit, than they do of the code of laws that exist in the moon. They are like our friend *Ritchie*—they find a *crisis*, or a "mare's nest" in every political excitement.

THE NEW POPE. His eminence, *D. Maurus Capellari*, cardinal prefect of the propaganda in Rome, who has recently been elected *pope*, takes the name of *Gregory* XVI. He is 66 years old.

The *last* pope, who had the title of Gregory, being the XV. was consecrated in the year 1621. The *first*, if we mistake not, was St. Gregory, surnamed the *great*, consecrated 3d September, 509, and held the holy see 13 years, 6 months, and ten days. [*U. S. Gazette.*

RIO JANEIRO. Bags of coffee exported in 1827, 350,000; in 1828, 369,147; in 1829, 376,107; in 1830,

$91,785. Cases of sugar in 1827, 19,644; in 1828, 19,035; in 1829, 18,864; in 1830, 22,488. Hides in 1827, 329,320; in 1828, 207,268; in 1829, 351,893; in 1830, 266,719.

In 1830 there were also exported 397 boxes, 11,199 barrels, 15,641 bags of sugar; 17,879 rolls of tobacco; 1,984 seroons of cotton, and 666,613 ox horns.

LIBERIA. This colony goes on prosperously—25 substantial dwellings have been erected at Monrovia in 5 months, and many others were in progress. The commerce of the town is now considerable, and the native tribes begin to feel the influence of the settlement, many persons wishing to come under its laws. The re-captured Africans have wonderfully improved—they have a house of public worship and a Sunday school, both which are zealously attended by them. Mr. Mechlin, the present governor of the colony, speaks in high terms, of the good morals of the people.

CHINA. A Canton newspaper contains a curious proclamation by the emperor of China, enumerating the sacrifices to be made for the ocean of affluence poured on the head of the emperor, (the suppression of the late rebellion in China), the following is an extract.—"The five great mountains and four great rivers of China are to be sacrificed to, by special personages sent by his majesty, the same is to be done to the tombs of emperors of all preceding generations, and to Confucius, at his native place in Shantung province; temples and tombs of ancient emperors and kings are to be sought out and repaired by governors of provinces; the parents of deceased civil and military officers are to receive titles of honor, generals and subalterns who have fought for their country are to be forgiven all misdemeanors; the students at the national college are to have a month's holliday." (Here follow long details of the largesses to the military and police, and the pardons to all except capital offenders; roads to be repaired, hospital to be endowed, widows, fatherless children and childless old men, to be carefully attended to.) "The great potentate who receives from heaven and revolving nature, the government of the world, commands that these things should be published in such a way that all under the canopy of heaven may hear them."

Wherefore, in order to give publicity to the above order in this accidental portion of what is under the canopy of heaven, we have caused the above to be published in our Gazette wishing long life to the great potentate. [*U. S. Gaz.*

SEIZURE AT NEW YORK. *From the Boston Courier.* Extract of a letter to the editor from a friend at New York, dated Tuesday evening—"A package sale of cloths, was held at one of our auction houses on Saturday, and before the goods were removed by the purchasers, an officer of the customs stepped into the store and said to the auctioneer, "we will take possession of these goods, if you please." The cloths, I understand belonged to one of the "drab gaitered gentry," who it is said had from three to five thousand pieces in his store. This morning a purchaser applied to him for some cloths, and, to his astonishment, found that the *Yorkshireman* had none for sale. His chambers and lofts were all cleared out. It is presumed he found a civil call from some officer of the customs, and took the "precaution to remove his goods."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. John H. Jacocks to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of New Haven, in the state of Connecticut, vice William Baldwin, deceased.

John Haywood to be surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Windsor, in the state of North Carolina, vice James Palmer, deceased.

Donelson Caffery to be collector of the customs for the district of Teche, and inspector of the revenue for the port of Franklin, in the state of Louisiana, vice John B. Murphy, resigned.

David Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be charge d'affaires of the United States at the sublime porte.

William Carroll, of St. Helena, to be consular commercial agent of the United States at St. Helena.

George F. Brown, of Virginia, to be consular commercial agent of the United States at Algiers.

Thomas B. Marshall, of Tennessee, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Tennessee, vice Robert Purdy, deceased.

Edmund Christian, of Virginia, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, vice John Pegram, deceased.

George Strobel, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the port of Bordeaux, in France, vice Daniel Strobel, resigned.

Thomas Irwin, of Pennsylvania, to be judge of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice William Wilkins, resigned.*

William P. Duval, of Florida, whose commission expired on the 17th of this present month of April, to be governor for another term, in and over the territory of Florida.

Appointments by the secretary of the treasury.

Joseph Sewall, John D. McCrate, and William Richardson, to be commissioners of insolvency for the district of Maine.

Samuel Cushman, Daniel P. Drowne, and Jotham Lawrence, to be commissioners of insolvency for the district of New Hampshire.

John Beach to be commissioner of insolvency for the district of Connecticut.

Benjamin Elliott, Martin Strobel, and James Jervey, to be commissioners of insolvency for the district of South Carolina.

Richard W. Habersham, Richard R. Cuyler, and Mordecai Meyers, to be commissioners of insolvency for the district of Georgia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. *Comptroller's office, 9th April,* 1831. SIR—The secretary of the treasury has referred to me an opinion of the attorney general, with the president's approval, by which it is decided that foreign merchandise may be exported for the benefit of drawback, in the manner prescribed by law, to any foreign port or place situated to the westward or southward of Louisiana, although such port or place be in the dominions of a foreign state immediately adjoining the United States.

You will be pleased, accordingly, to allow a drawback on foreign merchandise thus exported, provided that all the regulations of law (to be thus entitled) be complied with. Respectfully, JOS. ANDERSON, *comptroller.*

James N. Barker, esq. Philadelphia.

THE TARIFF. *From the National Gazette of April 7* —"The reproach of unsteadiness is sometimes cast, in consequence of a degree of compromise or concession, which may, not unfrequently, be indispensable for the accomplishment of all-important ends, or which is merely just submission to unalterable results. One of the ablest of statesmen has written, that "men run into errors from both extremes, of laxity and inflexibility; from seeing too much as well as seeing too little;" and that "the most subtle refiners are apt to miss the true point of political wisdom, which consists in distinguishing between what is absolutely best in speculation, and what is the best of things practicable in particular conjunctures." We advocated considerately the principles of free trade, and deprecated the restrictive system. But a high tariff, or, as it is generally understood and represented, the protection of domestic manufactures, being, manifestly, the choice of the great majority of the people, and, we may add, the fixed choice, we discern no rational alternative but acquiescence, and the approval of such reductions or modifications as events and experience shall render desirable in the opinion of those who can decide the national policy. This view of the case is widely different from a scheme of undermining the tariff, or destroying it piecemeal; of espousing it in theory, as constitutional and prudent, with the purpose and hope of sacrificing it to its mortal enemies by means of the jealousies and rivalry of its friends.

"Besides, there may be higher national objects at stake, which cannot be saved without yielding more or less in the tariff question. The constitution and the union, and

* So Mr. Irwin is appointed "after all."

the judiciary and the currency, in themselves and as preservatives, are paramount interests. We trust that they cannot be ruined, or sensibly injured, by any set of functionaries; and our trust arises from the belief that the people will interpose in due time—will themselves break any infatuation into which they may have fallen with regard to the merits or harmlessness of particular men. Whatever is done to the detriment of the constitution, whether by contracting or perverting its powers, is eminently mischievous to the country. That instrument might be regarded as almost a dead letter, unless its spirit and energies possess the servants to whom its interpretation and execution are committed. The chief of those fiduciaries is the president: he should understand it thoroughly, and observe it religiously; his responsibility is peculiar, and more comprehensive and direct than that of any sovereign in any limited monarchy. If that officer happens to be incompetent, or froward, or like "a pawn on a chess-board, to be moved about at will, and on whom the conduct of the game is not to be charged," there is more incongruity, more irresponsibility indeed, than in the monarchical system; and there would be more danger, if greater reliance could not be placed on the sagacity and power of the people, and the facility of emblazoning the facts and sounding the alarm."

STEAM BOAT CASE. A case was tried at the last term of the superior court, before judge Oakley, in which the owner of the sloop Montgomery was plaintiff, and the proprietors of the steam boat North America were defendants. The sloop in going up the river, was struck by a flaw of wind near Polipel's island, which rendered her unmanageable, and, in this situation the North America ran over her. The sloop was run ashore on the flats and taken to Tarrytown, where she was repaired. The question submitted to the jury was, whether the result was owing to bad management on the part of those navigating the sloop, or a want of precaution in those who had charge of the steam boat; it being assumed that the latter was to be regarded as being always before the wind. The judge charged that this rule was always to be reasonably applied. The jury as is general in cases of the kind, gave a verdict against the stronger party; finding 250 dollars damages for the plaintiff.

[*N. Y. Com.*

THE CHEROKEES. The Phœnix of the 26th ult. contains further particulars of the oppressive operation of the laws of Georgia, and cruel conduct of some of her citizens. In addition to the persons whose arrest we mentioned some days since, it appears that the party under col. Nelson took up the rev. John Thompson and Mr. Wm. Thompson, making six persons in all. The last mentioned person was thrown into jail, but subsequently discharged and permitted to return home; he being in fact residing in Carrol county, out of the nation, when he was arrested. On arriving at Lawrenceville, four of them were brought before judge Clayton by a writ of habeas corpus, and the two clergymen, Messrs. Worcester and Thompson, were discharged, on the ground that they were agents of the general government, one being a *missionary* and the other a *postmaster*. This was the ground taken by the judge himself; the prisoners' counsel studiously avoiding to make any such suggestion. The others were bound over to appear at court in September, when it is supposed a conviction will be pushed. The Phœnix very pertinently remarks on this transaction as follows:

"We were very much surprised to hear that the missionaries were discharged on the ground of their being agents of the government. Who ever thought of such a thing before? It shows that a judge may twist a law into whatever shape he pleases, if policy makes it necessary, for we are confident the greatest hostility was directed against the missionaries, and that the law was intended particularly to embrace them. We know it was so understood in Milledgeville and elsewhere. If the missionaries are agents of the government, as judge Clayton has decided, then the public may rest assured gen. Jackson will *reform* them out. If he could, he would like to do it very well; but it is a matter of thankfulness that they are not his agents, and are still out of his hands."

The Cherokees appear to be suffering much in their property, by a band of white thieves, called the "Poney-Club"—who steal their horses and cattle and other moveables, burn their fences, &c. and they are now defenceless.

The Georgia surveyors are running their lines, to divide the whole country into sections of nine miles square.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR MANUFACTURERS. Napoleon Bonaparte offered a premium of three millions of francs to the person who should discover some material, the production of France, that should in all respects answer as a substitute for indigo. In consequence of this stimulus, M. Souchon, a practical chemist and dyer, expended a fortune in experiments, which finally resulted in the discovery of a method for fixing the color of Prussiate of iron, even more permanently than indigo blue. With this preparation he has succeeded in dying green, blue blacks, and black, at an expense of little more than one-third that of indigo colors, and said to be in every respect equally fine and permanent.

We learn that Mr. Arnold Buffum, of this state, during his residence at Paris, effected a contract with Mr. Souchon, for the communication of the process to him, to be introduced into the United States, and that he has recently received a full explanation of the method, by which this important desideratum is effected.

The colors are said to resist the action of both acids and alkalies, and when worn for years, (as we have seen stated by a mercantile house of high standing in Paris), will present no whitened appearance on the seams, or at the pockets and button holes of garments; the colors there remaining unchanged.

The fact that this substitute, if found successful, will not only diminish the expense and increase the permanency of the best colors in cloths, but that the preparation of the material will give rise to a valuable branch of manufacture in our own country, shows the importance of the discovery, if it will be really what it is represented.

Samples of cloth dyed by this process, may be seen at this office. [*Prov. Am.*

RAIL ROADS. At a time when the desire to make rail roads much interests the mind of enlightened individuals in every state of the union, and some thirty or forty roads are being made, or about to be begun—we have thought that a few desultory facts and remarks on this *invention*, (among the most important of modern times), may not be unacceptable to our readers, though so much has been said on the subject—for rail roads, we think, associated with steam power, are about to accomplish a much greater revolution in the *future* affairs of men and nations, than steam, itself, has yet brought about in the *present* condition of things.

The making of rail roads, in their now improved state, is the result of the *experience* of scientific and practical men, chiefly aquired within the last *five* years: and economy, safety, power, speed, and usefulness, in making and fitting them, and suiting the carriages to them, have all mightily advanced even within *two* years. The idea of locomotive steam wagons seems to belong to our late countryman, *Oliver Evans*, deceased. As early as the year 1781, he declared the *power of steam*, and suggested its use for *propelling wagons*. In 1786, he petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania for an exclusive right to use *steam wagons* in that state; and, as steam, itself, was then very little understood, he was regarded as pretty nearly insane. In 1804 he had practically shewn the correctness of his opinions, in the building of a large flatt, or scow, having a steam engine of five horse-power on board, to clean the docks at Philadelphia—and, placing temporary axletrees and wheels under it, he propelled it, by the engine, from his works to the Schuylkill, (between one and two miles, we believe), over the ordinary roads—then launched it, and, with a paddle wheel at the stern, drove it down the Schuylkill and up the Delaware to Philadelphia—the weight of the scow, with its engine, &c. he estimated as equal to 200 barrels of flour, or 20 tons. It was objected that the motion of the scow was too slow to be useful—but the engine was weak, and the fixtures, being

rough and temporary, caused much friction; but Mr. Evans offered a bet of $3,000 to run a steam wagon, on a [common] level road, *against the swiftest horse that would be produced*; and at about this time he suggested the use of steam wagons to the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, shewing that one such wagon would do the work of 10 common wagons and 50 horses, *on that road*. In 1805 he published a book describing his steam engines, and shewing how they might be applied against the current of the *Mississippi*. In 1812 he offered to make a steam wagon to travel on *rail ways* 15 miles an hour, on the "condition, that he should have double price if running with that velocity, and nothing for it, if it should not come up to that velocity." And in the same year, 1812, he said—"One step in a generation is all that we can hope for. If the present shall adopt canals, the next will try rail ways with horses, and the third generation use the steam carriages." But adding, "why may not the present generation, who have already good *turnpikes*, make the experiment of using steam carriages on *them?*" And further, "I do verily believe that the time will come, when carriages propelled by steam will be in *general use*, as well for the transportation of passengers as goods, travelling at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, or three hundred miles per day." These facts are derived from a publication made by Oliver Evans dated "Ellicott's Mills, on the Patapsco, November 13, 1812, and printed, (at Mr. E's expense), very soon after, by the present editor of the "Register," as an *addendum* to the 3d vol. of this work. But the copies fell short, and *all* of the 3d vol. have not this now interesting article added. And the editor well remembers to have heard the same Oliver Evans, in his (the editor's) father's house, sometime in 1787 or 1788, declare, that "the *man* was then living who would see the Ohio and Mississippi covered with steam boats, and the *child* born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day," by steam boats or wagons. The remembrance is perfect, because, being a child, he long regarded Mr. Evans, (who was a friend and frequent visiter of his father), as "*cracked*" because of such opinions. This remark of Mr. Evans was made in a conversation concerning *Fitch* and *Rumsey's* steam boat, which had just then arrived at Wilmington (40 miles), from Philadelphia, in which the editor had made an excursion of 14 miles, up and down the Christiana. This was the *first* steam boat in America, if not the first boat that ever was regularly fitted for the application of steam. She had three paddles at her stern—the largest being in the middle: they were dipped into the water and forced outward, by a crank—the two small paddles dipping as the large one rose.

We have among our extensive collection of fugitive pieces, a short sketch of Mr. Rumsey, who died at London in 1795, while explaining one of his mechanical inventions before a public body—but know not whence it is derived. It asserts, that in 1784, he projected the idea of a steamboat, commenced its execution in 1785, and carried it into effect (at Philadelphia) in 1787. In 1792 he put a steamboat in motion against the tide of the Thames, at London, and the people were filled with the idea of steam vessels of war! But his own poverty and the want of patronage, kept him back—he was indeed, much pressed to obtain a subsistence, and dragged out a weary life, too often the fate of men of genius; and on the evening of the 20th Dec. 1796, being in the committee room of the society of arts, in the Adelphi, and explaining a model to the company, he was attacked with a violent pain in the head, which almost immediately caused his death. To this account is attached a deposition of Nicholas Orrick, taken before William Little, a justice of the peace, for Berkley county, Virginia, and dated 24th Nov. 1787, saying, that James Rumsey informed said Orrick, in the year 1784, that he was "projecting a boat to work by steam." The subsequent progress of steam is well known—or, at least, it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of it here.

These brief remarks, we hope, though familiar, perhaps, to a few persons, will interest many; and the opportunity was well-suited to offer them.

The "Richmond Enquirer," on making some extracts from our article about rail roads in the "Register" of the 26th ult. asks certain questions in a good spirit—which we are happy to see has visited Mr. Ritchie, and to which we heartily respond. Speaking of the results on the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, he says—"it is through a *level* country, and that the difficulty and expense must, of course, increase with the elevation of the ground." Instead of taking up Mr. Ritchie's questions, we shall briefly give some information that we have concerning this road; being inclined to the belief—that a more difficult route for one, of the same distance, *could hardly be selected*—the passage even of the "Point of Rocks," on the Potomac, being a small matter compared with several of the natural disadvantages overcome on the Liverpool and Manchester rail way, as will soon appear. But we must write with a "running pen," and rather hint at things than pretend to describe them, else this article would extend to an unreasonable length. The "Liverpool Mercury" of the 17th September last, (see vol. 39, of the REGISTER, page 213), contained a long account of this road, on which we shall chiefly rely, with some additions from other authentic sources.

The company to make this road was formed in December 1825, or rather re-formed, and the capital proposed to be raised was £510,000—say 2,264,000 dollars. The act of incorporation was passed 27th April, 1826. The various *parliamentary* expenses on both sides, were nearly 70,000 pounds, say 300,000 dollars, for the progress of the bill was impeded by those interested in the canals, hitherto used for the transportation of goods between the two places. The first point of operation was at Chat Moss, the draining of which was commenced in June 1826. The year 1827 appears to have been occupied in financial operations, and 1828 in obtaining an additional act of parliament to alter the line of the road, &c. In 1829, the company was allowed to raise an additional capital of £127,500 in 5,100 shares of 25*l.* each, the holders of the former 100*l.* shares having the right of taking up the new shares of 25*l.* So the capital was 2,827,000 dollars—and soon after, the making of the road was commenced, with great energy and power.

We shall trace the line of the road, commencing at Liverpool. It passes through a *tunnel under the town* more than a *mile and a quarter long*. The tunnel, at its least dimensions, is 22 feet wide and 16 high. In the last distance of 1,980 yards the road rises 3-4 or an inch in a yard, or, in one mile and 230 yards, one hundred and twenty-three feet, to overcome, in part, the rise at Edge Hill—and yet, in some places, the roof of the tunnel is 70 feet below the natural surface of the ground! At the end of the tunnel there is an area 50 yards long and 30 yards wide, cut out of the *solid rock*, that principally forms its walls, which are forty feet high! Another tunnel, from a different part of the town, 290 yards long, enters this area. There is also a third tunnel, but its length is not stated. Here are placed two stationary engines to draw loaded wagons up the rise of 125 feet, in 1980 yards—their chimneys are each 100 feet high. The total cost of the tunnels was £44,768. To get out of the area spoken of, it is obvious that there must be cuttings of the rock forty feet deep, which seem to extend about half a mile—where the road is carried through a "deep marl cutting" (number of feet not stated), and reaches Olive Mount, whence there is an excavation through the *solid rock*, of *seventy feet* deep and *two miles* long! Next comes a great embankment, from 15 to 45 feet high, and from 60 to 135 feet wide at its base, extending two miles—this embankment is supported by large walls of stone, some of them 14 feet thick. The next two miles is through a nearly level country. At Ram Hill, the rail way is crossed by the Manchester turnpike road, over a beautiful and massy bridge. It appears to be lofty, but the height is not given. Proceeding onward, Parr Moss is reached. This moss, or bog, was originally 20 feet deep, the embankment was 25 feet high, but settled down to *five* feet, the desired height above the surface. Parr Moss is three-quarters of a mile long. Next the road is carried over the valley of the Sankey, by a viaduct of 9 arches, each of fifty feet span, the height of the parapet being 70 feet. The foundations of this great fabrick of solid masonry rest upon piles driven from 20 to 30 feet in the earth. The viaduct is approached by "stupendous embankments," and vessels sail in the canal, seventy

feet below it—it cost 45,208 pounds, and is 14½ miles from Liverpool. A little way on, there is another valley, a "lofty embankment," and a stone viaduct 160 feet long. Next is the "great Kenyon excavation," out of which 800,000 cubic yards of earth and stone were taken! Thence the road passes under three handsome bridges, and arrives at the Brosely embankment, 1½ miles long and from 18 to 20 feet high. After crossing the small creek Gless it reaches the famous Chat Moss. This huge bog is so soft that cattle cannot walk upon it, and "*an iron rod, laid on its surface, will sink to the bottom by the effect of its own gravity!*" This bottom is from 10 to 35 feet deep, The line across the bog, is four miles and three quarters long. The road over it was finished on the 1st January 1830, and passed by the Rocket locomotive on that day. Leaving this moss, there is another high embankment, a mile long, when the road passes over the Worsley canal, by a stone viaduct of two arches. It then soon goes under six bridges, and next crosses the river Irwell by a stone bridge, 63 feet wide and 30 high—then over 22 large brick arches and a bridge to Water street, Manchester, being 31 miles from the area at Liverpool, mentioned above. Besides culverts and foot bridges, there are sixty-three bridges, of which 30 are under the turnpike roads, 28 over them, 4 over bronks, and 1 over the river Irwell. Twenty-two of these are of brick, 11 of brick and stone, the rest of brick and wood, or stone and wood, and 11 of wood only. There are several inclined planes on the road. The rails at the mouth of the great tunnel are 46 feet higher than the rails at Manchester.—The whole quantity of earth excavated was more than *three millions of cubic yards*—and the weight of the rails, 4,000 tons. The cost of the road up to May 1830, was 739,165*l.* 5*s.* and there would yet be required to finish it, build warehouses, &c. 80,834*l.* 15*s.* more—in the whole 820,000 pounds, or 3,640,000 dollars, or at the rate of about 113,775 dollars the mile.

This brief summary will shew Mr. Ritchie how much he misapprehended the route of this road. It is one of the wonders of the world, the difficulties of the undertaking being considered; and must satisfy the editor of the "Enquirer," *that rail roads may be made* ANY WHERE; which takes in the subject of one of his queries—and a very important one too. The great cost of the Liverpool and Manchester rail way, is, however, a matter of only secondary consideration—indeed, *cost is of no importance at all, if the money disbursed yields sufficient profit or interest upon it;* of which we shall say something below, as applicable to the value of the stock of this rail road and the canals hitherto used for the transportation of goods between the two places.

We shall now proceed to give a summary account of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, in which we hope to answer another query of the "Enquirer," as to the cost of such roads, in general.

After leaving the depot in Baltimore, the first object worthy of special remark is the "Carrollton viaduct." This is a *magnificent* granite structure, 65 feet high, 300 feet long, and contains 10,995 perches of masonry, 25 cubical feet to the perch. It has one grand arch of 80½ feet, and a small one for the passage of a road; and its entire cost was $58,016, inclusive of some money that was paid for the privilege of draining a mill pond. Next we have *the* deep cut. The earth here was so tough that a great part of it was loosened by gunpowder! Its greatest depth is 70 feet—its length about ½ of a mile; and 310,250 cubic yards of earth were excavated from it.* The cost was 122,118 dollars, including tools, &c. Next, in order, we have the great embankment over Gadsby's run. The level of the road is here 57 feet above the natural surface of the ground. The embankment contains 210,101 cubic yards, much of which was brought from a long distance—the entire cost (we speak in all such cases without reference to the rails), was 65,584 dollars.

*Solid rock would have been less difficult to remove than a large part of this earth, such was its *toughness*. The strongest man could not drive a sharp pick two inches into it. Holes were bored, and tens of thousands of loads blasted by gunpowder. For a considerable time the work in this cut was pursued day and night, by two sets of hands.

On arriving at the Patapsco, the road passes some distance along the left bank of the river, a rocky, rough and very romantic country; but the rocks cut down were used, as it were on the spot, to fill up the river-side of the road. The reduction of the rocks was no small job—for, in one place, the road passes through the "Buzzard rock," which is 58 feet high. The scenery in this part partakes liberally of the "sublime and beautiful"—in the spring and summer, it is much like that on the Green Mountains, on a reduced scale. We now soon reach the "Patterson viaduct"—seated in a wild country, to which its structure is tastefully adapted. It is a noble edifice, having two arches of 20 feet each, and two of 55—being 560 feet long and 46 above its foundations. Its exterior is undressed, or rustic. Many of the blocks of granite used in its construction weighed 7 tons—they were transported a considerable distance on temporary rail ways. It contains 9,610 perches of masonry, and cost 35,553 dollars.

These are the chief things, but there are several other deep cuttings, lofty embankments, many culverts, some of them quite large, and a few more small bridges, before we reach the mills—and there we cross the "Oliver viaduct," over a ravine and the Frederick turnpike road, having three arches of 20 feet span, its whole length being 115 feet. This is a solid, substantial and beautiful granite structure, and just beyond *was* the famous "Tarpeian Rock," placed at the exact spot to afford materials for building this bridge and filling up the abutments!

The following summary may contain all that it is necessary to say in this place, as to the part of the road described:

The first division, (including the "city division" of a little more than a mile) is 7 miles long. The road commences at an elevation of 66 feet above the mid-tide of the Patapsco, at Baltimore. The second division is 6 miles.

The cost of the graduation of the first division was $62,780 per mile—of the second division only 12,446 dollars. The first division is as nearly a level as a drainage of the water from the deep cuts would allow—the second rises 96 feet; so that, at Ellicott's mills, the rails are 162 feet above mid-tide.

In the first division (or 7 miles) 709,376 cubic yards were excavated, and 621,754 cubic yards of embankment made—together 1,331,130 cubic yards, and costing 310,568 dollars, inclusive of tools and implements.

There are 47,300 perches of masonry on the 13 miles, which cost 225,313 dollars. That on the first 7 miles cost $5 52 per perch, that on the last 6 miles, only $3 78. This may serve, in part, to shew the greater difficulties near the city, with the greater cost of materials, &c. A remark which, as to the first thirteen miles of the road, compared with certain other divisions now nearly completed, will strike our readers with much force in the sequel.

The whole cost of the graduation and masonry from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills, 13 miles, 22 poles, was $607,762—or, per mile, 46,496.

The second division, extending from Ellicott's mills on the south side of the Patapsco, 11 miles 219 poles, has cost for graduation only 88,253 dollars, or 7,551 per mile. Five bridges were necessary for this division—the whole quantity of masonry 9,857 perches, costing 28,880 dollars, at $2 93 per perch, or 2,471 dollars per mile. The whole cost of graduation and masonry is 10,022 dollars per mile.

The third division, extending 17 miles, 107 poles, is also nearly finished. The cost of its graduation is 5,756 dollars a mile. The whole quantity of masonry in this division will be 10,276 perches, at 2 09 per perch, 21,578 dollars; four bridges are required, and several culverts. The graduation and masonry will cost only 7,001 dollars per mile.

The whole cost of graduation and masonry on the 42 miles and 30 poles of the road nearly finished, or ready for the rails, is $846,280, or an average cost of 20,104 a mile. The graduation of the first four miles of the road cost more than the whole of the 2nd and 3rd divisions, 28 miles—and the graduation of the first *six* miles of the road more than the remaining *thirty*-six miles! This shews the *peculiar difficulties* that had to be overcome

near Baltimore; and it is calculated, that the first thirteen miles, for graduation and masonry, *will cost more than the next 53 miles.* The cost from Ellicott's mills to the "Point of Rocks" will not exceed 8,500 dollars a mile; and this, we are assured will fully equal the *average* cost of graduation and masonry to the Ohio, unless at two or three particular places. The Alleghany sections will be crossed at no higher expense than the ordinary rate—because inclined planes will be used wherever needed; but the cost of the *power* to ascend them, will, of course, be somewhat increased.

The facts and figures stated above are chiefly derived from the report of Casper W. Weaver, esq. the superintendent, to the president and directors of the company.

By the report of the assistant engineer, Mr. James P. Stabler, to the chief engineer, Jonathan Knight, esq. the cost of a single track of rails, laid upon long blocks of granite, (now used instead of wood), has been 5,115 dollars per mile—but, for reasons assigned, he says the future cost will not exceed 10,000, for a double track, the mile. We then see that the fair average cost of making the rail road, *all ordinary difficulties being encountered*, will not exceed 18,000 dollars a mile, for a double track of rails.

Mr. Knight has reported a partial survey and estimate concerning the famous "Point of Rocks," which pass is a "bone of contention" between the rail road and canal company.

The "Point of Rocks" is that part of the Cotoctin mountain by or through which the Potomac has forced a passage. Its perpendicular height over the bed of the river, or the line of the rail road, is not stated. The following estimates, (and having great confidence in Mr. Knight's accuracy and experience, they must be accepted as a close approximation to truth), will prove highly interesting to those who wish to ascertain the relative cost of rail roads and canals, *in equally difficult places.*

"Lower Point of Rocks.

Canal, independent line, length 3,023 feet	=	$45,766 30
Rail road, independent line, length 3,427	=	12,470 40
Amount of both		58,236 70
Canal, conjoint line, independently constructed	=	65,459 30
Rail road, conjoint line, independently constructed	=	20,875 00
Amount of both		86,334 30
From which deduct the amount of both on the independent lines, equal to		58,236 70
And the increased cost of both on the conjoint locations, if constructed independently, will be		28,097 60
Canal, conjoint line, constructed conjointly, and using the redundant materials from the rail road		46,885 95
Rail road, conjoint line, and furnishing the redundant materials to the canal		20,875 72
Amount of estimate of proper cost of both conjointly, equal to		67,761 67
From which deduct the amount of both on the independent lines, equal to		58,236 70
And the estimate of the real increase of cost of both works, on conjoint location and conjoint construction, is		9,524 97

This sum, being assessed or added, either in equal parts, or in such other proportion as the two companies may agree upon, to the estimated cost of the independent, or first lines, (to wit: canal $45,766 30, rail road $12,470 40), will show the estimates of the cost of the canal and rail road respectively, at the Lower Point of Rocks; both together amounting to $67,761 67."

There is a like calculation as to the "Upper Point of Rocks," shewing that the canal "independent line" will be 2,133 feet long and cost 23,123 dollars; and the rail road "independent line" 3,107 feet and cost 9,745 dollars. It is hardly worth while to give the whole table. The result is, that the cost of the conjoint line, conjointly constructed, will be $37,908.

There is also a similar calculation of "Miller's Narrows," and "Harper's Ferry Narrows." The canal "independent line" of the former will be 3,052 feet long and cost $30,028, the same line of rail road, 3,500 feet long and 16,878 dollars—the conjoint line of both, conjointly constructed, 45,472 dollars. At "the Harper's Ferry Narrows," the canal "independent line" will be 1,126 feet long, and cost 28,102 dollars; the same line of the rail road 1,100 feet, and 5,556 dollars: the conjoint lines conjointly constructed, 33,154.

[It may be proper to add, that all these results were the joint efforts and calculations of Mr. Knight and of judge Roberts—the latter on behalf of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company.]

From these estimates it manifestly appears, that the rail road may pass these difficult points for a great deal less than the canal. Thus—

	INDEPENDENT LINE.	
	Canal.	*Rail road.*
Lower Point of Rocks	45,766	12,470
Upper ditto	23,123	9,745
Miller's Narrows	30,028	16,878
Harper's Ferry Narrows	28,102	5,556
	127,019	44,649

But these passes being made by conjoint lines, conjointly constructed, will cost considerably less, than the two lines, made and constructed independently. The statements made are sufficient for a comparison of costs, which it is our present purpose to shew. We understand that the cost of the locks on other masonry required for the canal through these passes, is not included in the estimates. There is a fall of about 40 feet in them.

We may here observe, that the idea generally entertained of passing through bodies of rock, are very erroneous. Rocks yield readily to the force of gunpowder, and their removal is far less difficult than deep cuttings, or lofty embankments, of earth. The "Buzzard Rock" 58 feet high, and the "Tarpeian Rock" of much greater height and extent, were cast down and smoothed with much less expense than it cost to remove an equal number of cubic yards of earth from the deep cut. The "Tarpeian Rock" was about 69 feet high, and otherwise of huge dimensions. The road has passed directly through it; but so happily was it located and fitted for the purpose, that the whole expense of cutting through it, and of building the "Oliver viaduct" adjacent to it, which is 115 feet long, that the cost of *both* was less than 23,000 dollars, exclusive of the value of a great quantity of stone obtained for sills of the rails, and other purposes.

We do not see that any thing further is necessary as to the cost of rail ways. *The fair average is about* 18,500 *dollars a mile, for graduation, masonry, and two tracks of ways,* fitted in the best manner, and firmly placed on long continuous blocks of stone!

The great expenses incurred near Baltimore *had* a bad effect on the general popularity of rail roads—but there were many *special* reasons for this, besides the natural difficulties of the route. The want of *knowledge*, to be acquired only by *experience*, must have considerably increased the cost of the first seven miles—for so it must be in all new and great enterprizes of this kind, and so it was on the Liverpool and Manchester rail way, although there was so much practical knowledge of such works in England.. The viaduct over Gwinn's Falls might have been built for about half the money it cost;—but the people wished to have a "lion" near the city, and they are gratified with an edifice that will stand as a "monument of the arts." There was also much money expended because of the desire of the city authorities, and the people, as to a particular location and elevation of the road, within the bounds of the city. All these added together, would make a large reduction from the cost of the first seven miles of the road—but few persons have been able either to make such allowances, or to esteem the *peculiar* difficulties that we had to contend with. And who shall calculate the value of the *experience* gained by the president and directors, and the highly responsible and valuable officers and agents, acting under their orders,

in the various departments of this noble work? We have paid for this experience, but no just complaint can be made about the dearness of its cost.

Power on rail roads now comes into consideration—and it seems that we may climb lofty hills very easily, without the use of extra power, though stationary engines, or extra horses, may be necessary to pass the *peaks of the mountains.*

It is abundantly proved on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, that 10 miles an hour may be obtained by horse power,* and that an ascent of 20 feet in a mile may be gained without any material addition to the labor of the horse. A rise of 138 feet in a mile on a rail road is regarded as equal to the exertion required on the *best* LEVEL *turnpike road*, the weight moved being equal. The load of a horse on our rail road, parts of which rise 20 feet in the mile, is put down at 35 or 40 passengers, proceeding about 10 miles an hour.

The rise of this road, except in the Alleghany mountains and at Parr's Spring ridge (the latter only two or three miles), need not exceed 25 ar 30 feet in a mile—and no extra power will be required, though the velocity may be a *little* lessened.

With locomotive engines, commodities and passengers will be transported at the same rate—15 miles an hour being at present thought the most *expedient* rate, all things considered. A locomotive drawing 30 tons on a level rail way, 15 miles an hour, will draw 7½ tons, at the *same speed*, up an ascent of 55 feet in the mile.

We have seen that 200 barrels of flour, which, with the cars and passengers, weighed 30 tons, have been drawn from Ellicott's mills to Baltimore, 13 miles, in 1*h.* 55*m.* or very nearly seven miles an hour, by one horse, relieved at the middle distance—neither horse being "distressed." The first horse made his 6½ miles in 46 minutes, having a descent of 96 feet in the whole road; but the second horse required 75 minutes to do the same distance, on that part of the road which is a *general level*, but has several ridges at the rate of 18 or 20 feet in the mile, to drain off the water; and in the deep cuts, particularly, the latter horse was much impeded by the prevalence of a *very* strong wind, "dead" against him and his mighty load, in eight wagons! A gentleman, who is rather under than over the ordinary strength of men, unless because of the energy of his mind, moved, back and forth, from a "dead rest" one hundred barrels of flour, and the weight of the wagons, &c. being added, a whole weight equal to that of one hundred and fifty barrels of flour, in the presence of many persons—on a level part of our rail road.

It is the opinion of two gentlemen who ought to know the fact as well, if not better, than any other individuals in Baltimore, (and they were consulted by us), that the passenger-barges which ply on the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, with their usual load of persons and their baggage, do not weigh much more than 30 tons. But it will require three teams of five horses each to drag one of these barges through the canal, or 13½ miles, at the rate of six miles an hour, and the horses, at the end of their stages, will appear exhausted. It is admitted that they work to a disadvantage—for, be the tow-line ever so long, their power cannot be *directly* applied; but this disadvantage cannot be remedied on canals. Here we see that, if regard be had to weight and time, *two* horses will travel thirteen miles on a rail road, in considerably less time than *fifteen* horses will proceed the same distance on a canal—and yet another relay of horses would hardly bring up the time lost; the resistance of the water rapidly increasing as velocity is gained. But if the load were reduced to 10 or 12 tons, with which any "smart" horse will travel seven miles an hour, the traces being slackened one-half the way—or, with quite as much ease as he would proceed in a light gig on the *best level* turnpike road—what force would give such high speed on a canal?

At the ordinary rate of the travel of heavy wagons from Baltimore to the Ohio, it may be assumed that one horse, averaging the power of those commonly used in these wagons, is equal to the draft of from 60 to 80 tons, even where the road shall rise 20 feet in a mile. It has been stated in one of the reports of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, that the power of a horse was equal to the traction of 30 tons, 2½ miles an hour; the same horse could accomplish much more on a rail road, as we shall soon see.

In exemplification of the increased power necessary to gain velocity in transportations by water, we offer the following: In 1828, the writer of this made the whole passage from New York to Providence, in the Washington steam boat, by the power of one of her engines operating only on one wheel, at the rate of *eight* miles an hour, the full speed of the boat, working two wheels, being only *ten*, as the commander informed us; and it was suggested, that if the working-wheel were reduced *one-half* its power, the boat would still make six miles an hour, which, we think, is very probable. That is, one-fourth of the power required to gain 10 miles, is equal to a gain of six miles, because of the resistance of the fluid through which a steam boat must pass. The exploits of the locomotive engines on the Liverpool and Manchester rail way are well known—the 31 miles are travelled without much seeming effort in 1*h.* 15*m.* and the trip, "out and home," 62 miles, was once done in 61 or 62 minutes—or at the rate of a mile in a minute! It appears that the motion at the rate of 24 miles an hour is not attended with any inconvenience, except in looking at stationary objects—that persons read and converse perfectly at their ease. When two engines, travelling at this rate, meet—the effect is described as astonishing; it is like a rushing together of the "wings of the wind," *if* the wind has wings!

There is one fact exactly to the point. On the Surry rail way, in England, 51 tons, 6 cwt. 2 qr. contained in *twelve* wagons, were drawn six miles, by an ordinary horse, (taken indiscriminately from a number of working horses) in 1*h.* 41*m.* or at pretty nearly 4 miles an hour—and the horse was stopped several times to shew his power of moving this mighty mass from a "dead rest." The road had several winding parts, but was level. The horse did not appear at all distressed. Would three horses have drawn this load on a canal, at the same speed? We think not.

Again, as to the *economy* of rail roads—floods, droughts or frosts have but little influence over them. The uncommonly heavy snow storm that we had last winter, interrupted the travel on our road only one day; and, though the winter was uncommonly severe in England, and certain of the mail stages were literally "dug out of the snow," (some of the drivers or guards, perishing before relief came), the carriages on the Liverpool and Manchester road performed their journies as usual. And further, a rise of 24 feet in a mile is as *no* obstuction to business on a rail road, but this will require three locks on a canal—to pass through the locks, only, requiring as much time as will be expended by travelling nearly 4 miles on a rail road, with a locomotive, at the moderate speed of 15 miles an hour. But the people will not long be contented with that *slow* motion.

We shall now make a few remarks as to the estimates and cost of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. From Rock Creek, (which divides Washington from Georgetown), to the Point of Rocks is 47.68 miles, and the real and estimated cost is at an average of 32,474 dollars per mile. About 21 miles of the canal is completed, and the expenditures up to the 1st Jan. 1831, as reported to the legislature of Maryland, amounted to $1,546,214.

The cost of the canal *proper*, without regard to salaries or incidental expenses, from Rock Creek to the "Point of Rocks," 47.68 miles, is estimated at $1,548,373.* The following shews some of the work "done" and estimated "to be done."

Excavation done	1,889,080	to be done	833,486 cubic yards
Embankment, done	879,815	to be done	584,715 cubic yards
Puddling done	31,529	to be done	40,959 cubic yards
Walling done	159,964	to be done	70,213 perches.

Though in the report to the legislature of Maryland above referred to, the whole disbursement amounts to 1,546,214 dollars up to the 1st of January 1831, the

*A small locomotive engine playing on this road, makes 15 miles.

*Annual report of the stockholders 7th June, 1830.

table from which these items are drawn shews that only 970,284 dollars had been paid on account of the canal, (proper), up to the 1st June 1830. And, from a careful examination of the reports before us, we cannot ascertain the real cost of that part of the canal which is completed up to Seneca creek, the distance of which we have not discovered in either of the reports before us, but otherwise understand it to be about 21 miles. Much of that sort of *precise* information which abound in the reports of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, is wanting in the reports of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and we cannot give the *particulars* that we wished and expected to ascertain, when we took up these papers. The brevity and imperfection of our account of this work, must be excused in the facts just stated.

Whatever spirit prevails elsewhere, the people of Baltimore do not feel that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is a "*rival*" to their rail road—except so far as the two works come into controversy at the "Point of Rocks," &c.—which controversy they are willing to adjust on equitable principles, and make these difficult passes by conjoint operations. A *competition* between the two works, when both are completed to any given point on the Potomac, is not thought of by any of us. Hence there can be no sort of hostility to the canal, except on the account stated. We, certainly, feel no enmity to this canal. We have none even towards the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, which is, really, taking off much of what seemed to be as the *natural* trade of Baltimore; for the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers should have access to the best and highest market for their products. This is the broad *national* ground on which we have always stood, and in all things—the public good, as *extended to a majority of the citizens*, being the supreme object that we have steadily aimed at, since the first publication of the "Register." It is a rule to which *no* exception can be found.

We shall now present a more immediate view of the comparative cost of the rail road and canal above mentioned—

The whole cost of the rail road, from Baltimore to the "Summit ridge," 42 miles, 30 poles, will be as follows, for graduation and masonry:

City and first division	$607,762	per mile	46,496
Second division	117,133	"	10,022
Third division	121,384	"	7,001
Total	846,279	*Av.*	20,171

If we add a double track of rails on the whole line, the cost of which, complete, is 10,000 dollars a mile, we have an expenditure of 30,171 dollars per mile. But if we should deduct the *extra* work in the first *seven* miles, the cost of the remaining 35 miles will be only about 18,000 dollars a mile—which may be taken as the full ordinary average of the road.

The line of the canal from Rock Creek to the "Point of Rocks," 47.68 miles, will cost, as estimated, $1,548,273, for labor and materials on the canal proper, or at the rate of 32,474 per mile. Special difficulties may have increased this estimated average, but we are not made acquainted with them in the reports of the president and directors of the company.*

For further explanation of the *economy* of rail roads and canals, the following items are important—

Rail roads, because of accidents and repairs, cannot be calculated as being lost to their purpose more than five days in a year, on an average:* canals, because of floods and droughts and frosts, and the many peculiar accidents to which they are liable, are lost to their purposes, 120 days in the year.† The New York canals, we think, have lost more days annually—and how will it be in the *mountain* regions, when the Chesapeake and Ohio canal shall reach them?

Say, for the sake of exemplification, that there is a point on the Potomac, one hundred and eighty miles from Baltimore, 600 feet above mid-tide—this whole elevation may have gained in *any* 24 miles (or less than one-seventh of the distance) of the road, rising 25 feet in the mile, which will not at all interfere, or, at least, interfere so little as to be unimportant, against the speed, or power, or travel on the road: but a canal must have *seventy-five* locks to ascend or *descend* this height; and, admitting an abundant supply of water always at command (which is admitting a great deal), the passage through these *locks* will consume six hours—equal to the travel of ninety miles on the rail road with a locomotive, at 15 miles an hour, or 60 miles with common horse power.

Those who know the whole rise and fall between the waters of the Chesapeake and those of the Ohio, may apply this principle to the facts, and *calculate* the result for themselves.

Again—there is a *limit* to the use of canals; only one boat, unless of very small dimensions, can pass through the locks at a time, say 12 in an hour, requiring a great quantity of water. Say, that the lock is 90 feet long, and the boat passed through has 30 tons weight of goods. These are full allowances. The opening and closing of each lock requires the services of two men—the persons in the canal boat, or having charge of the horse to drag it though the canal, being idle. In the 5 *m.* lost in the lock, at the rate of even *six* miles an hour, about sixty cars, or brigades of cars, would fully pass over 90 feet of the rail road, and, at 12 tons each, the whole weight would be 720 tons against 30, in the canal. We have fixed 30 tons as the power of draft in a horse, though proceeding only at the rate of 2½ miles an hour,—because it has been adopted by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, *as a measure of weight and speed*—but we have seen that 30 tons were moved 15 miles on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, very nearly at the rate of seven miles an hour, by one horse, and, at 2½ miles an hour, we have no manner of doubt that one horse will draw from 60 to 80 tons, as before observed. And such is the present confidence in rail roads in England, that three canal companies have petitioned, or were just about to petition parliament, for liberty to fill up their canals and make rail roads in their places!

Franklin told us that "time is money." Passengers will not travel on canals, when they can pass over rail roads, if they have business to attend to, or time has value to them. But further, a package of dry goods weighing 200 lb. worth $500, will be carried, either by the canal or rail road, to the Ohio, for 125 cents. It will require about 15 days on the canal, and, surely, only 3 on the rail road.

Let us see—

Interest on 500$ 15 days, (by canal)	$1 25
Transportation	1 25
	2 50
Interest on $500, 3 days (by rail road)	25
Transportation	1 25
	1 50

*We see it stated in a newspaper, that one mile of the canal, including the cost of the basin at Georgetown, will cost nearly 200,000 dollars—that one mile at the Great Falls cost about 100,000—and that it will cost at least eight millions to reach Cumberland. The *utmost* cost of the rail road thither will not exceed 5,000,000 dollars. Those concerned are now sufficiently experienced to make pretty certain calculations.

A writer who seems acquainted with the subject, asserts that it will cost $3,600,000 to finish the canal to Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac. The rail road from Baltimore to the same point will cost less than $2,400,000—*all* expense included.

*We have allowed five days, without any special reason for it. Travelling on the part of our rail road that is finished, has only been interrupted *one* day, in two years, on any account. But some accidents *may* happen to bridges, culverts, &c. and, alter a while, some repairs of the rails will be needed.

†The repairs on the Erie and Champlain canals amounted to nearly 1,100,000 dollars in 5 years—say 220,000 dollars a year, or an annual average of about 500 dollars per mile. The cost of superintendence and labor at the locks is also a heavy item, requiring, perhaps, ten times as many persons as would be needed for a rail road of the like extent.

So there will be a saving of one dollar in interest, besides this far greater advantage—that goods, proceeding by the rail road, will be at the market for them, twelve days sooner than if sent by the canal. Merchants and dealers are fully aware of the importance of this.

Here we seem to have arrived at a good stopping place—though our materials for further use remain abundant; and the great length of this article will excuse us from proceeding, however important the facts stated may be. We hope that we have now answered the queries of the editors of the "Richmond Enquirer."

We shall only add, for the present, that the rail road to Ellicott's mills is already much used for the transportation of coal, iron, cotton, and other heavy articles, to the mills, furnaces and factories, and for the products of these mills and factories, &c. to Baltimore—also for passengers proceeding to or from the "Great West," from which heavy wagons now sometimes unlade at Ellicott's, instead of proceeding to Baltimore, their loads being brought to the city on the rail road. The road, and its branch to the city of Frederick, will be in full operation in from 3 to 4 months—and, if the season is good, so far is the work on the line advanced, it is expected that we shall reach the "Point of Rocks" by the 31st Dec. of the present year—which with the lateral road to Frederick, will in all be *seventy miles*.

There is—or we think that there is, among our thousands of papers and scraps, a particular account of the former cost and amount of transportations by canal between Liverpool and Manchester, with the former and late price of the canal stock, but we cannot lay our hands upon it. It may be sufficient, however, with reference to the *comparative cost*, or *comparative profit* of rail ways and canals placed side by side, or for the purpose of accomplishing the same objects, to observe—that the canal stock has much fallen from its former value,* whereas the rail road stock is at cent. per cent. advance—£100 of the investment being worth £200. And all this notwithstanding the enormous sum of money which the road, on account of the extraordinary and truly Herculean difficulties that attended the making of it, has cost—which was much increased because it is intended for *four* tracks of rails. These facts require no commentary. Their whole explanation is in themselves. It shews what we have said, *that cost is of no consideration, in itself*—that money always presses itself into profitable investments. Here is a fair and full *competition*—a rail road against a canal, each equally well fitted to accomplish whatever either mode of transportation can do, for the public convenience or proprietors' profit. We will go to this extent—and venture to say, that transportations of all commodities, easily handled, will soon cost less on a rail road than on a canal. We see that the Majestic steam engine has moved 142 tons, the whole distance between Liverpool and Manchester, 31 miles, at the small cost of five dollars for superintendence, fuel and oil. Is it possible to move so great a weight, even at 2½, instead of 24 miles an hour, the same distance, for so small a cost?

On the subjects last stated, we may add some remarks on a future occasion, and bring out the facts so that he "who runs may read."

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We are, perhaps, among the first who pronounced an opinion, that transportations on rail roads would probably cost less than on canals—*time being altogether disregarded*. And since the preceding article was in type, the following exceedingly important facts are presented to us through a late Liverpool paper.

"We have frequently had to detail performances on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, which have excited feelings of astonishment, and some of them, perhaps, a little incredulity, in the minds of our readers. We have now, however, to record a feat which far outdoes all former out-doings, and proves that the full powers of locomotive engines on railways have been, as yet, very little understood. On Friday morning Mr. Stephenson's engine *Sampson* started from Liverpool with 30 wagons, carrying the following load:

	Tons.	*Cwt.*
23 wagon loads of oats	82	10
7 wagons loads of merchandise	24	15
Total nett weight	107	5
Tares of the 30 wagons	42	15
Fifteen persons (chiefly directors and their friends)	1	0

Making a gross weight of *one hundred and fifty-one tons*, (besides the weight of the tender, with its coke, water, &c.) With this enormous load the *Sampson* moved off, as we have already stated, at ten minutes past eight, and proceeded to the foot of the Huyton inclined plane at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. It was assisted up the inclined plane by three other engines (the *Mars*, the *Mercury*, and the *Arrow*), and arrived at the top in 38 minutes after leaving the station. As the assisting engines pushed behind the load, whilst the *Sampson* tugged in front it was easy (by observing where the connecting chains were tight, and where slack) to ascertain what portion of the work was done by each; and it was found that the *Sampson* generally drew sixteen wagons (the gross weight of which would be about 80 tons.) On arriving at the top of the inclined plane, the *Sampson* stopped five minutes to take in water, and then proceeded to Parkside, where it arrived at 27 minutes past nine; stopped there eight minutes to water, and arrived in Manchester at sixteen minutes before eleven. The whole time of the journey was consequently two hours and thirty-four minutes; and deducting the thirteen minutes employed in taking in water, the nett time of travelling was *two hours and twenty-one minutes*. From the performance of the *Sampson* on the inclined plane, no doubt is entertained that it would draw 200 tons on a perfectly level railway. The quantity of coke consumed by the *Sampson* in this extraordinary journey was 1,376 lbs (12 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.) being not quite one-third of a pound per ton per mile. Adding to this the coke consumed by the three engines which assisted up the inclined plane, the whole expense of fuel would not amount to twenty shillings."

☞ Now here was 108 tons of goods and passengers, carried 31 miles, in 2*h*. 21*m*. at a *whole* expense for fuel, or the moving power, of only 20*s*.—44¼ cents; and of a sum surely not exceeding ten dollars, for fuel, superintendence, oil, &c. &c. The *lading* was equal to *one thousand and eighty barrels of flour;* so the actual cost of transporting one barrel of flour 31 miles, would be less than *one cent!* WHAT NEXT? WHAT NEXT?

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Since the above article was prepared, an esteemed friend in whose judgment, means of information, and candor, we have the most implicit confidence, has handed us the subjoined calculation. The result, as he very justly observes, is, indeed, wonderful; and highly interesting to the country.

Coal may be *transported* from the mines near Cumberland to Baltimore at an expense of only *one cent* per bushel!!!

The calculation, by which this assertion is proved, is founded on experiments actually made on the Liverpool and Manchester rail road, and those which we have ourselves witnessed on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road.—

A locomotive steam engine will in one day draw from Cumberland, one hundred tons of coal, measuring 3,200 bushels. The road being descending nearly all the way, much more might be accomplished, but our object is to place the calculation beyond question.

The expense may be estimated as follows:

*On the 16th October 1827, the Mersey and Irwell canal—(between Liverpool and Manchester), though dividing £35 per annum, on a share of £100 original cost—was worth £825; but on the 15th Feb. last, though dividing £40 a share, the value of the same stock was only £600. This shews that, though the business between the places had increased the dividend £5, the value of a share had declined £225, because of the yet only partial preparations of the rail road company to transport heavy goods.

Fuel for the engine	5 00	
Note—A ten horse engine in Baltimore costs for fuel two and a half dollars per day, and consists of one cord of pine wood—coke or anthracite would not cost more—		
Engineer	1 50	
Two assistants for engineer, and cars at $1 each	2 00	
Oil for cars, engines, &c.	1 50	
		10 00
Add for cars, which it is supposed will return empty		10 00
Wear and tear on engines and cars, expense of discharging the coal, and for passing the inclined plane		12 00
Cost of transporting 3,200 bushels of coal from Cumberland to Baltimore, being *one cent* per bushel!		$32 00

The coal at the mines is valued at one cent per bushel, and as the cars may pass into the mines, this charge would include the expense of placing it in the cars—we have therefore the wonderful result, that the rail road company may deliver coal in Baltimore at *two cents* per bushel!! The bituminous coal, consumed on the seaboard, is chiefly supplied from Richmond, where the price is 20 cents a bushel for the best, and 16 cents for the more inferior qualities. Were the price reduced, the consumption would greatly increase. Immense quantities might be sold at 12½ cents per bushel, and a large increase of our tonnage would be the consequence.

Some idea of the importance of this article, may be gathered from the following, from an English paper:

"The quantity of coal annually consumed in England and Scotland is estimated at 14,880,000 tons. The consumption of Ireland is not known. London alone consumes annually, an average of 1,800,000; Liverpool, 1,000,000; and Manchester about 600,000 tons. The number of vessels engaged in the coal trade from London to the north of England alone, are estimated at 14,000 tons."

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New York brings highly important intelligence from Europe—the latest dates are from London to the 20th of March.

POLAND.

The Russians had reached the Vistula, and after some hard fighting succeeded in throwing troops across that river. The Russian and Polish armies had been successively engaged in a series of bloody battles between the 17th and 25th of February. The Poles fought with great courage and desperation. The contending armies were seen from Warsaw by aid of telescopes. The Poles were at first successful, but were defeated in the main battle fought on the 24th and 25th, before Praga. Hostilities were renewed on the 26th, on which day and the 27th, there was much hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides. The Poles behaved with their usual bravery, but were again compelled to give way. Determined, however, to make their retreat in as good order as possible, they set fire to Praga, in order to interrupt for a time the advance of the Russians. Praga was thus destroyed. Subsequently to these events, it is difficult to ascertain the real condition of affairs, though it is announced by the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in a letter of the date of March the 8th, that the municipal authorities of Warsaw, being no longer protected by their brave army, and being unable to prevent the entry of the Russians, held a meeting at which it was resolved to surrender at discretion, and accordingly waited on the Russian commander and signified their submission. Other accounts state that Warsaw had *not* fallen, and that general *Deibitsch*, the Russian commander in chief, had been compelled to alter his plans; that he would not again *attack* Warsaw, but *surround* it and reduce it by famine. The Polish account admits a loss of 9,000 men put *hors du combat*, and that the wounded in the hospitals amount to 3,600. The most authentic accounts in their preceding battles at Dobre, Liff, and Milosnow, state the Polish loss at 600 killed, 1,400 wounded, 250 missing, and one six pounder; that of the Russians, in the same affairs are stated to be 800 killed, 1,700 wounded and 300 missing. The temporary advantages gained by the Poles over the Cossacks, on the left bank of the Vistula, did not deter the forward march of the Russian army. The onward march of general Deibitsch is accounted for on the ground that the troops in the vicinity of the capital, did not present the same spirit of resistance as those of the intervening territory. Independent of the large magazines which fell into the hands of the Russians, they derive great supplies of provisions and forage from the peasantry of the country through which they pass, who keep up an active traffic with the invaders. The successes of the gallant Poles, in their opening engagements, caused great rejoicing at Warsaw, but unfortunately for their liberty and the cause of freedom, their subsequent defeats had cast a gloom over the face of the country. The intelligent correspondent, however, of the London Morning Chronicle thinks that the temporary triumphs of the Russians will not avail, and that the Poles will yet be free. In a battle fought near *Grusho*, which commenced on the morning of the 10th March and lasted throughout the day, the Poles maintained their ground, and kept the field. In the two armies, 150 pieces of cannon were in action. The Russians are supposed to have lost 10,000 men. Two Russian regiments charged with bayonets, and it is said that the conflict was so terrible and bloody that scarcely 20 men of the two regiments, escaped. At the close of the day the Russians retired to the woods, but renewed the attack on the succeeding day, and after fighting the whole of that day retired at night, again to the woods. General *Dwernicki* commanded the Poles, and general *Geisman* the Russians. The latter general very narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. The Poles killed 400 of the Russians, including one lieutenant colonel of artillery and one major, took 2,300 prisoners, including 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, many horses, a large supply of ammunition, and 11 pieces of cannon; five of the latter were immediately turned against the invaders.

The loss of the Poles was one assistant surgeon, and 15 men killed and wounded, among whom were major Rosian. The newly raised regiments of young Poles behaved with the firmness of veterans. On the right bank of the Vistula, on the 21st and 22d of February, the outposts of the two armies came to blows. The Russians sent in a white flag, and a parley ensued, which led to a temporary armistice for the purpose of burying the dead. Several letters contradict the report of the fall of Warsaw. Accounts published in the German papers, compute the loss of the Russians at 20,000 men, and that of the Poles at 11,000 killed and wounded. The Russians lost from 5,000 to 6,000 horses by disease and want of provender. Consequently a great part of their artillery were deprived of their means of transportation, and in all probability, in many instances must fall into the hands of the Poles.

A letter dated at *Warsaw* March 6th states the number of the Polish army, who had been contending with the Russian army, before that city for ten days, to be but 40,000 strong and 60 pieces of artillery. The Russian army consisted of 120,000 men and 200 pieces of cannon. The weather was intensely cold; but nothing could exceed the attentions of the Polish ladies to the wounded. Stores were abundantly provided for them, whereas, on the contrary, the Russians endured every privation which cold and hunger could inflict. The want of provisions had engendered sickness, which was at the above date raging in their ranks. The imperial guard which occupied Warsaw since 1815, under the orders of the Czarowitch has been almost entirely destroyed. Prince Michael Radviwill had resigned the command of the army, and gen. Skryzyneeki, had been appointed generalissimo, and had given much satisfaction. He served with Poniatowski, and it was in the hollow square of his batallion that Napoleon took shelter at Arcisisur Aube, when the regiments of the young guard gave way.

General Deibitsch had offered a reward of 500 ducats for the delivery up to him of any student of the university, and 2,000 ducats ahead for the members of the chamber of deputies. The several divisions of the Russian army which had been engaged were under the

command of marshal Deibitsch, generals Pahlen, Rosin, and Geismar, and the division of prince Schachowski had been ordered to reinforce those already before Warsaw. General Chlopicki behaved with great gallantry and was severely wounded.

FRANCE.

Another change in the French ministry has taken place, the former one having retired, it is said, in consequence of a disagreement of opinion with the king, on the question of the intervention of Austria in Italy, in which his intentions were more pacific than those of his advisers.

Paris, March 14.

The official part of the *Moniteur* contains six royal ordinances, appointing the new ministers:

1. M. Casimir Perrier, secretary of state for the interior, and president of the council of ministers.

2. Baron Louis, to be minister of finance, in the room of M. Lafitte, whose resignation is accepted.

3. M. Barthe, to be keeper of the seals, minister of justice, and president of the council of state.

4. Count de Montalivet, to be minister of public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs, in the room of M. Barthe.

5. Count d'Argout, to be minister of commeree and public works.

6. Vice admiral de Rigny, to be minister of marine, in the room of count d'Argout.

All the ordinances are dated Paris, March 14, and were published in an extraordinary supplement to the Moniteur, at 8 o'clock the same evening. The first is countersigned by M. Sebastiani, the minister for foreign affairs; the others by M. Casimir Perrier.

There was a mob in Paris on the 9th of March, which attacked the house of the Russian ambassador, amid cries of "down with the Russians," and "the Poles forever," broke his windows, and then bent their way towards the chamber of deputies, the members of which they assailed with insulting and seditious denunciations. The national guards acted with firmness in suppressing the riot.

A general war in Europe appears inevitable.

BELGIUM.

The government in this country is organized under a regent who will administer its affairs until a king shall be chosen and installed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The ministerial plan of reform was introduced into parliament on the 10th March, by lord John Russell. It is proposed, that every borough, with a population under 2,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1821, shall lose the right of sending members to parliament. This measure disfranchises 60 boroughs. Forty-seven other boroughs, who formerly sent two members, are now to send but one each. The first 60 boroughs disfranchised, takes away 119 members, which together with the reduction of one member on each of the other 47 boroughs, amounts to 168; but these vacated seats are to be supplied by increased numbers from certain of the large counties and cities and towns—so that the whole number will remain about as heretofore. A bill to amend the Scottish representation has been introduced, which fixes the number of members at 50. No measure had been introduced with respect to the representation of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, in a letter to his countrymen, mentions several of the contemplated provisions of the intended measure, and calls upon them to support it. The plan of reform, generally, had given satisfaction to all except the old tories. Sir Robert Peel had opposed it in an able speech.

SAXONY.

A letter from Dresden states, that the king and co-regent had delivered to the deputation of the convoked states, the project of a constitution, which his majesty and his royal highness had determined to give the nation.

TURKEY.

There had been a great fire at Smyrna, by which an immense quantity of English goods had been destroyed. The city of Aleppo was visited by a very destructive earthquake on the 21st December. Most of the higher buildings were thrown down. The quarter of the town inhabited by Europeans was uninjured.

LATER NEWS.

Another arrival at New York brings London papers to the 23d of March, being three days later than those previously received.

ENGLAND.

On the 21st of March the project of parliamentary reform was taken up in the house of commons, and on a motion for a second reading of the bill on the 2d of April, a debate ensued. The question was determined in the affirmative, by a very close vote, there being 302 for the reading and 301 against it.

Public feeling seems very high in England on the subject of the above measure, and petitions were pouring in from all quarters in its favor, as well as more or less against it. It was feared that should the bill be finally lost, after the high expectations which have been raised, that it might give rise to some disturbances in the kingdom. The prince of Orange had left London for Amsterdam.

POLAND.

The Russians, at the latest intelligence from Poland, had not made any new attack upon the Polish forces. The weather is said to have proved very unfavorable for military operations, in consequence of the thawing of the snow, and the breaking up of the ice in the Vistula.

Field marshal Diebitsch has set at liberty the Polish prisoners of war, giving to each two ducats and a proclamation to the Poles. The governor general and vice governor of Warsaw had resigned. The central forces of Poland concentrated in the villages westward of Warsaw is estimated at about 36,000 regulars, 15,000 volunteers, 5,000 *sythemen*, (peasants armed with sythes), and 66 field pieces, independent of 10,000 men and 12 guns under gen. Devernicki, in the waiodship of Sandomir. The loss of the Russians since the opening of the campaign is thus stated; killed, wounded, and missing 8,000 men, and 13 guns of various calibre—sick 7,000.

It is stated that the emperor Nicholas has given directions to general Deibitsch not to destroy Warsaw; and a letter published in the London papers of the 22d March, states that an armistice between the Russians and Poles had been agreed upon. The London Morning Herald of the 23d March says that the news from Poland is cheering. The patriotic army is unbroken in spirit, with supplies of all sorts abundant, strongly posted near Warsaw, having also a large force in Praga. The Russians on the other hand, are represented as harrassed by the bad roads, disappointed by the breaking up of the ice in the Vistula, weakened by diseases from the marshy country through which they marched—and to be sickly, irresolute, and dispirited.

ITALY.

German papers of the 14th March contain dates from Milan to the 8th, which state that the Modenese and Austrian troops, under baron Gippert passed the Po on the 5th. The insurgents, as the revolting Italians were called, it is said had been defeated and retired to Novi, which had been taken by the imperial troops. The chiefs of the revolutionary government are reported to have fled, and a new government being organized in the name of his holiness. The Austrian army entered Ferrara and Capri after a battle of nine hours, which the Italian patriots sustained with great perseverance. A brisk cannonade was heard in the direction of Modena on the 9th March, and it was much feared the Austrians had triumphed.

FRANCE.

Paris was tranquil up to the 20th March. The ministry had, in order to be in a situation to put down commotions, assembled an army of 30,000 men in Paris. M. Casimir Perrier had addressed a circular to the prefects of the departments, enjoining them to suppress all tumultuous meetings, but to respect public opinion when temperately and constitutionally expressed. Three journals had already been seized upon trifling charges of having used intemperate language with reference to government. The posting of *affiches* had been declared illegal. The opening of the ministerial campaign is marked by great boldness, if not temerity. His majesty was going to reside with his family at the Tuileries. General Sebastiani was about to give in his resignation; in consequence of becoming unpopular on ac-

count of his construction of the non-intervention doctrine with regard to Austria. It appeared from letters which were found in the bureau which Constantine left behind him on his precipitate flight from Warsaw, and which were read by general Lafayette, in the course of an animated speech which he delivered in the chamber of deputies on the 18th of March, that the emperor Nicholas had determined on hostilities against France and Belgium, or in the language indulged in by the emperor, in an interview with the envoy of the dictator, of bringing these countries to "*their reason.*" The emperor is said to have used this language. "Your insurrection took place at the very moment when all the forces of the empire were on the march towards your fortress, in order to bring the *revolutionists of France and Belgium to reason.*" Marshal Deibitsch is stated by general Lafayette to have observed to the Polish deputy: "We reckoned on a campaign on the Rhine—we will make it upon the *Elbe* or the *Oder*, after having crushed you." General Lafayette called upon general Sebastiani, the minister for foreign affairs, to state whether he had not written to Austria stating that France would never consent to see the Austrian troops enter Italy. General Sebastiani signified that he had. General Lafayette enquired what he should understand by the words "France would never consent." Gen. S. replied that "not to consent, and to make war were very different things." Gen. Lafayette rejoined that the French people understood them to mean "I will prevent you." The chamber resolved itself into a select committee.

Orders had been given at Toulon to fit out all the ships of the line, frigates, sloops, brigs and steam boats for sea without delay. They are to be placed on the war footing and manned from the crews lately sent to Brest, L'Orient and Rochfort. The sloop La Bayonnaise, capt. Tevrin, had sailed with the utmost despatch with a special messenger—destination unknown.

SPAIN.

Despatches had been received from Madrid, at Paris, and rumor said that a popular insurrection had broken out in the capital with so much violence and success that Ferdinand had been obliged, with some troops of his guard, to fly towards Lisbon, and that Calomarde, his favorite, had lost his life; that Cadiz and the Isle of Leon were decidedly in favor of the constitutionalists; and that general Longa, was shut up in the Castle of Valencia, where the people had obliged him to take refuge. Ten thousand men is said in one account to have assembled in the inaccessible mountains of La Ronda, another account fixes their number at from 3 to 4,000. A report was prevalent in London on the 22d March, that an express had arrived which brought intelligence of Cadiz being in possession of the insurgents. This report was thought premature.

HAYTI.

We hear of an extensive rebellion or revolution in this island, and the president, Boyer, was about to take the field at the head of his army. The country is represented as in a much distressed condition, and great poverty.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We still have accounts of the marching of troops and of battles in *Columbia*, and the poor people are plundered and murdered by successive hordes of armed men, under different chiefs.

The shore provinces and those of the interior of the *Rio de la Plata* are at war. Assassinations were frequent at *Monte Video*. Such events are too common to be worth detailing. As one *general* puts down or kills another *general*, a third rises to battle with the second *general*, and a fourth *general* to contend with the third.

STILL LATER NEWS.

By another arrival at New York, intelligence from Liverpool to the 25th, and London to the evening of the 23d March, has been recived, being a day later than that by the previous arrival.

ENGLAND.

It was reported, that, in consequence of the small majority of the ministers on the motion to refer the "reform bill" to a second reading, the parliament would be dissolved after the transaction of some special business. This report, the *London Globe* of the 23d March, says, there was some reason for believing to be well grounded. The London Courier of the 22d thought it probable that the opponents of reform would gain a temporary triumph; but its conductors look to a dissolution of the present parliament, and consequent appeal to the people, as certain correctives of the evil.

IRELAND.

A commercial house of note is said to have failed in Dublin, and that the parties had raised all the money they could and absconded.

FRANCE.

The "O. P. Q." correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, thinks that the people of France will not submit to the non-intervention policy of the government, and speaks in decided terms of reprobation of the domestic policy of the present ministry.

An American lady, a native of the state of New York, who is now in Paris, has, in a very interesting letter published in the New York Commercial, given a very full view of the present political condition of France. Her opinion of the present king, and his ministry is by no means favorable. The government she thinks, having lost its strength, the confidence of the people, and its authority being daily trodden upon, must, before long, in the common course of events fall. While she thinks it not improbable that the next turn in the political wheel, may convert France into a republic, with Lafayette at its head, she considers it quite within the range of possibilities, that he and his whole family may yet need an asylum among us.

BELGIUM.

A portion of the Belgian ministry had resigned at the date of the latest advices, and the friends of the prince of Orange were increasing.

ITALY.

Three columns of Austrian troops had arrived in the interior of the Italian states.

SPAIN.

Tranquillity had been restored. The insurrectionists had been shot without mercy.

POLAND.

A letter from Warsaw of the 10th March states that general Dwerniki, had gained another victory over the Russians near Lubin, and that it was almost certain a revolution had broken out in the Ukraine, Volhynia, Podolia and Lithuania, and that the Russian army had retreated from their position near Praga in confusion.

The official journal of Warsaw, states, that the Russians who entered Putowy, pillaged the houses, set fire to the buildings, violated the women, and made prisoners of the men; and this without any thing to enrage them, the inhabitants having furnished them during their stay with all that they demanded.

BRIEF NOTICES.

[*Omitted last week.*]

Ohio. The rapid and powerful population of this state would remind us of the days of Cadmus—except that men do not spring up armed to destroy one another. It is stated in the Zanesville Messenger, and it is a very singular fact, that there was but one native born citizen of the state of Ohio, in the last house of representatives. Of seventy-one members, forty-two were from Pennsylvania and Virginia.

But what is there so very remarkable in this? How many *natives* of Ohio have reached the age requisite for a member of the legislature?

Elopement of a nun. Sister Gertrude, chief instructress in the academy kept by the nuns at Georgetown, D. C. having disguised herself, lately left the institution in open day, and found refuge in the house of the mayor of Washington, gen. Van Ness, whose lady is her first cousin, where she has resisted all entreaties for a return.

Wonderful escape. A lad at Portland, Maine, 13 years old, alarmed in his sleep, rose from his bed and made battle (with a chair) against what he supposed was a person who had broken into the house, for robbery and murder;—but finding, as he thought, defence insufficient, he drove out the sash with the chair, and jumped out of a three story window—and, though he fell on a "picket gate" which was dashed to pieces, he sustained no other damage than some laceration of his arms, and was doing well!

Maine. The legislature of this state adjourned on the 2d inst. *sine die*, after a session of three months, having passed 126 acts and 96 resolves.

Mr. *Sprague*, of Maine, who was nominated as the National Republican candidate for governor, has declined being a candidate for that office.

The *Pennsylvania* legislature adjourned on the 5th inst. after a laborious session of four months, in which an unusual proportion of important business was despatched.

Steam boats. The violent gale felt on the Chesapeake on the 8th and 9th inst. amply proved the *safety* of steam-boat navigation—for though houses were blown down on the shore, at several places, they were not injured—except that one of them broke her chain cable; after which she *forced* the gale with the power of her engine, and, though not gaining one mile in seven hours, (though a "fast boat") suffered no other damage. Two or three other steam boats made their trips as usual.

No harm was done to vessels in the harbor of Baltimore, but those at New York suffered much by the gale. The names of thirty-seven are given that were partially damaged, some of them sunk. The houses, fences, &c. suffered, at Philadelphia, as well as New York.

Martin Brown, who commanded a company under gen. Stark, at Brandywine, and fought at Saratoga, and remained in service during the whole of the revolutionary war, lately died at Rochester, N. Y. in the 88th year of his age—an excellent and much beloved old man.

American bull. In Spring street, New York, is the following curious sign: "Washing and Ironing and *Going out* to Days Work, *done in the Back Room*"

James Lloyd, late a distinguished senator of the U. States, and a gentleman very highly esteemed by all classes of society, died at New York, on the 5th inst. aged 61 years.

Died, on the 23rd ult. in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, *John Hill*, aged between 123 and 127 years. He was born in England, enlisted under George 1, being 21 years of age, and served in the British army 21 years, and was wounded in the head at Gibraltar, and in the leg on Illinois river—the latter was a running sore at the time of his death. He remained in America and settled in Lancaster county. At 100 years old he could do a regular day's work.

Lots of bacon. One establishment at Cincinnati has on hand 100,000 pounds of hams and shoulders; another had "barrelled and baconed" eight thousand hogs during the last winter.

Broom corn. The farmers about Northampton, Massachusetts, intend engaging largely in the growth of broom corn this season. $20 per acre for one crop is given for land properly prepared, and about $12 for land which was well manured, and bore a good crop last season.

Unity in action! It is stated in the Barnstable Patriot that the fourteenth child of Mr. Ealathiel Nickerson, was lately married by the same clergyman who had united all the others to their different helpmates, and that the fifteenth will probably soon be settled in a similar manner. All his children are settled around him.

Lafayette forty years ago. In "the travels of John Ledyard," a work now of long standing, is the following account of Lafayette in 1786:—"I took a walk to Paris this morning, and saw the marquis de Lafayette. He is a good man this same marquis. I esteem him, and even love him, and so will all do, except some few, who worship him. I make these trips to Paris often—sometimes to dine with this amiable Frenchman, and sometimes with our minister, who is a brother to me. You know how much I owe the amiable Lafayette; will you do me the honor to present my most grateful thanks to him? If I find in my travels a mountain as much elevated above other mountains as he is above other men, I will name it "Lafayette."

Insolvent debtors. The number of insolvent debtors discharged under the present act up to the end of 1829, amounted to 51,000; debts, four millions sterling; assets, one farthing in the pound; expense of discharge, £25 each prisoner. Only 65 out of every 1,200 'estates' produced any assets at all! The annual salaries of the four commissioners amount to £11,254. This is one of the fit occasions for repeating, that *the whole system of arrest for debt serves no other purpose than to maintain pettifogging attorneys, to cherish indolence and inattention in sellers, to keep alive the breed of swindlers, to foster tricks, lying, and extravagance, and to impose a heavy burden on the honest and punctual part of the community.* [*London paper.*

Increase of debt and taxation. George the third reigned 59 years, 33 of which were passed in war, and 25 in peace. "The debt," at his accession, was £120,000,000; at his demise, £820,600,000! George the 3rd found the annual charge of taxation £6,000,000, and left it £60,000,000, including the expenses of collection. [*Ibid.*

Law case. The following curious case will shortly be brought before the tribunal of Pau:—Two peasants of Marlans having cleft an old oak, found in a hollow part an immense toad and a treasure, consisting of 600 crowns, some double Louis-d'ors, and a great number of quadruples. The good luck of the villagers soon became known to the public. The proprietor of the tree claims the treasure, and has commenced an action to recover it. The coin bears the effigy of Louis XV. and the date of 1770. [*Paris paper.*

Isaiah Thomas, L. L. D. aged 82 years, the venerable and the good—the *father of printers* in America, died at Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 4th inst.

Quick sailing. The fine schooner Fan Fan, Alexander, arrived at Baltimore last week, from Havana, after an absence of only twenty-one days. She made the passage out in eight days, lay seven days in the port of Havana, and made the return passage in six days.

Taverns, &c. There are in the city of Baltimore 178 taverns, and 571 shops licensed to retail spirituous liquors, as stated in the returns filed in the mayor's office —total 749.

Hidden treasure. A large quantity of Roman coins, amounting to about 2,000—15 of gold and about 1,000 of silver, the rest copper, have lately been discovered in the arrondisement of Vienna, department of Isere, France, in consequence of the tearing up of a willow tree by the roots, in a hurricane. There were also several medals, gold and silver cups, some gold rings and a copper sword, mounted with silver. It is supposed that this treasure was deposited in the place where it has just been discovered after the battle between Septimus Severus and Albinus, at the hill of Breese, above Trevoix, when the army of Septimus Severus was totally routed, and Albinus killed himself to avoid an ignominious death.

Yankeyism. A boat of *seven* tons, and *two* men (being master, mate and *crew*), lately arrived at Savannah, from Providence, R. I. on her way to St. Augustine. Are such as these of those whom the governor of South Carolina regards as *slaves?*

"Their march is on the mountain wave."

Indian justice. The Columbus *Enquirer*, of the 19th March, furnishes the following:—

"Most of our readers have heard of the death of the unfortunate major Brady, formerly a member of the legislature from Randolph county, who was killed by a ball discharged from a rifle at Hitchcte creek, about a month ago. The assassin was soon discovered to be an Indian of the Oswitche tribe, living among the Creeks, by the name of Tom, a perfect outlaw in character even among his own people, and the same desperado who had previously killed Mr. Mayo, and shot at and wounded Mr. Thompson. We are happy to say that he has paid the penalty of his bloody crimes, and fallen by the same fell weapon with which he had done such dreadful execution upon his innocent victims."

He was shot by a party of about thirty Creek Indians, who had been some time in pursuit of him at Boykin's ferry, on the Chattahochie.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal. One hundred and eighty vessels passed through this canal last week, and at the beginning of the present a very large number were waiting their time to enter.

Philadelphia inspections for the quarter ending 31st March—125,851 bbls. and 4,948 half barrels, superfine flour, 6,446 bbls. scraped do. 3,719 condemned do. 267

bbls. middlings, 1,625 do. rye flour, 1,789 barrels and 701 hhds. corn meal, 31 barrels condemned do.

Hydrophobia. Mr. Lewis Drumright, who had been bitten by a dog, on the 29th Dec. last, which proved to be mad on the 31st of the same month—and who then received the best medical advice and assistance, and, it was hoped, was cured—shewed symptoms of the disease on the 24th March, ult. and died a horrible death on the 26th, perfectly in his senses and fully aware of his terrible condition. The sight of water, on the slightest agitation of the air, threw him into most violent spasms.

The Savannah, Ogechee and Altamapa canal, was completed some time ago, and there was a late celebration of a "meeting of the waters," at which Mr. Waine, one of the members of congress from Georgia, gave the following toast—

Andrew Jackson—His victories over the enemies of his country give him an immortal name in its history, and his victories over the enemies of the constitution and the sovereignty of the states, will make our union perpetual.

[This evidently alludes to the veto of the Maysville road bill. Does any one pretend that that bill was rejected on *constitutional* grounds?

N. Y. City bank. A person named John Ellis, alias William John Murray, has been arrested at Philadelphia, who was probably concerned with Smith in the robbery of the City bank. He is a Scotchman, and made a vigorous attempt to escape the clutches of the officers.

Wheeling. It is believed that more houses will be built during the present than in any former season. The situation of the town is such as to insure its steady advancement.

A dinner was given to governor Metcalfe, of Kentucky, by the citizens of Maysville, as a mark of their approbation of his able and consistent course as a friend of the American System.

THE CABINET DISSOLVED.

From the National Intelligencer.

Washington city, 7th April, 1831.

Dear sir:—Four days ago I communicated to you my desire to relinquish the duties of the war department, and I now take occasion to repeat the request which was then made. I am not disposed, by any sudden withdrawal, to interrupt, or retard, the business of the office. A short time will be sufficient, I hope, to enable you to direct your attention towards some person, in whose capacity, industry, and friendly disposition, you may have confidence, to assist in the complicated and laborious duties of your administration. Two or three weeks, perhaps less, may be sufficient for the purpose.

In coming to this conclusion, candor demands of me to say, that it arises from no dissatisfaction entertained towards you—from no misunderstanding between us, on any subject; nor from any diminution, on my part, of that friendship and confidence, which has ever been reposed in you.

I entered your cabinet, as is well known to you, contrary to my own wishes; and having nothing to desire, either as it regards myself or friends, have ever since cherished a determination to avail myself of the first favorable moment, after your administration should be in successful operation, to retire. It occurs to me, that the time is now at hand, when I may do so, with propriety, and in proper respect to you. Looking to the present state of things—to the course of your administration, which, being fairly developed, is before the people, for approval or condemnation,—I cannot consider the step I am taking, objectionable, or, that it is one, the tendency of which can be to affect or injure a course of policy by you already advantageously commenced, and which I hope will be carried out to the benefit and advancement of the people.

Tendering my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and for your successful efforts in the cause of your country. I am, very truly, your friend,

J. H. EATON.

To Andrew Jackson, president of the United States.

Washington city, April 8, 1831.

Dear sir: Your letter of yesterday was received, and I have carefully considered it. When you conversed with me the other day, on the subject of your withdrawing from the cabinet, I expressed to you a sincere desire that you would well consider of it; for, however reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you contrary to your wishes, and inclination to remain, particularly as I well know that in 1829, when I invited you to become a member of my cabinet, you objected, and expressed a desire to be excused, and only gave up your objections at my pressing solicitation.

An acquaintance with you, of twenty years standing, assured me, that, in your honesty, prudence, capacity, discretion, and judgment, I could safely rely and confide. I have not been disappointed. With the performance of your duties, since you have been with me, I have been fully satisfied, and, go where you will, be your destiny what it may, my best wishes will always attend you.

I will avail myself of the earliest opportunity to obtain some qualified friend to succeed you; and, until then, I must solicit that the acceptance of your resignation be deferred. I am, very sincerely and respectfully, your friend. ANDREW JACKSON.

Major J. H. Eaton, secretary of war.

From the Washington Globe, Wednesday, April 20.

It will appear, by the publication in our columns of to-day, that the secretary of state has tendered his resignation to the president, who has accepted it. The grounds upon which this step was taken are so fully and distinctly stated in the correspondence, that comment on our part is unnecessary.—On the 7th the secretary of war tendered his resignation to the president; and yesterday, the secretary of the treasury and secretary of the navy handed in theirs; all of which have been accepted. From this it is inferred that a new organization of the cabinet is to take place.

Washington, April 11th, 1831.

Dear sir: I feel it to be my duty to retire from the office to which your confidence and partiality called me. The delicacy of this step, under the circumstances in which it is taken, will I trust, be deemed an ample apology for stating more at large, than might otherwise have been necessary, the reasons by which I am influenced.

From the moment of taking my seat in your cabinet, it has been my anxious wish and zealous endeavor to prevent a premature agitation of the question of your successor; and, at all events, to discountenance, and if possible repress the disposition, at an early day manifested, to connect my name with that disturbing topic. Of the sincerity and the constancy of this disposition, no one has had a better opportunity to judge than yourself. It has, however, been unavailing. Circumstances, not of my creation, and altogether beyond my control, have given to this subject a turn, which cannot now be remedied, except by a self-disfranchisement which, even if dictated by my individual wishes, could hardly be reconcileable with propriety or self-respect.

Concerning the injurious effects which the circumstance of a member of the cabinet's occupying the relation towards the country to which I have adverted, is calculated to have upon the conduct of public affairs, there cannot, I think, at this time, be room for two opinions. Diversities of ulterior preference among the friends of an administration are unavoidable; and even if the respective advocates of those thus placed in rivalship be patriotic enough to resist the temptation of creating obstacles to the advancement of him to whose elevation they are opposed, by embarrassing the branch of public service committed to his charge, they are, nevertheless, by their position, exposed to the suspicion of entertaining and encouraging such views: a suspicion which can seldom fail in the end, to aggravate into present alienation and hostility the prospective differences which first gave rise to it. Thus, under the least unfavorable consequences, individual injustice is suffered, and the administration embarrassed and weakened. Whatever may have been the course of things under the peculiar circumstances of the earlier stage of the republic, my experience has fully satisfied me, that at this day, when the field of selection has become so extend-

ed, the circumstance referred to, by augmenting the motives and sources of opposition to the measures of the executive, must unavoidably prove the cause of injury to the public service, for a counterpoise to which we may in vain look to the peculiar qualifications of any individual; and even if I should in this be mistaken, still I cannot so far deceive myself as to believe for a moment that I am included in the exceptions.

These obstructions to the successful prosecution of public affairs, when superadded to that opposition which is inseparable from our free institutions and which every administration must expect, present a mass to which the operations of the government should at no time be voluntarily exposed:—the more especially should this be avoided at so eventful a period in the affairs of the world, when our country may particularly need the utmost harmony in her councils.

Such being my impressions, the path of duty is plain: and I not only submit with cheerfulness to whatever personal sacrifices may be involved in the surrender of the station I occupy; but I make it my ambition to set an example which, should it in the progress of the government be deemed, notwithstanding the humility of its origin, worthy of respect and observance, cannot, I think, fail to prove essentially and permanently beneficial.

Allow me, sir, to present one more view of the subject:—You have consented to stand before your constituents for re-election. Of their decision, resting as it does upon the unbought suffrages of a free, numerous, and widely extended people, it becomes no man to speak with certainty. Judging, however, from the past, and making a reasonable allowance for the fair exercise of the intelligence and public spirit of your fellow citizens, I cannot hesitate in adopting the belief that the confidence, as well in your capacity for civil duties, as in your civil virtues, already so spontaneously and strikingly displayed, will be manifested with increased energy, now; that all candid observers must admit their utmost expectations to have been more than realized.

If this promise, so auspicious to the best interests of our common country, be fulfilled, the concluding term of your administration will in the absence of any prominent cause of discord among its supporters, afford a most favorable opportunity for the full accomplishment of those important public objects, in the prosecution of which I have witnessed on your part such steady vigilance and untiring devotion. To the unfavorable influence which my continuance in your cabinet, under existing circumstances, may exercise upon this flattering prospect, I cannot, sir, without a total disregard of the lights of experience, and without shutting my eyes to the obvious tendency of things for the future, be insensible. Having, moreover, from a deep conviction of its importance to the country, been among the most urgent of your advisers to yield yourself to the obvious wishes of the people, and knowing the sacrifice of personal feeling which was involved in your acquiescence, I cannot reconcile it to myself to be in any degree the cause of embarrassment to you during the period which, as it certainly will be of deep interest to your country, is moreover destined to bring to its close, your patriotic, toilsome and eventful public life.

From these considerations, I feel it to be doubtedly my duty to resign a post the retention of which is so calculated to attract assaults upon your administration, to which there might otherwise be no inducement—assaults of which, whatever be their aim, the most important as well as the most injurious effect is, upon those public interests which deserve and should command the support of all good citizens. This duty, I should have discharged at an earlier period, but for considerations, partly of a public, partly of a personal nature, connected with circumstances which were calculated to expose its performance then to misconstruction and misrepresentation.

Having explained the motives which govern me in thus severing, and with seeming abruptness, the official ties by which we have been associated, there remains but one duty for me to perform. It is to make my profound and sincere acknowledgments for that steady support and cheering confidence which, in the discharge of my public duties, I have, under all circumstances, received at your hands, as well as for the personal kindness at all times extended me.

Rest assured, sir, that the success of your administration, and the happiness of your private life will ever constitute objects of the deepest solicitude with your sincere friend and obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

The president.

—

Washington, April 12, 1831.

Dear sir:—Your letter resigning the office of secretary of state was received last evening. I could indeed wish that no circumstance had arisen to interrupt the relations which have, for two years, subsisted between us, and that they might have continued through the period during which it may be my lot to remain charged with the duties which the partiality of my countrymen has imposed upon me. But the reasons you present are so strong, that, with a proper regard for them, I cannot ask you, on my own account, to remain in the cabinet.

I am aware of the difficulties you have had to contend with, and of the benefits which have resulted to the affairs of your country, from your continued zeal in the arduous tasks to which you have been subjected. To say that I deeply regret to lose you is but feebly to express my feelings on the occasion.

When called by my country to the station which I occupy, it was not without a deep sense of its arduos responsibilities, and a strong distrust of myself, that I obeyed the call; but, cheered by the consciousness that no other motive actuated me, than a desire to guard her interests, and to place her upon the firm ground of those great principles which, by the wisest and purest of our patriots, have been deemed essential to her prosperity, I ventured upon the trust assigned me. I did this in the confident hope of finding the support of advisers, able and true; who, laying aside every thing but a desire to give new vigor to the vital principles of our union, would look with a single eye to the best means of effecting this paramount object. In you, this hope has been realized to the utmost. In the most difficult and trying moments of my administration, I have always found you sincere, able and efficient—anxious at all times to afford me every aid. If, however, from circumstances in your judgment sufficient to make it necessary, the official ties subsisting between us must be severed, I can only say that this nececessity is deeply lamented by me. I part with you only because you yourself have requested me to do so, and have sustained that request by reasons strong enough to command my assent. I cannot, however, allow the separation to take place, without expressing the hope, that this retirement from public affairs is but temporary, and that if in any other station, the government should have occasion for services, the value of which has been so sensibly felt by me, your consent will not be wanting.

Of the state of things to which you advert, I cannot but be fully aware. I look upon it with sorrow, and regret it the more, because one of its first effects is to disturb the harmony of my cabinent. It is, however, but an instance of one of the evils to which free governments must ever be liable. The only remedy for these evils, as they arise lies in the intelligence and public spirit of our common constituents. They will correct them—and in this there is abundant consolation. I cannot quit this subject without adding that with the best opportunities for observing and judging, I have seen in you no other desire than to move quietly on in the path of your duties, and to promote the harmonious conduct of public affairs. If on this point you have had to encounter detraction, it is but another proof of the utter insufficiency of innocence and worth to shield from such assults.

Be assured that the interest you express in my happiness is most heartily reciprocated—that my most cordial feelings accompany you, and that I am, very sincerely your friend, ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. It is understood that you are to continue in office until your successor is appointed.

Martin Van Buren, secretary of state.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞To check frauds on the revenue, it has been proposed at Middletown, Con. and approved by a meeting at New York, to hold a convention of woollen manufacturers at the city of New York, on the 17th of May next—and preparatory to which a meeting of such manufacturers has been called to be held at Albany, on the 5th.

☞There is another mass of foreign news, of which we have made a careful abstract, to keep up the history of events. It will be gladly seen that the Poles, instead of being overwhelmed as we feared, were pressing upon their barbarian invaders, who were alarmed by risings of the people in their rear, and suffering excessively from the inclemency of the season. Strength to the arm that strikes in the name of liberty—perish the invaders—let Poland be free!

We incline to the belief that some degree of "reform" will take place in the United Kingdom of *Great Britain and Ireland*—though, perhaps, not immediately. The public expectation is up—and something must be done. *Belgium* is in a much disordered state—anarchy appears to prevail. *France* is buckling on her armor, and, we think, will surely come into contact with *Austria*, in *Italy*, at some new and bloody *Marengo*. The emperor wants humbling. The small bands of constitutionalists appear to be put down in *Spain*. The monster of *Portugal* is glutting himself with the best blood of the people. The jealousy and fears of the great powers alone suffer this wretch to have dominion. The news from other states has not much interest. We regard a general war as inevitable.

There has been much alarm in the island of *Antigua*, because of revolutionary movements among the slaves—but they were quieted, after the conflagration of several plantations and the arrest of some of the principal actors in them. The white population was in a state of terror for 48 hours.

PRICE OF STOCKS, FLOUR, &c. On the 31st March, consols, at London, were worth only 76 3-4 7-8. Money was scarce and the market "feverish." United States 3 per cents were 85½; bank shares £26 10*s.* to £27. A rumor that gen. Clausel had accepted the command of the "army of the Alps," to *view* the operations of Austria, helped to reduce the price of British stocks, and advance that of the American in market.

The last weekly average price of wheat was 71*s.* 8*d.* so that the duty remained at the lowest point; but a fall of price and rise of duty was expected in two or three weeks. The corn market was dull and declining. Flour was worth from 34*s.* to 37*s.* for the best, duty paid. The very latest account says that it had declined from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per barrel, and was dull.

We think it most likely that the *usual luck* will attend speculations in flour for the British market; but, though ninety-and-nine times suffering loss, some will "go" the hundredth.

The new duty on cotton had not yet taken effect. The demand was brisk—upland 5 3-8 to 6½; Orleans 5¾ to 7 3-8.

It appears rather extraordinary that exchange on England has risen considerably within a few days past—notwithstanding our increased exports to that country and the well-known desire entertained in Europe for investments in the United States. It may be caused by an expected rise in the price of British manufactures—which, indeed, has taken place in many important articles; and will become general, if there shall be an extensive war, whether England speedily embarks in it or not.

THE POLITICAL EXPLOSION. Various, and strange, and wild, are the constructions put upon the late *retirement* of Messrs. Van Buren and Eaton, and the *dismissal* of Messrs. Ingham and Branch; and it is also firmly reported that Mr. Berrien, the attorney general, will resign—leaving only Mr. Barry, the post master general, for the new "cabinet,"* being the first incumbent of that office who was considered an official adviser of the president—or "cabinet minister."

To the correspondence between Messrs. Eaton and Van Buren and the president, published in our last, we now add the letters of Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and the replies thereto—which, it will be remarked, are in the same set words to the latter. Common fame had decidedly stated for about or more than two months past, that their official days were numbered; but why Messrs. Van Buren and Eaton retired, is wrapped up in a mystery which the public mind has not yet been able to penetrate.

It might have been expected that the long letter of the secretary of state would have drawn aside the veil—but he has thickened it. The Pythia never delivered her oracles in more ambiguous terms. We have read and re-read it—it "means any thing or nothing." The doctrine of "non committal" was never more happily exemplified. The words used had better been written in the ancient hieroglyphics of Egypt—for then, at least one man, Champollion, could have given their sure interpretation to the people. Mr. Van Buren has long maintained a high reputation for incomprehensibility in his political movements—and here is indisputable evidence of his talent in the obscure. During his late excursion, the editor conversed with at least fifty gentlemen (of both parties), seeking information; and, though several of them stand high in the public estimation and are ripe scholars—one, and one only, of the whole went further than to say, that he fully understood a certain, and small, part of this official paper. But for our part, the whole is hidden from our obtuse intellect—and we must wait a moving of political elements to comprehend an event which must be regarded as an important one.

There is something very remarkable in the dates of Messrs. Eaton and Van Buren's letters compared with those of Messrs. Ingham and Branch—the first being of the 7th and 11th April, and the latter of the 18th to the 20th. Is it possible that the secretaries of the treasury and of the navy could have been kept in ignorance of the resignations of the secretaries of state and of war, the long period of about ten days—all the parties being on the spot? Yet such would *seem* to have been the case—or such ignorance is affected; and clearly shows that the "cabinet" was ill-tempered and in a state of open quarrel, justifying the previous reports that we had on this subject. And it is extraordinary that Messrs. Ingham and Branch, highly complimented by

*We quote the word "cabinet," and as a republican protest against the term as now used. It was not so in the days of Washington or Jefferson. It goes to shew a power which the constitution never contemplated, which may relieve the president of that direct and solemn responsibility that belongs to the high office which he holds. Heaven forbid that the time shall arrive, when persons *named to office by the president* shall relieve the president of his responsibility to the people—and render him, like a king of England, incapable of doing wrong. We do not recollect that the words "*my* cabinet" were ever before *officially* used by a president of the United States—and cannot believe that they were; but do know that we have often offered our humble protest against even the ordinary use of the term, as a running into that *kingliness* that we have always hated. The secretaries are only as the *clerks* of the president—presumed to have no will or power in themselves, except specially delegated. Their opinion *may* be required, but the president has no obligation even to ask it.

the president for their "integrity and zeal," have been turned out, because Messrs. Van Buren and Eaton resigned. Direct contradictions might be brought, were the statements authentic and there is a confusion in the whole transaction that confounds the understanding. But we have neither time nor inclination—and it is not within the range of subjects which we have proposed for political discussion, to enter into certain examinations of these proceedings which others may freely indulge in. We regard them as such that we have a right to comprehend, and only complain that they are incomprehensible. The only one of the new cabinet [illegible] except that, I regret much that certain examinations of the new ministers will be more thoroughly understood and more critically appreciated than the last—however strongly the present unprincipled conspiracy of the United States may prove in favor of the principles and industry of the people.

It is said that Mr. Livingston has exchanged the place of secretary of state, for that of minister to France. Mr. White will decline that of secretary of war, however it may be offered. Of Messrs. M'Lane and Woodbury, for the treasury and navy, we hear nothing but there is a report that Mr. Dickerson, late a member of congress from Pennsylvania, will supersede Mr. Berrien, as attorney general—it being necessary, it seems, that the latter will be invited to resign, a bee should not receive a learning what has happened.

The resignation or dismission of the late "cabinet" has produced an extraordinary sensation in the parts of the country and nobody knows "what to make" of the proceeding though some have affected to understand it. The country was completely surprised.

RHODE ISLAND. Though Messrs. Burges and Pearce were elected to congress by very large majorities, the governor and senate of this state were friendly to the administration, from local causes, or an indisposition to change; but at the late election, returns from all the towns being in except one small one, Lemuel H. Arnold received 5,574 votes, and James Fenner, the "dickerson" candidate 2,824, the governor and the members of the general assembly standing "clear" and 26 "dickson." In Providence, Mr. Arnold had 851 votes—gov. Fenner only 120. The national republican list of senators had about the same majority as the governor.

NEW YORK. The legislature of this state adjourned on the 26th inst. after a session of 113 days, having passed 325 acts, chiefly of a private nature—incorporating several banks, and permitting the establishment of seven new ones.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The seat in congress lately held by Mr. Martin, appointed a judge, is to be supplied by Mr. Felder, the candidate of the union party, who handsomely beat Mr. Preston, the nullification candidate. It was a fair pull between the parties.

WOOL AND WOOLLENS have advanced greatly in price, because of the mighty armies supplied with new clothing in Europe. Wool, of a good quality, is now worth 62 cents a pound, in the New England states—says the N. E. "Farmer."

GOLD—EXTRAORDINARY.—We have substantial confirmation for the rumors of the last eight or ten days of the great original deposit of gold discovered in this county. The account almost exceeds belief, and surpasses any thing of the kind in the history of mining. The land on which the gold was found, about 15 or 20 miles east of this place, was purchased two or three years ago by a Mr. Carlton, from Virginia, for the purpose of mining, who, after spending his time and money for a year or two, relinquished the undertaking as unsuccessful. Lately, however, the work was pursued by others, which has eventuated in the discovery of the extraordinary rich deposit, to the 2d instant. The whole amount of gold obtained is variously stated to be from 75 to 120 pounds, but from the statement of a gentleman who was called upon to make a probable estimate of the weight and value, it is supposed there is at least *one hundred pounds of gold* all obtained *in one day*. The gold was found in a small space, two or three feet below the surface, in grains and masses weighing from ounces and pennies to pieces of *five, seven and eight pounds*. There was no rock discovered, or sign of any, but the laborers came suddenly upon the whole mass of gold, deposited as it were in a nest, and imbedded in a very red clay.

On pursuing the labor of digging during the past week, we understand that no more discoveries have been made—this rich deposit being entirely insulated, promising no continuance of the extraordinary development. The value of the gold, it is estimated, will not come under $90 00, after being separated from all extraneous substances. *Charlotte Journal.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—VETO OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF THE MAYSVILLE ROAD BILL, AND HIS APPROVAL OF CERTAIN BILLS PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

We publish in page 136, a curious and valuable document, being a message from the governor of Pennsylvania approving a bill entitled, "an act to continue the improvement of the state by roads and canals." It is curious—because that gov. Wolf has seen fit to shew his reasons for approving this bill, a proceeding of unusual occurrence, and, as we think, altogether uncalled for; and valuable—because of the leading motive of his approbation of it. He thought the provisions of the bill constitutional, and, very properly, gave up "his judgment" to that of the two houses of the legislature, and said—"*believing as I do that the constitution* NEVER *contemplated that the negative upon all laws with which it has armed the executive, should be interposed in a case circumstances like the present*—A QUESTION OF MERE EXPEDIENCY." Gov. Wolf is right. The constitution of Pennsylvania, like that of the United States, confines the origin of all revenue bills to the house of representatives, though they must also be passed by the senate; and, as it is the special business of the *legislature* to provide the ways and means of the government, it is impossible for any reasonable to believe that the governor, or president, may properly forbid the application of them to *constitutional* purposes: thus, on a question of "*sheer expediency*," a president of the United States, by his *individual* caprice, may set aside the judgment and defile the best matured opinions of 178 members of the senate and house of representatives, if the small minority of 17 members, in the senate, shall stand by their veto—two thirds of both houses being required to pass a bill without his consent. We say it is *impossible* that the framers of the constitution ever contemplated a case like this, or that any true republican can sanction its practice.

Yet the power of the veto is wisely given to the president, though it does not exist in several of the states, the governors having nothing to do with the passage of the laws—as in Virginia, Maryland, &c. This power was mainly designed to preserve the integrity of the executive authority against legislative encroachments; for it is believed by the soundest statesmen, that a *popular* disposition to reduce the influence of the executive, should be as well guarded against as *individual* propensities to add power to power, until ending in despotism; and hence the numerous *checks* upon both which a sound discretion has provided. And also, the right of veto should remain, because that the president, consulting the law officers provided for the purpose,—or proceeding further and taking the opinion of the chief justice of the supreme court, may deem a bill, which has passed both houses, *unconstitutional*; and in this case, we hold it proper that he should forbid the accomplishment of it. For these purposes *only* was the president of the United States invested with this very delicate power. President Jackson is the first that ever used it on a question of "*sheer expediency*"—which gov. Wolf could not do, notwithstanding he high and tempting example set before him, though equally disapproving parts of the bill submitted to him, and for the same reason mainly urged by the president against the passage of the Maysville road bill. The governor of Pennsylvania has thus left the *responsibility* of the proceeding where it should rest—*on the representatives of the people*, not presuming that he knew more of the interests of the

state than the *collected wisdom of its legislative bodies*, drawn from all parts of the commonwealth! The right of disbursing public money naturally resolves itself into the power of those who pay it, in all liberal governments. Even in Great Britain, the king never ventured a veto against a money bill; and it is a hundred years or more since the British king forbade the passage of *any* bill. As the house of commons is called upon for *supplies*, the king does not question the propriety of parliamentary appropriations of money. But with us, who believe not in the "divine right of kings"—who are sure that "angels have not descended to govern us," the great republican principle involved is of the highest dignity. We cannot consent that *one* man shall set aside the *ordinary* legislative acts of 173, coming direct from the people and equally responsible as himself—that one shall command the current of the public expenditure of moneys raised by public taxation. The power to assess such taxes is of the same nature as that of disbursing them. The public good may be as well endangered by *withholding*, as in *constraining*, the payment of money. The *sovereign* power is shewn equally in either—and it is the will of the people of the United States that this sovereignty should have existence in their representatives, who are immediately accountable to them for the use or abuse of it. Without this, they would be no better, nor any worse, than those of France, when it was the custom of Englishmen to call Frenchmen "slaves"—because the "*king wills it*," was the formula of the laws; or those of Spain, wherein "*I the king*" settles all disputes, grapples all the public resources, and uses them at his own good pleasure. It was the *duty* of the people of France, and is the *duty* of those of Spain, to bill the king's treasury—but the *heavenly right* of the king to direct the expenditure of the money!

This is a plain, practical, republican view of the subject—it is the view which the governor of Pennsylvania has taken of it; but which, it is hardly possible for us to believe, presented itself to the mind of president *Jackson*, when he placed his veto on the Maysville road bill—for if it had, he must have thought himself specially delegated by DIVINE PROVIDENCE to "*protect the people from themselves.*" We cannot—dare not—impute a notion so preposterous to *a president of the United States*. And, though that message had but little of the straight-forwardness of gen. Jackson—though it says much about the *constitutionality* of such appropriations, *neither affirming nor denying such constitutionality*, and discusses a variety of topics, relevant or irrelevant, to the question at issue, as if to conceal under a cloud of words the disputed points———still it is manifest, as we shall shew below, that the main objection to the passage of the bill was founded on "SHEER EXPEDIENCY," and nothing else.

And, in the sessions of 1823-4 and 1824-5, gen. Jackson, being a member of the senate, voted, we believe, for *every* like appropriation bill that came up for decision—"in the teeth" of the "*state-rights*"-members from Virginia, &c. and against Mr. *Van Buren* and Mr. *Branch*, now members of his "cabinet," but supported by Mr. *Eaton*, now secretary of war.* The national debt was then much greater than it is now—the means of the country for its prompt liquidation less abundant; yet so he voted, and left no doubt on the mind of any man as to his opinion on the *constitutionality* of such appropriations, or of his belief in the *propriety* and *expediency* of them. And it is hazarding nothing to say, that, if he had not so voted, he would not now have been the chief magistrate of these United States. Among the bills passed, his vote being recorded in the affirmative, was one authorising a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.

That part of the veto message which clearly shews the *quo animo* that influenced the president, follows the paragraph in which he says—"anxious that my constituents should be possessed of my views, on this, as well as on all other subjects, I shall state them *frankly* and *briefly*." Then succeeds a paragraph about a "diversion of the *funds* set apart for the payment of the national debt," the state of the treasury, and a reference to the bills which had passed, or were then before, or reported to, either house, containing appropriations of money—all which the president thinks would make an excess of ten millions of dollars over the treasury receipts, unless the payment of the *national debt* be postponed, &c. Here we see that it is altogether a matter of money, a question of "sheer expediency"—that the *constitutionality* of the appropriation was thrown in the back ground; that the veto was to restrain the will of the people, as expressed through those whom they had delegated to represent them in congress.

This is conclusively proved by ten or eleven pages of statements which accompanied the message—*all about money*. We shall recapitulate them; and, while acquitting the president, personally, of all agency in getting them up, and regretting that he adopted them, must wonder at the "*high-pressure*" principle of them, and the gross *blunders** that abound to swell their aggregate to nearly the "ten millions," which the president speaks of.

1. An account of the state of the treasury—shewing the probable receipts and demands upon it in the year 1830.

2. A statement of the appropriations made by bills which had passed both houses, up to the 17th May, 1830. The general aggregate was $11,988,505—being less than the usual amount. This included all the ordinary appropriation bills, with 367,112 dollars for the improvement of harbors and rivers, and 296,800 for surveys and internal improvements—both which were suffered to die "a natural death," if we remember correctly, for want of the president's signature.

3. Bills depending on amendments between the two houses—436,544 dollars; of which there was in the "light house bill" 394,844—which bill, also, the president refused to sign, though it was passed.

4. Bills pending that would probably become laws—1,197,366 dollars. In this amount was included 500,000 dollars for removal of the Indians, &c. 172,815 for the engineer, ordnance and Q. M. general's departments, 83,000 for the public buildings, 75,000 to improve the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and many small items.

5. A statement of certain *lands* "contemplated by bills before congress, to promote certain improvements." We do not see what this matter had to do with the state of the treasury or the Maysville road bill.

6. Bills that have passed the house and were pending in the senate—376,685 dollars. The Maysville road bill, ($50,000), was included in this aggregate.

7. Bills in the senate that had not passed that body—5,784,127 dollars: thus made up—5,000,000 as indemnity for French spoliations—300,000 to the Delaware and Raritan canal—275,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio rail road; leaving only 159,127 dollars to all other propositions. We must think that no individual expected the five million bill to pass at that session!

8. Bills that have passed the senate—1,275,201 dollars. In this list is included 100,000 dollars for the Louisville and Portland canal, and 90,000 for the Rockville turnpike road—neither which bills, though they passed both houses, were approved by the president.

9. Bills in the house of representatives, not yet passed either house—2,085,271 dollars. In this amount is included 60,000 for the Charleston rail road;—115,000 for repairs of the Cumberland road; 250,000 for public ware houses; 67,580 claims of James Monroe; 56,647 rail road from Baltimore to Wilmington; 120,000 Blackstone canal company; 200,000 Delaware and Hudson canal; 100,000 Mrs. Decatur's claim; 51,000 Morris canal; 300,000 Savannah canal company; 100,000 Wheeling and Belmont bridge. Of this whole statement, the bills that passed probably did not amount to more than 2 or 300,000 dollars.

We have also a recapitulation of these bills that were pending in either house, or had not at all been acted on, as follows:

Appropriations in bills that had passed the senate	1,275,201
Appropriations in bills that had passed the house	376,856

*This article was prepared three or four weeks ago.

*This is not, perhaps, the most *correct* term that could be used—but it is the mildest. The items put down are *true*, but the inferences deducible from them are abusive of the public intelligence.

Appropriations in bills in the senate, not yet passed	5,734,127
Appropriations in bills in the house, not yet passed	2,085,271
	9,471,284

The "high pressure" alluded to is in putting *every thing* into the aggregate, however dark or distant the prospect of an appropriation being made—such as the five millions for claims against France, descending even to items of 40 or 50 dollars for a pension, the apprehension of a post-office robber, claims without a name, horses lost, and many other two-penny things. We shall show the "gross blunders."

The following items are all *duplicated* in these statements—indeed, we think that some of them may be counted *three times*, for the aggregate! It was a shame to present such a paper to the president of the United States.

Pay interpreter in Louisiana,	$2,335
Citizens lost property by Indians,	32,324
Refund money to Lucy M. Lipscomb,	100
Money illegally obtained from S. C. Whittin,	950
Service as counsellor and taking depositions,	249
Removal and exchange of land with Indians,	500,000
Mount part of army for protection to Iron-tiers Missouri and trade with Mexico	52,500
Services and supplies revolutionary war,	200
Ranger	240
Expenses defending suit on part of U. S. by A. Claxton, M. C. navy,	6,136
Pilot on board Vixen,	380
Pension children Corbit,	30
Horses lost, &c.	130
Horses do.	165
Supplies of troops, &c.	3,758
Ship captured at Gibraltar,	16,400
Drawback on teas,	168
Boat captured by the enemy,	1,500
Horses,	230
Horses, &c.	161
Loss on light houses, &c.	4,666
Fences destroyed, &c.	427
Prize money, E. Moore, &c.	780
Appropriations engineer, ordnance and Q. M. general's departments,	172,815
Moiety proceeds vessels forfeited,	245
Reward apprehending robber post office	50
Penalty recovered in name U. S. R. Enos,	103
Destruction of houses, &c. widow Dupre,	8,996
Code laws, District Columbia,	6,500
Purchase Peters' reports,	2,400
Debenture certificate,	755
Apprehension of pirate,	400
Horse,	45
Services exploring beyond Mississippi,	1,344
Services Indian treaty,	625
Boat captured by enemy, &c.	700
Houses injured,	650
Property destroyed,	281
Do. Do.	450
Carry into effect Indian treaties	41,500
Indian depredations,	3,041
Horses lost,	230
Treaty West Cherokees,	21,176
Public buildings,	83,000
Pea Patch, Delaware bay,	41,621
Cherokee claims,	4,565
Arkansas militia,	580
Estimate additional post routes,	86,000
Boat lost, &c.	750
Property destroyed,	223
Indian depredations,	1,200
Repay advances by Miami exporting Co.	8,585
Wm. H. Harrison, additional compensation,	1,025
Improve Ohio and Mississippi rivers,	75,000
Missouri militia, &c.	9,085
	1,197,367
Now if to this we add only the *forced* item of five millions for claims on France	5,000,000
We have	6,197,367

Which deducted from the 9,471,284 dollars above stated, leaves only 3,274,017 dollars, as small an amount as ever, perhaps, of what we shall call, (for distinction sake), *speculative* bills, remained over at a long session of congress, for several years past. Thus dwindles the terrific amount of 9,471,284 dollars into an ordinary affair.*

In the session of 1829–30, the sum of 851,000 dollars was appropropriated for fortifications. What would have been thought of any intelligent member of congress who should have objected to such appropriation, because that, besides the mighty sums yet needed to complete the fortifications actually commenced, the secretary of war reported, at the same session, that 11,726,948 dollars will be required for other works contemplated? Might not some assurance, as to the limit of appropriations for internal improvements, be found in the *practice* of congress from the beginning? By a table inserted in page 112, it appears that the whole amount paid for these objects, since the organization of the government to 21st December, 1830, was only $5,310,930—2,443,420 of which was on account of the Cumberland road! Was it apprehended that no discretion remained to guide the representatives of the tax-payers—that the strong arm of the executive must be interposed to correct the ignorance or prodigality of congress? Heaven help the nation, when this shall be the case?—when the will of the chief magistrate, on a question of *expediency*, shall be applied to break down the will of a majority of the people, and of their delegates, constitutionally assembled in congress.

At the late session, the president signed the general bill appropriating large sums of money for the improvement of harbors and removing obstructions at the mouths of rivers; also a bill appropriating much money to certain roads and other works of internal improvement, among which was the sum of 200,000 dollars for improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, though at the former session he had refused his sanction of the appropriation to the Louisville and Portland canal, round the falls of the Ohio. It will require a great deal more acumen than we possess, to separate these things in their *principle*. There is no difference in their principle. Both were equally matters of "sheer expediency"—and of *expediency* only!—in which we certainly agree with gov. Wolf, that "*the constitution never contemplated*" an exercise of the veto. This is republican ground—the only admissible ground in a free country, on which a chief magistrate may stand.

Of a matter of *conscience*—a well entertained doubt as to the constitutionality of a bill submitted to the president for his approbation, no reasonable and reflecting man, who respects the obligation of an oath, will presume to speak except in the most delicate manner; for the honest support of one's own opinion necessarily involves a decent respect for that of every other man: but we repeat it, that the house of representatives has the original authority to place money in the treasury, and, with the concurrence of the senate, must have the natural and unalienable right to disburse it, *being sole judges of the expediency of their appropridtions.* It is thus in Great Britain—thus in France, and in every other country having a representative body; and never until May 1830, was an opposing opinion entertained in the United States.

As to the particular merits of the Maysville road bill, we care nothing—but the Rockville road bill, being within the original design of the Cumberland road, had special claims to consideration. It was however, put upon the same footing, and its passage forbidden. Nor does it matter whether the practice sanctioned for so long a period, of appropriating money to assist in making internal improvements, be *expedient* or not—we insist upon it, that that expediency is a question for the determination of the people and the states represented in congress, only. And whatever may be the opinion

*In his last annual message to congress he speaks of internal improvements surveyed, or *projected*, which will cost *ninety-six millions of dollars!* Mr. *Hemphill's* review of that message, in his report to the house of representatives, is admirable, and shall soon have an insertion.

of the strongest stickler for what are called "state rights," we think that there is no respectable and responsible man who will dare meet the *broad ground* of the matter under consideration, and assert a rightful power in the president to arrest the will of a majority of both houses of congress, *in the manner stated*. No *ministry* that ever existed in Great Britain could have remained in power ten days after such a proceeding on the part of the British king—for every true *John Bull* would have asserted the right and power of parliament in the case; and, whatever might be the opinions of individuals, *all would have combined in asserting the "omnipotence of parliament."** We mean no personal disrespect to the president—we must feel certain that he was unaware of the odious features in the statements that we have referred to,—and cannot do otherwise than believe that he yielded up his own judgment to the wishes of those round about him.

GRAVITY OF THE LAW. We find the following report of a law case in an English paper. There is no putting one's finger in a pie without bringing the majesty of the law into the exhibition. [*Galaxy.*

"*The king* vs. *Penny.* This is one of those cases which shows the absurdity of the prevailing system in the administration of the law, that of employing a most cumbrous and costly machinery to the execution of a very trifling object. The court was occupied this day for nearly two hours in the investigation of a charge—a very solemn one, indeed—namely, the stealing of a piece of gooseberry pie by an urchin of 14 years of age. The indictment went on, in its solemn strain, to set forth, that Thomas Penny, late of White Parish, laborer, on the 7th of June last past, in the 10th year of our sovereign lord king George the fourth, with *force and arms*, at the parish aforesaid, the dwelling house of John Batten, there situate, lying and being, feloniously did break and enter, and *one piece of pudding*, of the value of one penny, and *one half a pint of gooseberries*, of the value of one penny, of the goods and chattles of the said John Batten, in the same dwelling house, then and there feloniously did steal, take, and carry away.—Such was the indictment. The boy was found *guilty*."

INTERESTING LAW CASE. The following is from the "American Traveller," published at Boston, and we are glad to see the decision on the case. Persons are so often treated as "live lumber" by the proprietors of stages and steam boats, that every man injured performs a public duty in bringing them to "judgment." The injury in the present instance, was caused by the nut of one front wheel coming off, which it was within the power of the proprietor or driver to have prevented.

Important to stages owners. An interesting case was on Monday decided in the supreme court of this state, sitting in this city. It was a prosecution against the proprietors of the Boston and Providence Citizens' line. The plaintiff took passage in one of their coaches, and on Boston neck, was overturned, thrown under the carriage, had his leg severely fractured and was otherwise injured. An action for damages resulted yesterday, in a verdict for the plaintiff of *fifteen hundred dollars*.

The counsel for the defendants argued that the overturning of the coach was an accident, which no care could have avoided, and the injury was owing to the carelessness of the plaintiff.

The judge in his charge very clearly pointed out the responsibilities of the proprietors of stages. They are bound to prepare proper accommodations for passengers; to have good and sufficient coaches, horses, harness and drivers—to keep them always in such repair that full dependance can properly be placed upon them—and in case of the overturning of the coach, running away of the horses, breaking of the harness, or breaking down of the carriage, and injury thereby occurring to passengers, the proprietors are liable, unless they can prove the accident to have arisen from causes wholly without the control of the driver. But it is not sufficient that the agents of the proprietors are properly directed; they must carry their orders into execution. If a carriage break down while upon a smooth road, the presumption in law (as laid down by the judge) is, that it arose from neglect on the part of the owner of the stage, and the burden of proof lies with the stage proprietors to rebut the charge.

The result of this case is of great importance to the public, whether interested in stages as proprietors or passengers. Decisions have been made in England which have established the principle of responsibilities of stage and steam boat owners; but we have now for the first time a decisive opinion upon this subject, and learn the law in this commonwealth to be the same in this respect, as that of England. Accidents in steam boats and stages have become too frequent, and it is full time that the public are informed that the law will afford them some relief against the carelessness of stage drivers and steam boat engineers. Loss of limb, or a maim for life, it is true, cannot be compensated by pecuniary restitution; but as great expense and loss of time are always attendant upon extensive injuries, it is some satisfaction to know that a remedy in law lies against the employer of reckless drivers.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Susquehannah. From what we see stated, it is probable that the value of articles descending this river in the present year, may amount to about ten millions of dollars—the noble stream, except at the dams, having been in uncommonly good order for rafts and arks.

The U. S. ship Peacock, capt. McCall, arrived at Boston from Havana, a few days since, with two of the pirates of the brig Orbit on board.

The steam boats Tri-Color and Stranger have lately exploded on the western waters, by which more than twenty persons lost their lives—among them the *captain* of the former and ten of the *hands* of the latter. Those whose business it is to take care of the lives of others, will be taught the necessity of attending to their duty, by such terrible effects upon their fellows.

Doings of editors. Joseph C. Melcher, editor of the Chillicothe Evening Post, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years, for stabbing, with intent to maim, J. F. Woodside; and Jacob Elliott, editor of the Kentucky Statesman, lately shot George Roberts, a member of the legislature. The quarrels originated in politics, though all the parties were of the same creed!

Cotton twine. The Mobile Register mentions a sample of very handsome bagging twine, fabricated from cotton, which possesses great strength, and appears to have every other requisite for the purposes intended to be served.

[Hadn't we better import twine from England or the East Indies?]

The "Odd Fellows" of Baltimore, celebrated their anniversary in this city on Tuesday last, and dedicated their new and magnificent hall, in Gay street. About 500 were computed to be in the procession, with their banners and other ornaments; and made a very respectable and imposing show. One oration was delivered in Trinity church by James L. Ridgeley, esq. and another after the dedication of the hall, by T. Y. Walsh, esq. The number of this association in Baltimore is said to exceed 1500.

Daniel H. Miller, esq. late a member of congress from Pennsylvania, and president of the bank of Penn township, died suddenly at his house in Penn township [Philadelphia] on Sunday night last, in the 48th year of his age. He was a worthy man.

Governor Don. The Washington Telegraph contains a correspondence between A. P. Hayne, U. S. navy agent at Gibraltar, and governor Don, the commander of that fortress, which does the latter much honor. It appears that during a storm which occurred on the 16th January last, the U. S. sloop of war Boston, lying in the bay of Gibraltar, lost three of her anchors, and the navy agent having been unable to procure others at private sale, represented her critical situation

*The incomprehensible explosion of the "cabinet," weeks after this article was prepared, may have had its origin in the Maysville road message—or rather in the principle assumed in it. It is well known that it alarmed many of the original and best personal friends of the president, and cast him for support chiefly on those who had been his original and most bitter opponents—the old "radical" or "Crawford party."

to the governor, with a request that she might be furnished with anchors from the king's arsenal. Immediately on the receipt of the letter, the governor directed that the anchors should be supplied without delay, which was accordingly done, and the safety of the ship thereby secured.

Abolishment of imprisonment for debt. The senate of the New York legislature passed the bill for this purpose to a third reading on Friday week. Two amendments were made to it as passed by the house of assembly. One, postponing the operation of the law in reference to all debts now contracted, till the 1st of March, 1832; the other is—making persons who may receive the goods of *fraudulent debtors*, with the intent to defraud any creditor, liable to the punishment provided in the bill for fraudulent debtors themselves.

The Pennsylvania legislature postponed the consideration of the same subject for the present.

Large and valuable cargo.—The British ship *Marchioness of Queensbury*, takes to Liverpool the largest cargo ever shipped from Charleston. Her exports, are 2,252 bales of cotton, making 704,342 lbs. and valued at $72,000, in addition to 300 barrels of turpentine.

Mr. *Madison* has given one hundred dollars to the African Colonization society.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Since our last there have been two arrivals at New York from England bringing London advices of the evening of the 31st of March.

ENGLAND.

The "reform bill" has undergone two discussions in the house of lords. The first discussion was opened on the 28th March, by lord Wharncliffe, who moved the presentation of certain papers. In answer to certain observations made by him, earl Grey stated that nothing short of a restoration of a proper influence of the people in the house of commons would satisfy their expectations, or meet his wishes. Lord Sidmouth and the earl of Eldon considered it out of order to discuss a bill which was not upon the table. Lord chancellor Brougham thought it strange that the lords opposed to reform should sit patiently for two hours listening to a speech against the bill, and never find out that the discussion was out of order until one of its friends rose to support it. Lord Durham, the duke of Richmond, lord Plunkett and the lord chancellor each advocated the measure. The duke of Wellington replied to them, and was himself replied to by lord Grey. The discussion was renewed on the 30th, when lord Farnham took occasion to declare his utter dissent to the whole plan of ministerial reform. He was replied to by earl Grey.

The question of a dissolution of parliament was still unsettled, and it was said would depend upon the fate of the "reform bill." Should that be rejected, its dissolution would immediately take place.

In reply to a question put in the house of commons on the 30th, relative to the Spanish refugees at Gibralter, lord Palmerston declared that the relations between England and Spain were of the most amicable kind, and that the governor of Gibraltar had been directed to enforce the fortress regulation, which prohibited foreigners from residing there without a special permission from the secretary of the colonies.

The chancellor of the exchequer had brought forward a motion authorising the king to issue exchequer bills to the amount of £50,000, for temporary relief in Ireland.

Mr. C. W. Wynn had vacated the seat of secretary of war, and his place was filled by sir Henry Parnell.

IRELAND.

Mr. Stanley had introduced a bill to amend the representation of Ireland. It gives *five* additional members. It had undergone considerable discussion, and been ordered to a second reading on the 18th of April.

The famine in many parts of Ireland was truly distressing. A meeting had been held in London, at which the lord mayor presided, to devise temporary means of relief. Several persons had *died from starvation;* and, in the parish of Westport alone, there were on the 24th of March 31,904, persons *wholly destitute of food.*

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the son of the member for Waterford, had been elected a member of parliament to represent the county of Clare, in the room of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon. On the second day of the election, Mr. William V. Mahon, brother to O'Gorman, fought a duel with W. S. O'Brien, a member of parliament.

FRANCE.

The speech of the president of the council, Casimir Perrier, on applying for a new credit of one hundred millions, was considered warlike. Immediately on taking his seat, the deputies crowded around him, and M. Manguin is said to have asked him if it was true that 80,000 men of the confederation of the Rhine were marching against the Luxembourg. The president of the council replied, that "France was preparing to support under all circumstances, her pretensions either in the north or south."

The *Journal des Debats* contained the following, which, it is said, may be considered official.

"The Austrians entered Bologna on the 20th."

"The provisional government and the Italian patriots always intended to retire at the approach of the enemy, for the purpose of not exposing an open city to the horrors of war."

"All who were capable of bearing arms retired to the Appenines, the passes of which could be easily made the seat of a desperate resistance."

"It appears that the entrance of the Austrians had been determined by the enterprise of the patriots, who, according to a letter from Vienna, had attempted on the 9th of March an attack upon Rome, from which they were repulsed."

"We are assured that a diplomatic note has been addressed to the Austrian cabinet to announce that France will not tolerate a longer residence of the Austrians in Bologna."

An express had arrived in London from Paris, and it was understood that the French minister will invite tenders of 15,000,000 *de rente*, or 300,000,000 francs of capital.

The London Courier denies the right assumed by Austria to interpose for the protection of the Italian states; regrets that it has by its interference given the French reasonable pretext for war. It also considers that the Austrian government has shewn a disregard of good faith, which, if presisted in, may lead to calamitous results to Europe.

The new French ministry were taking strong measures of precaution to preserve internal tranquility. They have commenced their labors by sezing upon the press, as in the early days of July. La Quotedienne, La Tribune and La Revolution, have been seized at the instance of the king's attorney general, for having dared to give utteranec to liberal sentiments.

The president of the council in a sitting of the deputies on the 28th of March, declared that the present government of France were disposed to maintain the relations of peace, but that it wished to be placed in a position to be prepared for the alternative of war, and, therefore, demanded authority to raise, in the event of France going to war, 100,000,000 of francs. The amount required to meet the exigencies of peace is but 50,000,000 francs. He begged the chamber to see "only in these measures of precaution—an extreme vigilance—one which re assumes all the interests represented there." "The inquietude of these interests, he said, proceeded from the doubts entertained upon the resolution of government; upon the conditions of peace which they desired, and upon the chances of the war, to which some thought they would be reduced. Let us prove to them, said he, that leaving nothing to hazard in our preparations of strength, we leave nothing equivocal in our guaranties of peace."

An article under date of Paris, March 29th, represents that the most deplorable distress reigned in all branches of trade. One hundred and thirteen bankrupteies had been counted, and innumerable others were on the eve of being declared.

General Clausel has arrived at Toulon from Algiers. A charge d' affaires from the United Italian States, had arrived at Paris. Petitions were daily presented to the king of the French, in favor of the Poles and Italians, urging him to aid them in their sacred struggle for liberty. Chateaubriand had written a pamphlet to promote the cause of Henry V. but so far no printer had been found to publish it.

SPAIN.

Several bands of the constitutionalists had been captured, and a supplement to the Lisbon Gazette asserts that the discomfiture of the whole of the constitutionalists had been effected.

Accounts from Madrid of the 18th March state, that the Spanish government had received a despatch from the captain general of Estramadura, announcing the arrival of count de Bourmont at Badajos, on his way to Madrid, to consult with the Spanish ministry for the establishment of the regency of Henry the 5th in Spain, as well as for the approaching arrival of the dutchess of Berri and her son the captain general notified to count Bourmont that they would not be permitted to proceed to Madrid, but must go to Portugal.

A military commission had been appointed at Madrid, owing to the critical situation of that town, caused by the great number of inhabitants from the various provinces taking refuge in Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel has again resumed his executions. He had gratified his cruel appetite for the spilling of human blood by causing seven respectable, and, doubtless, innocent individuals, inhabitants of Lisbon, to be executed in the most cruel and murderous manner. A majority of their judges declared them innocent, that there was no evidence made out of crime for which they ought to suffer death. To this Don Miguel returned for answer that they were constitutionalists and should suffer death, and purposely lett town for Mafra, 24 miles from Lisbon, to prevent solicitations for pardon. It is asserted that the duke of Cadaval, on his knees, implored his majesty to pardon or even respite them; he left the room in a violent passion, declaring that they should suffer at the time appointed. The manner of their execution is almost too horrible for particular narration. They were executed on the 15th of March; and to the last moment declared their entire innocence. Others had been transported.

BELGIUM.

The greatest alarm pervaded the town of Brussels on the 28th of March. A horde of miscreants, who, it was said, had been paid by well known individuals, had been let loose upon the town, and were committing the most disgraceful acts of disorder and pillage. Reports existed of an Orange complot of conspiracies at Brussels and Antwerp. A colonel Borremens, in a drunken carousal, had proclaimed his intention of proceeding to meet the prince of Orange with his regiment. He had been arrested and made some revelations implicating others. His regiment had planted a tree of liberty, maltreated some of their officers, and marched to the prison where their colonel was confined, and demanded his life. Order was restored on the 29th, though the people were still without confidence. On this day the congress met and elected its officers. Several arrests had been made, and amongst the rest general Nypels. The overthrow of the present government was spoken of, as also the establishment of a republic. The prince of Saxe Coburg was to be proposed in the congress of Belgium as monarch.

A Brussels paper states that a heavy cannonading had been heard in the direction of Ghent and Antwerp—the cause had not been ascertained. A change of ministry was about to take place; the resignation of the minister of war had been accepted. The council it appears were divided on the subject of peace or war, but it was not ascertained that the ministerial change resulted from this circumstance.

POLAND.

It would appear that since the last advices, the army of Deibitsch thought more of its own safety than any thing else. The *Messager des Chambres* of the 23d March, states that provisions had failed, the roads were impracticable, and that the Russian army were perishing by degrees. Already says this print, it flies the environs of Praga, leaves its positions in all quarters, even abandoning its artillery in many places. General Kreutz and prince Adam de Wurtemburg saved themselves by post-horses. The thaw of the Vistula had greatly increased the wretched condition of the Russian army. General Dwernicki is represented as pursuing the Russians with great fury; and it is stated that new levies were raising every where to give the final blow to their invasion. On the 9th of March, a corps of Cossacks, who were covering the retreat of the Russians, were dispersed. The Russians, it appeared, still occupied the frontiers with between 15 or 20,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery. The breaking up of the ice in the Vistula had carried away three pontoons of the bridge over that river on the 11th of March. News had been received on the 10th of March, that general Dwernicki's division of the Polish army had again broken a Russian battalion and taken two cannon. A letter says that he had captured 16 pieces of artillery. The report of insurrectionary movements in Podolia and Volhynia is again repeated, and it is added that in the first named province the nobility and their dependants had raised *en masse*, and assembled 15,000 cavalry, which force advanced to Kamiraz, the capital, and disarmed a Russian regiment of infantry. The direct accounts from Warsaw are to the 21st March inclusive, at which date the city was in the best state of defence, every possible means had been adopted to impart strength to it. Among other preparations to insure the invaders a warm reception, mines had been sprung in several of the streets, doors and windows had been barricadoed, and walls built across the streets, by which the city was divided into separate fortified quarters.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Approving of the bill, entitled "An act to continue the improvement of the state by canals and roads."—Read in the house of representatives, March 21, 1831.

To the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN:—The bill, entitled "An act to continue the improvement of the state by canals and rail roads," has been in my possession since the 12th instant, and has received that deliberate consideration to which the magnitude and importance of its provisions entitle it, and which our constituents had a right to expect it would receive before it should be approved and become a law.

In the message transmitted to the two houses at the opening of the present session of the legislature, the propriety of confining the appropriations for objects of internal improvement for the current year to the connecting links of the main route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, with a view to complete a connected line of communication between those two important points, was pressed upon the attention of the legislature, from an honest conviction on my part that the substantial interests, as well as the true policy of the commonwealth would be best promoted by pursuing that course. And that, at most, in addition to the completion of the main line, the north and west branch divisions of the canals should be extended into the coal regions towards which they severally tend, in order that the utility and public advantages of these several public works might be tested at as early a period as possible, and that they might soon be made to contribute, in some measure, to the increase of the revenue of the state. The commencement of any new project of improvement was at the same time deprecated and considered, then as now, as being entirely impolitic; as tending to embarrass and delay the operations of the government in completing any portion of the public works, and as manifestly calculated to produce an effect which, instead of infusing confidence into the public mind, that some advantages will be speedily realized by the public, and that the treasury will soon receive some return from these improvements, as an earnest that the sums which have from time to time been drawn from it have not been expended in vain, would tend to dampen the ardor with which our citizens were heretofore animated in favor of, and to impair their confidence in, a system of improvements which, if conducted upon right principles, would not fail to inspire both.

But although such were, and still continue to be, the convictions of my own mind, a majority of the legislature has thought proper to pursue a different course, and to authorise, by the bill now under consideration, the commencement of two new routes of canal, of no inconsiderable magnitude, (should they be carried to

the extent contemplated), and liberal appropriations have been authorised with a view to those objects.

Inasmuch, however, as this is a question involving no constitutional principle, nor presenting a case glaringly inexpedient, but exhibiting the naked question in how far it is expedient at this time to enter into new contracts; to what extent the commencement of new projects of improvement shall be authorised, and the amount of money necessary to carry them into effect, about all which there may well exist an honest difference of opinion, I feel myself bound by the respect which I shall always entertain for the opinions of the legislature, when fairly expressed, to yield my judgment to theirs, *believing, as I do, that the constitution never contemplated that the negative upon all laws with which it has armed the executive, should be interposed in a case circumstanced like the present—a question of sheer expedience.*

The question of the great difficulty, and which is calculated to create more embarrassment in the operations of the government, in relation to the system of internal improvements, is that relating to a fund for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The same difficulty would have existed, however, to a certain extent, if the bill in question had never been passed. A crisis has been produced in the affairs of the commonwealth, which must be met by those entrusted with the concerns of the government, and the direction of its affairs: and although it has been brought about by no act of ours, it will nevertheles be our duty to meet it honestly, and with firmness, and to provide the means to guard against any injurious effects or consequences which it might otherwise be calculated to produce. If justice to the public creditors, as well as a proper regard for the faith and credit of the commonwealth would have required that an adequate source of revenue for the payment of interest should have been provided, under the circumstances in which we were placed before the passing of the bill now under consideration, it can scarcely be necessary to remind an enlightened legislature of the additional obligation imposed upon them by the provision of the bill which gave rise to this communication, to provide an ample interest fund.

With a firm reliance upon the integrity and patriotism of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, to whom this communication is addressed, and feeling assured that the faith and credit of the state are objects of their anxious solicitude, I have every reason to believe that this legislature will not consent to separate, until it shall have provided such ample means for raising a revenue as will place the credit of the commonwealth forever hereafter on a basis which cannot be shaken.

Under these considerations, and under a firm conviction that a contrary course would be productive of consequences destructive to the best interests of the commonwealth, I have this day approved and signed the said bill, entitled, "an act to continue the improvement of the state by canals and rail roads," and directed the secretary of the commonwealth to return the same to the house of representatives in which it originated.

GEORGE WOLF.

Harrisburg, March 21, 1831.

THE CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

From the Washington Telegraph of the 22d and 23d inst.

Washington, April 18, 1831.

SIR: In communicating to me, this morning, the information of the resignation of the secretary of state and secretary of war, together with the reasons which had induced the former to take this step, you were pleased to observe that this proceeding was made known to me as one of those whom you had associated with you in the administration of the government, and you suggested that I would, after a few days reflection, have a further conversation with you on this subject. But, in recurring to the brief remarks made at the time, as well as to the letter of resignation of the secretary of state, which you were good enough to submit for my perusal, I have not been able to ascertain what particular matter was intended to be proposed for my reflection, as connected with this event. Under these circumstances, and being desirous of avoiding the possibility of misapprehension as to your views, I would respectfully inquire whether the measure adopted by the secretary of state and of war, is deemed to involve considerations on which you expect a particular communication from me, and, if so, of what nature.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM.

To the president of the U. S.

Washington, April 19, 1831.

Sir: I am gratified to find myself entirely relieved, by the distinct explanations at the interview to which you invited me, to-day, from the uncertainty as to the object of your communication yesterday, which I had referred to in my note of last evening; and have to make my acknowledgements for the kindness with which you have expressed your satisfaction with the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the station to which you had thought proper to invite me, and your conviction of the public confidence in my administration of the treasury department. I beg leave, however, to add, in my own justification, for not following the example of the secretary of state and secretary of war, in making a voluntary tender of the resignation of my office, as soon as I was acquainted with theirs, that I was wholly unconscious of the application, to myself, of any of the reasons, so far as I was apprised of them, which had induced them to withdraw from the public service. It, therefore, seemed to be due to my own character, which might otherwise have been exposed to unfavorable imputations, that I should find a reason for resigning, in a distinct expression of your wish to that effect; this wish has now been frankly announced, and has enabled me to place my retirement on its true ground.

I have, therefore, the honor of tendering to you my resignation of the office of secretary of the treasury of the United States, which you will be pleased to accept, to take effect as soon as my services may be dispensed with consistently with your views of the public interest.

I seize the occasion to offer you my thanks for the many testimonials I have received of your kindness and confidence, during our official connexion, and especially for the renewed assurance this day of the same sentiment. S. D. INGHAM.

His excellency Andrew Jackson, president U. S.

Sir: Late last evening I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of secretary of the treasury. When the resignations of the secretary of state and secretary of war were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupy—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact that to permit two only to retire, would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations, also required then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated. However painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you the whole subject.

In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until a successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Samuel D. Ingham, secretary of the treasury.

Washington, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: In the interview which I had the honor to hold with you this morning, I understood it to be your fixed purpose to re-organize your cabinet, and that as to myself it was your wish that I should retire from the administration of the navy department.

Under these circumstances, I take pleasure in tendering to you the commission, which, unsolicited on my part, you were pleased to confer on me.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, yours, &c.

JOHN BRANCH

To the president U. S.

—

Washington, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of this date by your son, is just received—accompanying it is your commission. The sending of the latter was not necessary; it is your own private property, and by no means to be considered part of the archives of the government. Accordingly, I return it.

There is one expression in your letter to which I take leave to except. I did not, as to *yourself*, express a wish that you should retire. The secretary of state, and of war, having tendered their resignations, I remarked to you, that I felt it to be indispensable to re-organize my cabinet, proper,—that it had come in harmoniously, and as a unit; and as a part was about to leave me, which on to-morrow would be announced, a re-organization was necessary to guard against misrepresentation. These were my remarks, made to you in candor and sincerity. Your letter gives a different import to my words.

Your letter contains no remark as to your performing the duties of the office until a successor can be selected. On this subject I should be glad to know your views.

I am, very respectfully yours.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The hon. John Branch, secretary of the navy.

—

Washington, April 19th, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date, in answer to mine of the same.

In reply to your remark that there is one expression in my letter to which you must except, I would respectfully answer that I gave what I understood to be the substance of your conversation. I did not pretend to quote your language.

I regret that I misunderstood you in the slightest degree; I, however, stand corrected, and cheerfully accept the interpretation which you have given to your own expression.

I shall freely continue my best exertions to discharge the duties of the department, until you provide a successor.

I have the honor to be, with greatest respect, your obedient servant, JOHN BRANCH.

To the president U. S.

—

Washington, April 20, 1831.

SIR: Late last evening, I had the honor to receive your letter of that date, tendering your resignation of the office of the secretary of the navy.

When the resignations of the secretary of state and secretary of war were tendered, I considered fully the reasons offered, and all the circumstances connected with the subject. After mature deliberation, I concluded to accept those resignations. But when this conclusion was come to, it was accompanied with a conviction that I must entirely renew my cabinet. Its members had been invited by me to the stations they occupied—it had come together in great harmony, and as a unit. Under the circumstances in which I found myself, I could not but perceive the propriety of selecting a cabinet composed of entirely new materials, as being calculated, in this respect at least, to command public confidence and satisfy public opinion. Neither could I be insensible to the fact, to permit two only to retire would be to afford room for unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations concerning the influence of their particular presence upon the conduct of public affairs. Justice to the individuals whose public spirit had impelled them to tender their resignations also required, then, in my opinion, the decision which I have stated. However painful to my own feelings, it became necessary that I should frankly make known to you my view of the whole subject.

In accepting your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the concerns of the navy. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied; and in your retirement you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. It is expected that you will continue to discharge the duties of your office until your successor is appointed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

John Branch, secretary of the navy.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Richmond Enquirer of April 2.

We understand that Mr. Tazewell has written a letter declining the honor of a public dinner which was offered to him in this city. We have heard so much of this manly and beautiful composition, that we hope in the course of a few days to be favored with an opportunity of laying it before the public. It is said to be eminently modest in its manner; liberal in its language, and creditable to his feelings as a politician and as a man. Mr. T. we are told, seems to be duly impressed with the dangers of discord in the republican party—and his expressions are entirely calculated to allay them. He avows, it is said, every hope that the principles he has maintained in the senate will receive the approbation of Virginia, expresses his gratitude for the invitation so kindly extended to him—thinks he has only done his duty—and declines the honor which has been offered to him. He is said to declare, among other things, that although he shall be prepared at all times, to stand by the constitution, and to do his duty, yet in these times of high political excitement, he will do nothing to fan the flame of party strife.—Such is reported to us as the substance of a letter, written in the finest spirit, and in the happiest style of its author. It is calculated to render much service both in Virginia and in the other states. It will remove many unfounded prejudices—reconcile the friends of the administration, and disappoint the hopes of the opposition.

☞ Now, after such a "*flourish of trumpets*" what might we not expect, except from our knowledge of the arts of this able editor to *forestall* public opinion? The same paper of the *eighth* April gives the letter as published below. It is a very good letter and a proper one—but compare it, with what Mr. Ritchie said of it! There is hardly any likeness between them.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We are favored with the following correspondence between the committee (all with one exception members of the H. of D.) and the two senators of Virginia.—The spirit of Mr. Tazewell's letter is as fine and admirable as we anticipated in our paper of the 2nd. These are "seasons of high party excitement"—and while Mr. Tazewell holds his own constitutional opinions, and knows how to maintain them with his distinguished abilities, he feels the necessity of allaying instead of exasperating the excitement of the moment.—He recommends firmness, as well as moderation—We respect the sentiment:

Richmond, March 26, 1831.

SIR—We have been deputed as a committee on behalf of a number of the members of the present general assembly, and citizens of Richmond, to invite you to partake of a public dinner, to be given at this place, at such time as will suit your convenience. An early auswer is desired.

Yours, very respectfully,

T. W. GILMER,
WM. O. GOODE,
TH. MILLER,
P. WILLIAMS, jr.
B. W. LEIGH,
R. N. VENABLE,
J. LYONS,
} *Committee.*

To *Littleton W. Tazewell, and John Tyler*, esqrs.

Norfolk, March 28th, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received your letter of the 26th instant, inviting me to partake of a public dinner to be given in Richmond, by a number of the members of the present general assembly, and citizens of Richmond, at such time as will suit my convenience; and in compliance with your request, I immediately answer it.—I hope I need not say to any of you, gentlemen, that it will give me much pleasure, at all times, to meet you and any others of the members of the general assembly, or of my friends of the city of Richmond, upon any ordinary occasion, when we may freely interchange our friendly greetings and salutations, and frankly communicate to each other our thoughts and opinions, upon any and every subject—but I hope you will excuse me for declining to accept an invitation to a public dinner, although it is proposed to be given by even such persons.

I will not affect ignorance of the kind and generous feelings that have prompted some of my countrymen to offer me, and through you too, (in whom I recognise, much valued friends) this testimonial of their regard and esteem, and undiminished confidence. Believe me, these feelings are properly appreciated by me. They speak directly to the heart; and inspire such gratitude as I may not attempt to express. You must pardon me, however, for suggesting, that those feelings, and the causes by which they are produced, constitute of themselves, a strong objection to our meeting at this time, upon any such occasion as that to which you invite me.

Public dinners, given to public men, in seasons of high party excitement, are not well calculated to sweeten the natural acerbity of party feelings. Many are the causes of agitation at this time, which we ought to hope may be but accidental and temporary. For my own part, I will not abandon this hope until I am constrained to do so.—While it yet lingers with me, I wish not to fan the flame of discontent, further than my duty may require. I should find it difficult, perhaps impossible, to avoid this, was I to comply with your kind request now.—Therefore, I again pray you to excuse me yourselves, and to make my excuse acceptable to those by whom you have been deputed, for declining this.

Each of you who know me well, will perfectly understand the single motive that dictated this ungracious refusal of your proffered kindness. To others, with whose acquaintance I am not honoured; I beg you to say, that I am truly sensible of their kind and generous regard, which has induced them to offer me this proof of their favorable consideration and approbation, at this particular juncture. If I needed any stimulant to urge me on in the straight-foward path of my duty, I should find it in this.—But as a representative of Virginia, I can never forget what is due to her; and will ever strive to maintain her rights and interests; in striving to maintain the federal constitution, such as she believed it to be when she adopted it. She asks nothing more; and will not be content with any thing less than this.

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL.

To Messrs. T. W. Gilmer, William O. Goode, Thomas Miller, P. Williams, jr. B. W. Leigh, R. N. Venable, and J. Lyons.

—

Gloucester, April 3, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter bearing the date and post mark of the 26th March, conveying to me on behalf of a number of the members of the present general assembly and citizens of Richmond, an invitation to partake of a public dinner, to be given in Richmond, at such time as would suit my convenience, did not reach me until last evening, a circumstance which I the more regret, as you express solicitude for an early answer. Proceeding, as does this manifestation of respect and confidence, as well from those who now compose the constituent body, to which I am responsible, as from many of my former constituents of the city of Richmond, it pains me to forego the honor of your invitation. The illness of a member of my family leaves me no alternative, but to decline it. Need I express to you, gentlemen, the deep impression which your communication has made upon me?—I cannot be insensible of the fact that it has originated in the approval of the humble part which I have borne in certain recent political transactions—and no higher or more acceptable reward can be offered me on this side the grave. From it I shall derive an additional inducement to continue in the open and manifest path of duty with an unfaultering step. Poorly would any man deserve to represent the state of Virginia, who would permit himself by any motive however urgent, to abandon the political doctrines which she has uniformly and unceasingly maintained; and on the preservation of which, in my settled conviction, depends all that is most dear and sacred amongst men.

Be pleased to make my acknowledgments acceptable to those whom you represent, and receive for yourselves jointly and individually, the assurances of my profound respect. I have the honor, to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JOHN TYLER.

To Messrs. T. W. Gilmer, William O. Goode, Th. Miller, P. Williams, jr. B. W. Leigh, R. N. Venable, and J. Lyons.

GEN. BLAIR AND DR. COOPER.

Washington city, 17th Dec. 1830.

Rev. Reuben Tucker: DEAR SIR—I enclose you a sophistical, perhaps I should say, *blasphemous* document, written, as I am informed, by Thomas Cooper, president of the South Carolina college, signed "*A Layman.*"

I am perfectly at a loss to conjecture the object of Dr. Cooper, in writing such a piece, unless it be to raise a quarrel with the people of South Carolina in order to furnish himself with a pretext for running away and leaving them—for, surely, it would be a bad comment on the morality of South Carolina, that any man should avow and publish such doctrines, and yet be sustained and cherished by that community.

I am myself opposed to the suspension of the mail on the Sabbath—not because I fear such a measure would lead to "an union of church and state," but because I think the transportation of the mail on Sunday and every other day, absolutely *necessary* to the prompt and safe administration of the government. But to deery the preaching of the gospel, and ridicule public worship, requires a degree of hardihood, impiety and misanthropy that I had hoped no man in South Carolina could entertain. I am glad that he is not a native of our country from whom such sentiments have emanated. He denies that we have any scriptural authority for public prayer. But how stands the fact? Let any one read St. Mark, 11th chap. and 17th verse; St. Luke, 11–1—22–40; the acts of the apostles, 1–24—3–1—4–31, and they will find not only ample authority for public prayer but find that it is taught and enjoined, *as a duty*, by Christ and his disciples, both in *precept* and *example*. No doubt many other texts of scripture can be quoted as positive authority for the practice, but it is quite unnecessary to search them out.

Because our Lord condemned and repudiated all ostentatious and hypocritical prayer in public, such as was resorted to by the Pharisees with great insincerity, merely "to be seen of men," and to *impose upon them* —because, I say, Christ censured this kind of base hypocrisy; Dr. Cooper takes it for granted that he forbade "public prayer, both by his *words* and by his *practice*." This, to say the least of it, is a strange result, and one to which no man of common sense and common honesty can come, after reading the scriptures.

I sincerely believe there is "a divine reality in the Christian religion." I wish this belief to acquire strength daily if possible; that I may at last die in it without *doubt or wavering*.

I therefore, for one, thank no man for attempting to shake our faith in the Divine authenticity of Christianity, or in the efficacy of public prayer and preaching. Nor can I regard him as a good citizen or a patriotic man that would do so. Admitting the whole theory of the Christian religion to be fabulous and fictitious, *all* must agree that it forms an excellent system of morality, and constitutes the strongest cement of civilized society.—Very few, *even of the few* who profess to be governed by "a sense of honor," are restained by its rules. The laws of human enactment are, for the most part, easily evaded; and was it not for "the dread of an hereafter"—the apprehensions of "*a future reckoning*," most men would be "*devils incarnate*."

But I am neither so vain or so arrogant as to volunteer a defence of public prayer and preaching. If these holy practices need a champion to protect them from the unhallowed attacks of infidelity, a much abler one will be found in you and other ministers of the gospel. I merely wish to protest against such sacrilege, and to disclaim the policy of fostering, in the bosom of our community, a man capable of such *profanation*.

Yet it seems that such a man is cherished and patronized by our state legislature. He is placed at the head of our college, and charged with the instruction of our youth. He presides over and controls an institution, that virtually *governs the state*. He, forsooth, must dictate the politics and policy of South Carolina, control her most important elections, and shape her destiny. I believe his unwarrantable interference and tampering in the late intrigues, by which judge Smith's re-election to the senate of the United States was defeated, is no secret to any body.

I will only add, further, that if he is to be continued in his present situation, and permitted to go on instilling heterodox ideas and infidel doctrines into the minds of his pupils, South Carolina (to say nothing of political consequences), may soon "claim the palm" from *revolutionary France*, on the score of *immorality and atheism*.

I remain, dear sir, your friend, and humble servant,

JAMES BLAIR.

—

Columbia, Jan. 19, 1831.

To the editor of the Camden Journal:

SIR—I observe in your paper, a letter from general Blair, accusing me of being the author of an ANONYMOUS pamphlet published at Washington, and which he considers is of an infidel tendency.

I cannot help regarding general Blair with some astonishment in this new character of defender of the faith, and so forth, and I congratulate the clergy on this precious acquisition of an advocate so exemplary for his theological knowledge and still more so for his moral conduct!

This imputation is too manifestly a *political* attack, for any doubt to exist of the nature of it, either in my mind or in that of the public.

General Blair is quite welcome to impute to me any thing whatever that he thinks proper. With a man of gen. Blair's character, I cannot condescend to enter into any explanation or controversy. I am sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS COOPER, M. D.

—

Washington city, 4th Feb. 1831.

To the editor of the Camden Journal:

SIR—I have just seen in your paper of the 24th ult. a letter addressed to you by "Thomas Cooper, M. D." in which he says I "accuse him of being the author of an anonymous pamphlet, &c. &c." Although he does not deny being the author of that pamphlet, yet as such denial might be *inferred* from the *tenor* of his letter, it may be necessary I should give my authority for imputing it to him.

I was informed by two respectable members of congress from the south, who are friends and admirers of Dr. Cooper, that "a pamphlet written by him and *worth its weight in gold*, was sold in the post office," who recommended me to buy and send some of them to my constituents. I called on the postmaster in the capitol and purchased near a dollar's worth of those pamphlets before I knew their character and contents. The postmaster told me he understood them to have been written by Dr. Cooper, and that a large bundle of them had been brought into the office addressed to one of the members alluded to. The same gentlemen informed gen. Tucker the honorable John Campbell and others, Dr. Cooper was the author of this pamphlet,—and one of those gentlemen has conversed with me this evening on the subject, and still represents Dr. Cooper as the author. For obvious reasons I do not wish to publish their names, but I will communicate them to Dr. Cooper privately,—whenever he demands them.

Those pamphlets have been bought by numerous persons, and sent in various directions through the country. Having unwittingly purchased those pamphlets, I concluded to send them to such of my constituents as professed religion,—and, lest I should be regarded as assenting to the heterodox sentiments contained in them, I accompanied each pamphlet with a few lines expressive of my opinion and disapprobation of the production.

Dr. Cooper characterizes my letter as "*a political attack.*" So far from intending any such thing, it was written to an individual unconnected with politics, without the least intention of publication, and I reluctantly assented to its publication, at the request of that individual and others, rather than recede from a public avowal of the views and principles it contained.

Dr. Cooper "regards me with astonishment in this new character of defender of the faith and so forth." No wonder. I should regard *myself* with astonishment were I so vain and presumptuous as to assume that high and sacred character. But I have not done so—on the contrary I positively disclaimed any such pretension. "I merely protested against such sacrilege, and repudiated the policy of fostering in the bosom of our community, and continuing at the head of our college a man of such dangerous principles, and capable of such *profanation.*" The Dr. therefore, was premature in his *ironical* "congratulations of the clergy on this *precious* acquisition of an advocate so *exemplary* for his theological knowledge, and still more so for his moral conduct!"

Although I am not conscious of being more immoral than men are *generally*, I acknowledge, nevertheless, that I am a very great sinner. I am fully aware of my unworthiness to approach that awful and Holy Majesty in whose sight the angels of heaven are impure—and I am conscious of my dependence on that merciful and benevolent Mediator, of whose aid and intercession this old Anti-Christ, (Dr. Cooper), would deprive me.

But the Doctor "cannot condescend to enter into any explanation or controversy, with a man of my character." Is it possible! Perhaps it is because I cannot add to my humble name the letters "M. D." of which he seems so proud—or, probably it is because I have never stained the *Ermine* or disgraced the *seat of justice*, that I am so obnoxious to this old political prostitute. I have never aspired to any other character than that of an *honest man*: and this *even my enemies* will award to me. I was born and raised, and have lived my whole life, in the district I now have the honor of representing in congress, and I challenge Dr. Cooper, or any other individual to establish any transaction of my life which would be considered criminal or dishonorable before the most punctilious tribunal. Until this is done, the public will consider his insinuations as *false* as the source is *base* from which they have emanated.

Dr. Cooper may consider this quite a convenient mode of giving this matter the "go by," but the public will require something more. The people will hold him responsible for the doctrines and principles he is charged with having promulgated, and will require some "explanation" about the pamphlet in question. But I, forsooth, must go through various gradations of life, and become quite a different character from what I am at present, before "Thomas Cooper, M. D." can condescend to give me any explanation concerning it. Perhaps if I had been scouted out of England—discarded from the judicial bench of Pennsylvania—scourged from that state by the lash of public justice, and the hootings of the people, and at a certain period had been the bosom friend of Marat, Le Gendre, and the bloodiest of the bloody butchers of revolutionary France, and could have been so fortunate as to have Cobbett to vouch this for me, Dr. Cooper might "*descend* to a controversy with me." But as I *cannot* aspire to such attainments, or hope for such a *high* distinction of character, I must take my leave of "Thomas Cooper, M. D." *forever*. Very respectfully, your obedient humble servant, JAMES BLAIR.

—

Columbia, February 21, 1831.

To the editor of the Camden Journal:

SIR—General Blair is very angry that I will not father some strange pamphlet published anonymously, five hundred miles off, and which seems utterly unknown in the district where I live. I do not choose to father any anonymous pamphlet; but general Blair is quite welcome to impute to me all the pamphlets of that description which have been published for a twelve month past, or which may be published for a twelve

month to come. Whoever wrote the pamphlet, evidently meant it should stand or fall by its own intrinsic merits or demerits, without any personal sanction whatever; and the author seems to have sent it to Washington, because the wisdom of the nation is there congregated; where bad arguments, or inaccurate facts were most likely to meet the exposure they deserved. At any rate, I much wish general Blair would have the goodness to republish that pamphlet verbatim et literatim, that the public here may know what it really is.

General Blair calls me many hard names, and is very abusive. All this is right enough; it is the mode of warfare that suits his habits and character, it will not suit mine. Those who know me, will laugh at his abuse; those who do not know me, will require better evidence in support of it than general Blair's assertions.

General Blair gives himself a very excellent character in his reply to me. I sincerely hope he deserves it. I wish it had rested upon more unexceptionable authority; for no man is quite competent as a witness in his own favor. Great wits they say have bad memories, and therefore general Blair may possibly need to have his memory refreshed by some of his constituents as to the particulars and circumstances of the following cases, viz:

The state v. James Blair: Lovick Young v. James Blair. also as to the situation in which general Blair left the sheriff's office: also as to the unfortunate cause that prevented general Blair from proceeding to Washington at the second session, as a representative of that district, after having succeeded against judge Brevard. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS COOPER.

THE CHEROKEE NATION *vs.* THE STATE OF GEORGIA.—JANUARY TERM, 1831.

From the National Intelligencer.

Opinion of the supreme court of the United States, delivered by chief justice MARSHALL, on a motion of the Cherokee nation for a writ of injunction and subpœna against the state of Georgia.

This bill is brought by the Cherokee nation, praying an injunction to restrain the state of Georgia from the execution of certain laws of that state, which, as alleged, go directly to annihilate the Cherokees as a political society, and to seize, for the use of Georgia, the lands of the nation which have been assured to them by the U. States in solemn treaties repeatedly made and still in force.

If courts were permitted to indulge their sympathies, a case better calculated to excite them can scarcely be imagined. A people once numerous, powerful and truly independent; found by our ancestors in the quiet and uncontrolled possession of an ample domain, gradually sinking beneath our superior policy, our arts and our arms, have yielded their lands by successive treaties, each of which contains a solemn guarantee of the residue, until they retain no more of their former extensive territory than is necessary to their comfortable subsistence. To preserve this remnant the present application is made.

Before we can look into the merits of the case, a preliminary inquiry presents itself. Has this court jurisdiction of the cause?

The third article of the constitution describes the extent of the judicial power. The second section closes an enumeration of the cases to which it is extended, with "controversies" "between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects." A subsequent clause of the same section gives the supreme court original jurisdiction in all cases in which a state shall be a party. The party defendant may then unquestionably be sued in this court. May the plaintiff sue in it? Is the Cherokee nation a foreign state in the sense in which that term is used in the constitution?

The counsel for the plaintiffs have maintained the affirmative of this proposition with great earnestness and ability. So much of the argument as was intended to prove the character of the Cherokees as a state, as a distinct political society, separated from others, capable of managing its own affairs and governing itself, has, in the opinion of a majority of the judges, been completely successful. They have been uniformly treated as a state, from the settlement of our country. The numerous treaties made with them by the United States recognize them as a people capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war, of being responsible in their political character for any violation of their engagements, or for any aggression committed on the citizens of the United States by any individual of their community. Laws have been enacted in the spirit of these treaties. The acts of our government plainly recognize the Cherokee nation as a state, and the courts are bound by those acts.

A question of much more difficulty remains. Do the Cherokees constitute a foreign state in the sense of the constitution?

The counsel have shewn conclusively that they are not a state of the union, and insisted that individually they are aliens, not owing allegiance to the U. States. An aggregate of aliens composing a state must, they say, be a foreign state. Each individual being foreign, the whole must be foreign.

This argument is imposing, but we must examine it more closely before we yield to it. The condition of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any other two people in existence. In the general, nations not owing a common allegiance are foreign to each other. The term foreign nation is, with strict propriety, applicable by either to the other. But the relation of the Indians to the United States is marked by peculiar and cardinal distinctions, which exist no where else.

The Indian territory is admitted to compose a part of the United States. In all our maps, geographical treaties, histories and laws, it is so considered. In all our intercourse with foreign nations, in our commercial regulations, in any attempt at intercourse between Indians and foreign nations, they are considered as within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, subject to many of those restraints which are imposed upon our own citizens. They acknowledge themselves in their treaties to be under the protection of the United States; they admit that the United States have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with them, and of managing all their affairs, as they think proper, and the Cherokees in particular were allowed by the treaty of Hopewell, which preceded the constitution, "to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to congress." Treaties were made with some tribes by the state of New York, under a then unsettled construction of the confederation, by which they ceded all their lands to the state, taking back a limited grant to themselves, in which they admit their dependence.

Though the Indians are acknowledged to have an unquestionable and heretofore unquestioned right to the lands they occupy until that right shall be extinguished by a voluntary cession to our government, yet it may well be doubted whether those tribes which reside within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States can, with strict accuracy, be denominated foreign nations. They may, more correctly, perhaps, be denominated domestic dependent nations. They occupy a territory to which we assert a title independent of their will, which must take effect in point of possession when their right of possession ceases. Meanwhile they are in a state of pupilage. Their relation to the United States resembles that of a ward to his guardian.

They look to our government for protection, rely upon its kindness, and its power, appeal to it for relief to their wants, and address the president as their great father. They and their country are considered by foreign nations, as well as by ourselves, as being so completely under the sovereignty and dominion of the United States, that any attempt to acquire their lands, or to form a political connexion with them, would be considered by all as an invasion of our territory, and an act of hostility.

These considerations go far to support the opinion, that the framers of our constitution had not the Indian tribes in view, when they opened the courts of the union to controversies between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states.

In considering this subject, the habits and usages of the Indians, in their intercourse with their white neighbors, ought not to be entirely disregarded. At the time the constitution was framed, the idea of appealing to

an American court of justice for an assertion of right or a redress of wrongs had, perhaps, never entered the mind of an Indian or of his tribe. Their appeal was to the tomahawk, or to the government. This was well understood by the statesmen who framed the constitution of the United States, and might furnish some reason for omitting to enumerate them among the parties who might sue in the courts of the union. Be this as it may, the peculiar relations between the United States and the Indians occupying our territory, are such, that we should feel much difficulty in considering them as designated by the term foreign state, were there no other part of the constitution which might shed light on the meaning of these words. But we think that, in construing them, considerable aid is furnished by that clause in the eighth section of the third article which empowers congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

In this clause they are as clearly contra-distinguished by a name appropriate to themselves, from foreign nations, as from the several states composing the union. They are designated by a distinct appellation, and as this appellation can be applied to neither of the others, neither can the appellation distinguishing either of the others be in fair construction applied to them. The objects to which the power of regulating commerce might be directed, are divided into three distinct classes—foreign nations, the several states, and Indian tribes. When framing this article, the convention considered them as entirely distinct. We cannot assume that the distinction was lost in framing a subsequent article, unless there be something in its language to authorize the assumption.

The counsel for the plaintiffs contend that the words "Indian tribes" were introduced into the article, empowering congress to regulate commerce, for the purpose of removing those doubts in which the management of Indian affairs was involved, by the language of the ninth article of the confederation. Intending to give the whole power of managing those affairs to the government about to be instituted, the convention confined it explicitly, and omitted those qualifications which embarrassed the exercise of it as granted in the confederation. This may be admitted without weakening the construction which has been intimated. Had the Indian tribes been foreign nations in the view of the convention, this exclusive power of regulating intercourse with them might have been, and most probably would have been, specifically given, in language contra-distinguishing them from foreign nations. Congress might have been empowered "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, including the Indian tribes, and among the several states." This language would have suggested itself to statesmen who considered the Indian tribes as foreign nations and were yet desirous of mentioning them particularly.

It has been also said that the same words have not necessarily the same meaning attached to them when found in different parts of the same instrument. Their meaning is controlled by the context. This is undoubtedly true. In common language, the same word has various meanings, and the peculiar sense in which it is used in any sentence is to be determined by the context. This may not be equally true with respect to proper names. Foreign nations is a general term, the application of which to Indian tribes, when used in the American constitution, is at best extremely questionable. In one article in which a power is given to be exercised in regard to foreign nations generally, and to the Indian tribes particularly, they are mentioned as separate in terms clearly contra-distinguishing them from each other. We perceive plainly that the constitution in this article does not comprehend Indian tribes in the general term 'foreign nations,' not, we presume, because a tribe may not be a nation, but because it is not foreign to the United States. When afterwards the term 'foreign state' is introduced, we cannot impute to the convention the intention to desert its former meaning, and to comprehend Indian tribes within it, unless the context force that construction on us. We find nothing in the context, and nothing in the subject of the article, which leads to it.

The court has bestowed its best attention on this question, and after mature deliberation, the majority is of opinion that an Indian tribe or nation within the United States is not a foreign state in the sense of the constitution, and cannot maintain an action in the courts of the United States.

A serious additional objection exists to the jurisdiction of the court. Is the matter of the bill the proper subject for judicial inquiry and decision? It seeks to restrain a state from a forcible exercise of legislative power over a neighboring people asserting their independence, their right to which the state denies. On several of the matters alleged in the bill, for example, on the laws making it criminal to exercise the usual powers of self government in their own country by the Cherokee nation, this court cannot interpose, at least in the form in which those matters are presented. That part of the bill which respects the lands occupied by the Indians, and prays the aid of the court to protect their possessions, may be more doubtful. The mere question of right might perhaps be decided by this court in a proper case with proper parties. But the court is asked to do more than to decide on the title. The bill requires us to control the legislation of Georgia, and to restrain the exertion of its physical force. The propriety of such an interposition by the court may be well questioned. It savors too much of exercise of political power to be within the proper province of the judicial department. But the opinion on the point respecting parties makes it unnecessary to decide this question.

If it be true that the Cherokee nation have rights, this is not the tribunal in which those rights are to be asserted. If it be true that wrongs have been inflicted, and that still greater are to be apprehended, this is not the tribunal which can redress the past or prevent the future.

The motion for an injunction is denied.

The *Cherokee Phenix* accompanies the publication of the opinion with the following remarks:

"The court has decided that the Cherokee nation is not a foreign state in the sense of the constitution, and, of course, as a nation, cannot maintain an action in the courts of the United States. This decision places us in a peculiar situation. While most of the rights for which we have contended are most explicitly acknowledged and conceded by the court, we are at the same time considered to be in a state of "pupilage," unable to sue for those rights in the judicial tribunals. This is certainly no enviable position. Having rights, important rights, but no redress, except it be in the executive and congress of the United States, and those have already proved but a broken reed which has been piercing us to our very vitals. When we say that we have no redress in the courts of the union, we mean in our *national* capacity, for so the court has decided; and when it is said by the court that it cannot exercise jurisdiction, we presume it is meant original jurisdiction, for that was the question before them. It was only by considering the Cherokee nation a foreign state, in the sense of the constitution, that it could have exercised jurisdiction and awarded the writ of injunction. Whether the Cherokees as individuals can receive protection from the supreme court in its appellate jurisdiction, is a question we are not capable of answering. We must leave that to futurity."

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That any person who was an insolvent debtor on or before the first day of January last, and who is indebted to the United States for any sum of money then due, which he is unable to pay, unless such person be indebted as the principal in an official bond, or for public money received by him, and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture, or penalty, incurred by the violation of any law of the United States, may make application in writing under oath or affirmation, to the secretary of the treasury, for the purpose of obtaining a release or discharge of the said debt; which application shall state, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his

creditors, the cause or causes, and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned, and still owns.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to transmit to the district attorney of the United States for the district or territory within which the said applicant shall reside, a certificate copy of said application, with such instructions as he may think proper; and it shall be the duty of the said district attorney to lay the said copy of such application before the commissioner or commissioners of insolvency, to be appointed by virtue of this act, and to appear and act before them as council in behalf of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised and directed to appoint any number of commissioners of insolvency he may think proper, not exceeding three in each judicial district or territory of the United States, who, before they enter upon the duties of their appointment, shall severally take an oath or affirmation before one of the justices of the supreme court, or before any judge of a district court of the United States, that they will faithfully execute the trust committed to them: and it shall be the duty of the said commissioner or commissioners to proceed publicly to examine the books, papers, and vouchers of each of the said applicants; and they, or either of them, shall also be authorised to examine each of the said applicants, or any other person or persons, upon oath or affirmation, touching the said application: and it shall be the duty of the said commissioner or commissioners to make a report, in writing, to the said secretary, of the result of their examination in each case, therein particularly stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, how soon thereafter he made known his insolvency to his creditors, the cause or causes, and the amount of such insolvency; and, also, all the estate, real and personal, which the said applicant owned at the time of his insolvency, and the manner in which such estate has been disposed of; and what estate, if any, he has since owned, and still owns.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury, after he shall have received the report of the said commissioner or commissioners, shall proceed to examine the circumstances of each case; and, if it shall have been proved to his satisfaction that the said debtor is unable to pay the said debt or debts which he owes to the United States; that he hath done no act fraudulently to deprive the United States of their legal priority; that he has not been guilty of any fraud, nor made any conveyance of his estate, real or personal, in trust for himself, or with an intent to defraud the United States, or whereby to expect any benefit or advantage to himself or family; then, and in that case, the said secretary may compromise with the said debtor, upon such terms and conditions as he may think reasonable and proper under all the circumstances of the case, and may execute a release to him or her for the amount of the said debt or debts which he or she may owe to the United States; which said release shall contain a recital that the foregoing particulars have been satisfactorily proved to the said secretary: *Provided, however*, That the said release shall be rendered null and void, if it shall at any time be ascertained that the said insolvent debtor hath obtained the same upon false suggestions.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said insolvent debtor, or any other person, shall falsely take an oath or affirmation, under this act, he or she shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties in that case provided.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the said commissioners of insolvency shall receive five dollars per day for each day they shall be actually employed in the performance of their duty under this act; which sum, together with the actual expense incurred for office rent and all other contingencies, provided the same shall not, in the whole, exceed two dollars per day, shall be apportioned by the several applicants by the said commissioner or commissioners, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, according to the time occupied in the investigation of each case, and each of the said applicants, immediately after the investigation of his or her case shall be completed, by the commissioner or commissioners, and before the report shall be transmitted to the said secretary, shall pay his or her respective proportions of the same: and it shall be the duty of the said commissioner or commissioners, to transmit with his or their report, in each case, a statement, under oath or affirmation, to the said secretary, of the time actually occupied in the investigation thereof, and the amount which they shall have received from the said applicant.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation to be paid to the district attorney of each district and territory shall be five dollars for each day he shall be actually employed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to report annually to congress the names of the applicants under this act, and the nature and amount of the debt or debts due from each to the United States; and also, the names of those who shall have obtained releases, together with the terms of compromise in each case.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force for three years and no longer.

ANDREW STEVENSON.
speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN C. CALHOUN,
president of the senate.
Approved, March 2, 1831.
ANDREW JACKSON.

Treasury department, 28th March, 1831.

Persons intending to apply for the benefit of the act entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States," are hereby notified that the persons entitled to relief under said act are those who were insolvent on or before the 1st day of January, 1831, and were indebted to the United States in a sum of money then due which they are unable to pay, and who are not indebted as the principal on an official bond, or for public money received and not paid over or accounted for according to law, or for any fine, forfeiture or penalty incurred by the violation of any law of the United States. Applications for a release or discharge under the act must be made in writing, under oath or affirmation, and forwarded to the secretary of the treasury, stating, as near as may be, the time when the applicant became insolvent, and when he made his insolvency known to his creditors, the cause of such insolvency, and the amount thereof, and also all the estate real and personal, owned at the time of such insolvency, with a description of the same; and also the manner in which such estate has been disposed of, that is to say, by furnishing a list of the insolvent's creditors at the time of his insolvency, with the amount then due to each; the sums since paid, and the balances still remaining due to them respectively, also the sums since paid and balances remaining due to other persons not creditors at the time aforesaid; and what estate or property, if any, owned at the time of his becoming insolvent, or which he has since acquired a right to, has been conveyed or transferred to any other person, with intent to be applied directly or indirectly to the use or benefit of such insolvent or his family, and also a statement of all the estate if any, and the disposition and condition thereof, which he has since owned or still owns. It may be observed, that the statement aforesaid should be confined exclusively to facts, and arranged in as simple and intelligible a form as possible, unaccompanied by any argument or prolix narrative.

As all the facts upon which the decision of the secretary of the treasury is to be made, must be previously examined and reported upon by the commissioners, no communication other than the application referred to in the first section of the act can be received at the department, except through that channel.

S. D. INGHAM, *secretary of the treasury.*

STATISTICAL ARTICLES.

Extent, population, revenue, and debt, of the principal states in Europe, 1829.

BY PRESIDENT VON MALCHUS.*

	Superfices.	Population.	Revenue.	Debt.
	Geographical sq. miles.			
Russian empire	6,002,774	60,367,000	£17,420,000	£35,550,000
Austria	194,448	32,838,900	13,940,000	78,100,000
France (without its colonies)	161,376	32,500,000	39,020,000	194,400,000
Great Britain (ditto)	88,560	22,129,035	51,500,000	819,600,000
Prussia	80,240	12,552,278	8,149,000	29,701,000
The Netherlands	19,136	6,116,635	6,590,000	148,500,000
Sweden	126,960	2,900,000	2,170,000	
Norway	92,768	1,050,132	354,000	252,100
Denmark	16,364	1,981,014	1,238,000	3,729,000
Poland	36,668	4,035,700	1,306,000	5,740,000
Spain	135,180	13,909,000	6,420,000	70,000,000
Portugal	27,552	5,013,950	2,110,000	5,649,000
Two Sicilies	31,792	7,414,717	3,521,000	18,974,000
Sardinia	21,840	4,033,966	2,750,000	4,584,000
States of the church	12,976	2,483,940	1,238,000	17,142,000
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	6,920	1,300,000	623,400	1,234,000
Switzerland	11,686	2,037,080	448,000	
Ottoman Empire in Europe	160,000	9,476,000	2,475,000	3,667,000
Bavaria	22,160	4,037,017	2,973,000	11,311,000
Saxony	5,568	1,350,000	1,009,000	3,300,000
Hanover	11,620	1,537,500	990,000	2,384,000
Wurtemberg	5,744	1,535,400	851,950	2,505,000
Baden	4,384	1,141,727	901,290	1,670,000
Hesse (Darmstadt)	2,960	697,901	537,260	1,134,900
Hesse (Electorate)	3,328	708,000	476,000	220,000

BRITISH EMPIRE.

From Malte Brun.

Countries.	Square miles.	Total Square miles.	Population	Total Population
Great Britain and Ireland	110,000		23,500,000	
Ionian Isles, Malta & Gibraltar	6,000		320,000	
Total in Europe		116,000		23,820,000
Indostan	1,103,000		123,000,000	
Ceylon	20,000		1,000,000	
Total in Asia		1,123,000		124,000,000
Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, Sierra Leon, St. Helena	124,000		300,000	
Total in Africa		124,000		300,000
New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, &c.	3,500,000		3,000,000	
Total in Oceancia		3,500,000		2,000,000
Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, N. F. Land, Hudson's Bay, &c.	3,000,000		2,500,000	
Demerara, Jamaica, Bahamas & Antilles	24,000		1,030,000	
Total in America		3,024,000		3,536,000
Total		7,837,000		153,656,000

*This table is founded, as far as possible, upon official documents; and probably no individual can have enjoyed better sources of correct information than one who was successively minister of finance to the former king of Wesephalia and the present sovereign of Wurtemberg.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

"The list of patents granted in the United States during the last year has been published. The whole number of inventions produced by the fertile mechanical genius of our people within that period is 544, of which 190, more than a third of the whole, have been furnished from New York. New England, with a population somewhat lower, has been less prolific—having taken out but 146 patents, 52 of which were granted to citizens of Connecticut. Deducting the patents sent to New York and New England, only 208 are left for the other states of the union. Of these 88 were sent to Pennsylvania, 24 to Maryland, 26 to Virginia, and 8 to New Jersey. Ohio, with her large population, does little credit to her New England origin in having obtained but 19. The number of patents sent to the other states is not worth mentioning. None have been taken out for Illinois and Missouri, and but one each in the states of Mississippi and Alabama. The agriculturalists of the west are too much occupied with the tillage of their fertile soil, to bestow much attention upon the handicraft labors which occupy their brethren of the Atlantic states.

"The task which has called forth the greatest number of attempts of our mechanicians during the last year is that of perfecting the threshing machine. Thirty-seven threshing machines have been produced, the greater number of which were invented in this state. The ploughshare has received thirteen new forms, there is a new machine for shelling corn, two for cutting straw, and though we are concerned to see that no additional engine for paring apples has been invented, yet one has been contrived for gathering them. Eight spinning jennies and spinning machines have been patented, six machines for making hats, six stoves, seven steam engines, seven grist mills, and about a dozen contrivances relating to rail roads. The washing and churning machines, also, which has so long perplexed the ingenuity of our people to bring to such a state of perfection as to save much ungrateful and fatiguing labor to the operator, have received their usual number of annual improvements. Nineteen churning machines and twenty-one washing machines have, within the year past, been added to the catalogue of the hundreds which were invented within thirty years previous. The North Carolina gold mines have given occasion to eight new methods of separating gold from earthy mixtures. Mr. John Low, of this state, has invented a bedstead, the utility of which we cannot doubt, since it is called the Metamorphosic Alleviator; and Mr. Amable J. Brasier, of Philadelphia, has discovered a method of turning potatoes into sugar, or, as he terms it, of *saccharifying* them."

THE INCLINED PLANE.

From the New York American of Dec. 16.

Morris canal—first boat through Newark. The inclined plane being completed, on Friday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of the first boat through our town. About ten o'clock the car descended from the summit of the plane into the water of the canal behind the hill which stretches along the north side of the town, until there was a sufficient depth of water upon the floor of the car to float the boat on. The large and beautiful boat Dover, of Dover, consigned to Mr. Jonathan Cory, was then towed into the car and secured. The water was now let in upon the large wheel at the summit, and the machinery set in motion, under the direction of major Douglass, the enterprizing engineer. The cable-chain, one end being attached to the car and the other to the machinery, began to tighten—then the car, with the boat securely housed within its frame, having about two hundred persons on board, rose majestically out of the water. In one minute she was upon the summit, which she passed apparently with all the ease that a ship would cross a wave of the sea. The scene presented to the spectators from the bridge below the plane, when the bow of the vessel rose upon the summit from behind the hill for the first time, was indescribably grand and beautiful. As the forward wheels of the car commenced their descent from the top, the boat seemed gently to bow to the spectators and the town below, which she was now about to enter for the first time, when down she came, amidst the shouts and cheers of the multitude collected to view the wonder—a boat sixty feet long sailing over a mountain seventy feet high, without any visible agent being employed to propel her forward, the large wheel and all the other machinery being under ground and concealed from view. There was no interruption to her progress at the summit, her advancing motion being constant and regular from the time she left the water on one side of the hill until she again entered it on the other. In six and a half minutes she descended from the summit to the level of the town and re-entered her native element—thus passing a plane 1,040 feet long, overcoming a descent of 70 feet, and advancing forward 770 feet in six and a half minutes. The boat was then floated out of

the car and drawn by two horses and as many boys as could get hold of the tow-line, through the town to the lock near the river, where she took in a quantity of iron and returned again and ascended the plane in the afternoon, meeting and passing the boat Maria Colden about midway of the plane, the one ascending and the other descending at the same time. The whole exhibition was not less grand than novel, and will form an important era in the annals of our town.

The boats are now passing up and down the inclined plane every day.

CHURCH REFORM—IN ENGLAND.

From the Journal of Commerce.

A very animated debate took place in the British house of lords on the evening of February 10th, relative to church tythes, non-residence of clergy, &c. It would seem from the number of petitions which are pouring into parliament on this subject, that the people of England are growing weary of the abuses which so extensively prevail in this department of the *public service*. There is need enough of reform, both for the sake of the church and the tax-payers. Religion never flourished—that religion we mean, which will stand the test of the final day—when its followers reposed on beds of roses; when its ministers either possessed or desired a superabundance of the good things of this life; when the pulpit was coveted as a medium of earthly aggrandizement, wealth, or any other thing whatever, save an honest desire to promote the best interests of men. We know well that many clergymen of the church of England are examples of piety and every good work; and if there are too many of the contrary character, it is a natural consequence of the circumstances in which they are placed.

We have before us a statement, from which it appears that the clergy of England and Ireland (meaning those of the established church) receive annually £8,896,000 from 6,000,000 hearers, while the clergy of all the christian world besides receive only £8,852,000, from 198,000,000 hearers! A petition recently presented to his majesty* from a clergyman in Somersetshire, states, "that whilst the average income of the bishops is ten thousand pounds a year, in addition to great patronage, there are nearly three thousand curates whose stipend is less than £90 a year, and more than four hundred of whom receive less than £50 a year. That, whilst certain offices of deans, canons, prebends, &c. not found in scripture, and unknown to the ancient christain church, but which are of popish origin, and deemed useless by almost all persons, are receiving annually many thousands a year from the funds of the church for no adequate service, there are many of the *working clergy* reduced to abject poverty, obliged to subsist on charity, and even to receive the cast-off clothes of their compassionate neighbors." And in respect to non-residence, lord King remarked in Parliament on the occasion above referred to, that in 1813, as appeared from official returns, "there were only 4,183 residents, out of 10,558 clergymen."

The amount of tythes belonging to livings in the gift of the crown, the bishops, and the ecclesiastical corporations, is estimated by an English writer at £81,250,000; and of tythes belonging to livings in the gift of individuals, at £48,000,000. Total tythes £129,250,000.—Estates in England £30,000,000, in Ireland, 18,200,000. Total value of church property in England and Ireland, £177,450,000.

Can it be wondered that such a train of evils should awaken the earnest solicitude of those who daily suffer by them? In any other country but England, they would create a revolution. And even there, it is impossible to say that the patience of the people will endure much longer. Both the government and higher clergy seem to be aware of this; and a partial reform will be undertaken immediately. It is stated that the archbishop of Canterbury has prepared a bill to regulate the tythe system, and render the distribution of ecclesiastical revenue more equal. "We trust," says the paper from which we quote this remark, "that his grace will not stop here. The most crying evil in the church is the system of pluralities; and we would recommend petitions to his majesty, as head of the church, to abolish them altogether. This would not be revolution, but reform; for in the early ages of the church, in popish times, be it remembered, the abomination of pluralities was loudly condemned, and in many instances, absolutely resisted by the primates."

* "His majesty" *who?*—Ed. Reg.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

From the New York Evening Journal.

New privileges of the blacks in St. Croix. A friend in St. Croix has favored us with the *Regierings Avis* of the 17th ult. containing the following decree in Danish and English. Our friend observes that "the translation is obscure, but that in fact the decree is considered as announcing the removal of all disabilities heretofore lying upon the free blacks, and raising them to a level with the whites. This view is justified by the recent appointment of a free black to the office of military aid to his excellency gov. Van Scholten, and the admission of another free colored man to practice in all the courts, this person having previously received the requisite degrees from the university at Copenhagen. Some think this measure ill-advised, and certainly ill-timed. One intelligent gentlemen stated the possible ground of it to be, a desire on the part of Denmark to follow out the philanthropic policy which she claims to have been the first to exhibit towards the blacks. She was early in abolishing the slave trade, and now she would be early in extending all immunities to the free colored people. How much of the new decree emanates from the court in the mother country, or whether it be the expression of the views of the present governor alone, it is perhaps impossible to say, since the governor is quite plenipotentiary here, and is supposed to have much influence at home. He is known to have had for some time in view a measure of the kind now brought forward; and to have had conversations on the subject with some of the English statesmen whom he visited in London, many months ago."

TRANSLATION.

His majesty the king has been most graciously pleased, on my humble report of the 9th Jan. 1830, to determine the respective relations of his majesty's free colored subjects in these colonies, with regard to themselves, in their reciprocal stations, in which they ought to stand as a community both with the public and the administration.

His majesty is perfectly convinced, that the period has arrived in these colonies, when those wrong and prejudiced views, which had drawn a distinguishing barrier between two burgher classes of these Islands (who are both his majesty's subjects and both equally dear to him) are now done away with: and that an upright and commendable conduct in the free colored class shall hereafter meet with perfect acknowledgment from each and every one.

In the different public stations, I have, and now do fill here, I have with sympathetic feeling and attention noticed, how the former prejudices of a social approach, towards the free colored inhabitants, have gradually diminished; and how with the willing feelings of justice, those whose deserving conduct in that class have been acknowledged and duly appreciated.

With his majesty's most gracious authority, it is that I hereby make public this royal decree. I do this with the fullest and perfect confidence, that all and every one consider, and the free colored population will acknowledge this his majesty's paternal mark of solicitude. My stay here, at the present time, will be too short for me to witness even the beneficial effect thereof; but I must assuredly rely upon my return here to be satisfied of the same. And we will congratulate ourselves of this other proof, amongst many, which our gracious monarch has so clearly shewn the world, that the welfare of his subjects has ever been the constant aim of his best endeavors: which may God in his mercy, long prosper, and let him, for years to come, reap the rich fruits thereof.

The above mentioned most graciously sanctioned report, will be published, by advertisment in the Gazette.

General-government of the Danish West India Islands, St. Croix, the 14th March, 1831.

P. V. SCHOLTEN, *Kaalud.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 10—VOL. IV. BALTIMORE, MAY 7, 1831. [VOL. XL. WHOLE No. 1024.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The report concerning the Liverpool and Manchester rail way, is a most interesting document, and comes in good time to support our facts and speculations on the subject at large. It will be read with deep interest—for it leaves not a "loop to hang a doubt upon" as to the ability of this *invention* to accomplish mighty results—"beyond the dreams" of those who were regarded as almost infatuated, only twelve months ago, because of their belief in the *power* to be acquired on rail roads.

☞Mr. Pinckney, in the "Charleston Mercury" of the 22d ult. made a feeble reply to my remarks on one of his articles in that paper of the 16th ult. He apparently shrunk from the facts which were presented; but it is a little remarkable, that *he* charges me with "scurrility!" He takes precious care, however, not to let his readers see the *proofs* of it, in giving to them honest and fair extracts from the "Register." Take an example:

I said—

"But the 'national faith,' I must think, is quite as much pledged to protect the labor of free white persons as that of black working machines, and that, if the interests of the two come into competition, (though I know no reason why they should), the latter ought, and must and shall give way."

Which Mr. Pinckney thus serves to his readers:

"He [Mr. Niles] plainly tells us, that 'the labor of free white persons, (meaning the tariff states), ought to be protected'—and that 'if their interests come in competition with those of black working machines, (meaning the southern or slave holding *states*), the latter ought, and must and *shall* give way."

The gentleman is heartily welcome to make any *comments* that he pleases on what I said—but my words need not his *interpretation*—and, especially, when thus ungenerously given. He calls it a "menace. I intended only to say, what Mr. Pinckney will not dare to deny—that the interests of the *citizens* of the United States "ought, and must and SHALL," have preference over those of negro slaves, *if* coming into competition. It was "we the *people*" who won the independence of this country and established its constitution—and it is "we the *people*" who must defend both. Negro slaves will herein do less than horses or oxen; nay, they will waste and divert the strength of freemen—as the archives of the war department, concerning troops posted at certain places, will abundantly shew. But I shall dismiss this subject. Mr. Pinckney may thank his own rudeness for the original reference to it—and even now, by his interpretation of my meaning, he builds up *states*—"free sovereign states" of "black working machines," who are not of "the people," and have no more direction of the affairs of government than stocks and stones.

"What constitutes a state?
Not high raised battlement or labour'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride,
Not star'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No:—MEN, HIGH MINDED MEN,
With powers as far above *dull brutes* endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know
But know their rights, and knowing DARE MAINTAIN,
Prevent the long aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant *while they rend the chain:*
THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE. *Sir William Jones.*

I mentioned the honored name of *William Lowndes*, and said that he made no question as to the *constitutionality* of a protecting tariff, but supported its *expediency*;" and Mr. P. says—

"And as to Mr. Lowndes—does the editor of the Register mean to insinuate, that because Mr. Lowndes "did not question," he, therefore, admitted the constitutionality of the protective policy, or would, if he had lived, have sanctioned the *extent* to which it has since been carried? If he does, he neither appreciates the principles, nor understands the character of that lamented man. During our last war, manufactures had sprung up at the north and east; and, after the return of peace, Mr. Lowndes, in common with the whole people of the south, generously agreed so to regulate the tariff as, without injuring or oppressing other and more important interests, might afford them such *protection* as would prevent their being crushed by foreign competition. And now, because Mr. L. whilst magnanimously voting the manufacturers moderate protection, "did not question the constitutionality" of that proceeding, he is claimed as a supporter of the prohibitory policy. But it is well known to all who know any thing of Mr. Lowndes, that he was in principle and in practice, a decided advocate of free trade doctrines—as is evident from his speech against an increase of duties in 1820, published by Mr. Niles himself in his Register for that year—and we hazard nothing in saying, that had his valuable life been spared, his voice would be raised as firmly as any in opposition to the *system* now fixed upon the south."

The reader will please to bear in mind that I introduced the name of Mr. *Lowndes* to support the *constitutionality* of protecting domestic manufactures; and, most certainly, I meant to do more than "insinuate," that, because he did not question the *constitutionality*, but supported the *expediency* of such protection, his high authority was incontestibly placed on my side of the argument: for, without SHEER PERJURY, had he deemed a protecting tariff *unconstitutional*, he could not have voted for it. But Mr. Pinckney admits all that I claimed. His mode of reasoning, however, is like that of the man who made a large hole for the use of his big cat, and a little one for the accommodation of her kitten. Would Mr. Lowndes, asks Mr. Pinckney, "have sanctioned the EXTENT to which it [the protection of manufactures] has since been carried?" I cannot tell—but as Mr. Lowndes was a wise and good man, and a sound *republican*, preferring the good of the *majority* and submitting to the *people's* will—I think that he would; but, whether he would or would not, is altogether unimportant, further than his opinion, on a question of *expediency* only, might be entitled to respect. The constitution is not *measured* by weight, like a bale of cotton—nor by length, like a piece of cloth. Mr. Pinckney, with peculiar modesty, had pronounced a protecting tariff to be unconstitutional—but now he resolves the question of *constitutionality* into one of pounds, or yards, or cents—the right to protect manufactures being determinable by the *extent* of the protection. What an argument is here!

It is clearly admitted, that a construction of the constitution is a matter of expediency! Strange doctrines these, for this champion of state rights! Mr. P. says, that Mr. Lowndes generously agreed to afford manufactures "SUCH PROTECTION *as would prevent their being crushed by* FOREIGN COMPETITION." This is all that the most zealous of us desire—we ask nothing more than what Mr. Lowndes was willing to grant us—and, were he now living, there would be no difference in *principle* between us. If Mr. Pinckney shall review what he has written, he will find that, with a frankness unknown to himself, he has established the fact which I suggested. But "we cannot break a butterfly on a wheel" as Mr. Ritchie says, at every "momentous crisis!"

I am referred to Mr. Lowndes' speech on the tariff bill before the house of representatives in 1820, and have looked it over with pleasure. The exact period

when the notion of the unconstitutionality of protecting tariff laws was *invented*, I do not remember; but in 1820, neither Mr. *Baldwin*, who introduced a bill of this description, nor Mr. *Lowndes*, who opposed its passage—uttered one remark on that subject. The latter gentleman clearly, and, indeed, in almost every paragraph of his speech, admitted the *right* of congress to protect manufactures, and agreed as to the expediency of doing so—but differed with Mr. Baldwin as to the *extent* to which protection should go. It was, I think, not until a year or two afterwards, that a famous hair-splitting Virginian first found out that all his predecessors in congress, from 1789 to that day, had incorrectly construed the constitution of the United States! and yet this gentleman, himself, before and since his *discovery*, has voted for many *protecting laws*. When France laid a duty of 18 dollars per ton, on American vessels—who thought it unconstitutional for us to lay a duty of 18 dollars per ton on French vessels? And, as England levies a duty on our flour and many other articles, prohibitory in its operation—is it possible that we may not levy a like duty on the productions of England? But it is an insult to the understanding of our readers to press such a question. The very beetle, when trodden upon, has its right to save itself, if it can.

Again—

The editor of the "Mercury" says—Mr. Niles "admits the distresses of the south. But then 'the tariff has nothing to do with them,' and they are altogether owing to 'pride and improvidence, the progress of idleness,' and such like causes. The people of the south, no doubt, will duly appreciate this information respecting the causes of their sufferings; but we apprehend that they will still ignorantly persist in their own ideas upon the subject, and foolishly persevere in their efforts to destroy *the system*, the wisdom, and admonitions, and 'friendship' of Mr. Niles to the contrary notwithstanding."

I did not admit "*the* distresses of the south," though believing that it was distressed—no more, however, than it was *previous* to 1824, if Messrs. *Carter*, *Tattnall*, *Randolph*, *Garnett*, and other members of congress, are worthy of credence—some brief references to whose speeches I made. They said that "waste and decay," "desolation and beggary," "a poverty that was grinding to the bone" and a "pervading gloom extended from the shores of the Potomac to the Gulf of Mexico," &c. The tariff, surely, had nothing to do with these things, for it had not yet an offensive existence. And in 1828, *before* the passage of the last and most "ruinous" law, Mr. McDuffie said—

"That the northern states, comparatively destitute of natural advantages—having no staples of exportation to support their commerce—*exhibit all the indications of a young, growing, and flourishing country;* while the southern states, with natural advantages such as never fell to the lot of any other country, and with an industry which never relaxes its efforts, are in a steady progress of deterioration, *exhibiting all the indications of premature decrepitude and decay*. A traveller in passing through the southern states will be struck with the wretched appearance of towns and villages almost in ruins—the melancholy memorials of departed prosperity."

What caused these things? Not the "abominable tariff"—for that of 1824 was ineffective; and the protection afforded so moderate, that southern gentlemen are generally disposed to agree that so much protection as was contained in it, may still be granted. Was not "*the* distress," then, in the fearful increase of slaves—"the pride and improvidence and progress of idleness," which Mr. Pinckney so severely denounces me for having alluded to? How can the tariff have injured the south? *The demand for every southern commodity has been mightily increased—the price of every manufactured article, (protected), has been diminished.* To THOSE GENERAL ASSERTIONS THERE IS NO EXCEPTION. But let this fact be noted—while the price of iron and all its ordinary manufactures, has much declined, because of the duties, or "*taxes*," as they are called, on importatinns of them—steel, and its chief manufactures, remain at about the old ante-tariff prices, because the encouragement given by existing laws has not been sufficient to establish a *domestic competition* in them. Does the tariff then cause "*the* distress" of the south? We shall shew some of the causes, (through particular examples), why the northern states "exhibit all the indications of a young, growing and flourishing country," as asserted by Mr. McDuffie: why the southern "exhibit all the indications of premature decrepitude and decay" we leave it to Mr. Pinckney, and the "free trade philosophers," to find out and specially prescribe for.

The town of Adams, in Berkshire, Massachusetts, contained 1,836 inhabitants in 1820—and in 1830, had 2,648; increase 812, or at the rate of 45 per cent. nearly. The whole area of this town (or township) is only about 22,400 acres. It contains two villages—Adams and North Adams. The first has seven cotton and woollen factories, with several tanneries, &c.—North Adams has nine cotton and woollen factories—one extensive calico printing establishment, and another is about to go into operation—three blast furnaces, many tanneries, &c. and 130 dwelling houses. Rents are as high in this village as in the city of Troy, at which latter place its business seems chiefly to centre. About 500 persons are employed in the cotton and woollen factories only, producing 1,500,000 yards of cloth annually. There is yet much valuable water-power unoccupied. The influx of population has latterly been so great, that the present inhabitants of the town are supposed to exceed three thousand!

But, it will be said, the prosperity of Adams is caused by the "legalized robbery," as Mr. Pinckney has it—of the tariff laws. Stop a little, and we shall see.

This town annually *exports* about 400,000 pounds weight of cheese, worth $24,000, with large quantities of butter, cattle, sheep, swine, and other articles of provisions, not required for the supply of its own inhabitants. The whole proceeds of *agriculture* in this little town of 22,400 acres, notwithstanding so large a portion of the laboring population is engaged in manufactures, cannot fall short of being worth 150,000 dollars a year. Here is a beautiful specimen of the "American System"—of the policy of placing "*the consumer by the side of the producer*," as Mr. Jefferson said we ought to do.*

Can this be possible?—a southern cultivator will ask. Yes. Take the following cases in proof—

"In 1825 the Massachusetts Agricultural society's premium was conferred on E. Hersey Derby, esq. of Salem, for the greatest quantity of vegetables raised for consumption on his *farm* of about 14 acres of land. The following is his statement:

Cabbages at 56 lbs. per bushel	1,503
Pumpkins, 7 ox-cart loads	294
Potatoes	415
Mangel wurtzel	2,036½
Sugar beets	274
Russian radish	90
English turnips	1,026
Bushels,	5,638½

"John Warren, of Westborough, Worcester county, on a *farm* of forty-six acres, produces annually,

50 tons English hay
6,000 lbs. pork and beef
1,100 do. butter
2,500 do. cheese
300 bushels corn and wheat."

The latter instance may not be regarded as an extraordinary affair. Many thousand farmers in New England, rear large and respectable families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, and live independently, well clothed and comfortably housed and provided for, *and*

* The single article of cheese *exported*, gave an average value of nearly ten dollars per head for every inhabitant of the town of Adams. Cotton and rice are the chief articles prepared for export in South Carolina—and if the inhabitants of that state were as productive as those of the town of Adams—(*cheese*, ONLY, against *cotton* and *rice*)—the exports of South Carolina would amount to 5,810,000 dollars a year, which is perhaps, not less than two-thirds of the average value of the whole annual product of S. Carolina, proper, exported.

lay up money, on farms of 50 acres. The idea is, that these people labor severely. This is a great mistake. They have much leisure—*because they do not waste time*. With them, there is "a place for every thing, and every thing is in its place." Their horses and cattle, tools and implements, are attended to with clock-like regularity—nothing is put off till to-morrow which can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a *hurry*, except in harvest time. And in the long winter evenings or severe weather, which forbids employment out-of-doors, one man makes corn brooms, another shoes, and a third is a carpenter, cooper or tailor—and one woman spins, another weaves, a third plaits "Leghorn bonnets" and a fourth makes lace. Little children, and the aged and infirm, knit stockings! And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy, cheerful and happy in the world. It is easy with them to reduce their wishes to their means, if inconvenient or imprudent to extend their means to their wishes. These are "the sort of people" who fought at Lexington and Bunker's hill, Bennington and Saratoga. Two hundred yankee *freeholders* were on board the frigate Constitution, when the flag of the enemy descended in homage to her power.*

As before observed—let Mr. Pinckney fill up the *other side* of the picture which Mr. McDuffie sketched, in 1828. If I deserve reproof for charging the "premature decrepitude and decay" of the south to the preference of slave labor over that of freemen—to prodigality, idleness, and that perversity of judgment which *dishonors* a "working" white man—I may challenge a shewing of the causes of that distress which Messrs. Carter and Tatnall spoke of in 1824, and Mr. McDuffie so vividly described in 1828. I only ask, that Mr. Pinckney and those of the same school, *may not hate that prosperity which they will not labor to possess.*

HIGH-PRESSURE, AGAINST THE TARIFF! The following is from the *Columbia*, (*S. C.*) *Times*, addressed to the editor. We copy from the "Charleston Mercury."

Mr. Editor—A friend of mine, well known to you, purchased a pair of pantaloons and a coat in London last fall. He gave for them there, ready made, 22½ dollars. Wanting a similar coat and pantaloons made in Columbia, the price asked was 55 dollars.

Another friend of mine, also well known to you, wanted paint to paint his house this summer. He purchased 12 kegs of white lead, each weighing 50 lbs. for 3½ dollars per keg, making 42 dollars. The duty on white lead imported, is 5 cents per lb. so that on an article whose real value, when imported, is 12 dollars, he had to pay 30 dollars duty. No wonder, Mr. Wetherill, who manufactures this article very extensively in Philadelphia, was one of the committee lately appointed in that city, to support Henry Clay and the American System! No wonder the tariff men and their friends, the submission-men, cry out patience, patience! let us wait a few years longer, and all will come right! Every year of patience adds to their wealth, and our poverty. The wonder is, that any people whatever will shew themselves such tame and senseless slaves, as to submit to these arrant impositions, so long and so patiently as the south has done. But the spirit of the south is cowed; it gives up to the determined overbearing of the north; and provided we are allowed to talk big, we are now content to pay largely for the privilege. We were really more courageous when we suffered less.

The present crop of cotton now ready for market may keep up its price; but the crop of the present year now growing, will not bring the planter more than six and a quarter cents at Christmas next. The question *now* is, whether we shall or shall not have a constitution in spite of the usurpations of the general government: As this is a mere theoretical discussion, we are content to throw the burden of deciding it on our children; and as we do not fight for ourselves, we leave the contest to them, when they will be still more reduced than we are, to poverty in pocket and poverty in spirit; but before this year is out, another question will arise, such as, can we raise cotton with any profit? If not, what are we to raise with our slave labor? Whatever that produce may be, will it allow us to educate our children, or will it buy us broad cloth coats, or enable us to paint our houses with white lead taxed at 250 per cent. on prime cost by the tariff, in favor of Mr. Wetherill and a few other manufacturers? If 12 dollars pay a tax of 30 dollars, how much will 100 dollars pay? Answer, 250 dollars. CALCULATION.

It is by such silly and extravagant, or wontonly erroneous statements, that the people of the south have been deceived almost into a spirit of resistance to the laws of the United States. And it seems nearly useless to detect and expose them—for those to be *acted upon* are permitted to see only one side of the question; and the chasing away of one misrepresentation only makes room for another, more wicked than the first. Besides, truth travels slowly. It was said by Fisher Ames, that "falsehood proceeds from Maine to Georgia, while truth is pulling on his boots." The "freedom of the press" is practically denied to the *people* of these states—for, if even disposed to pay for and read certain newspapers which present other views than those deemed *orthodox* by the ruling politicians, they are hooted at and driven from their purposes.—We have good reason to believe that so it has frequently happened, in respect to the "Register."

It is said that such a coat and pair of pantaloons as cost only 22½ dollars in London, would cost 55 dollars, in Columbia. Let us examine a little.

The highest duty that *can* be paid on a square yard of broad cloth is 180 cents the square yard, equal to 270 for the running yard. It takes three yards of such cloth to make a coat and pair of pantaloons—it is possible, then, that the duty may amount to 810 cents—say 9 dollars, the duty on the "trimmings" being added.—This is the utmost amount. We shall state the matter fairly.

Cost of a coat and pantaloons at Columbia	$55 00
ditto ditto London	22 50
Extra cost at Columbia	32 50
Deduct *all the duties*	9 00
And there yet remains!	23 50

How shall we make up this amount? The wages of first rate tailors are quite as high in London as in Baltimore—but let us suppose that the London tailor "*works for nothing and finds himself.*" The cost of making a coat and pair of pantaloons, in the best and most fashionable manner at Baltimore, is ten dollars. Deduct the *whole* of this, and there yet remains 13½ dollars to be accounted for in the *extra* profit of the merchant—a profit of thirteen and a half dollars on an original investment of 22½, (*admitting that the coat and panta-*

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* A New England farmer having finished his attention to autumnal duties, thought of going to Europe to dispose of the timber cut from his last *new field, as captain and owner of his sloop*. His eldest sons received the following orders, to be observed during his absence: "John, you may work in the smith's shop till you have iron shod the plough, and the cart-wheels you have made, after which you may either build a saw or grist mill for yourself, on your own place. If I should not return in three months, you may repair and adjust the old quadrant, and take charge of the old sloop, after you have new decked her. Joseph will help you spin the new rigging the sloop will want, after he has finished the loom for your mother to weave a top-sail; on which, after turning the rounds for the spinning-wheel, he may plough the old field, and then go on a voyage to Labradore for cod, or a whaling to Falkland's Island, just as he likes. You must *take command* of the sloop yourself, load her for the West Indies, unless you find that governor Phillips's last prices will do for young stock and provisions, if so go to New Holland, and I shall be home, *God willing*, to welcome your return. My son Joseph, it is time to leave off making wooden clocks and fiddles; tan the hides and make shoes for the family." This is not beyond the character of the people, however it may not agree in the minutiæ with any known incidents. [*Blodget's Economica.*

loons were gratuitously made in London)—or a gain at the rate of *one hundred per cent.* on the cost of the cloth, only. *Credat Judeas Apella!* This story is so monstrous that it devours itself—unless, indeed, the merchants and tailors of Columbia are swindlers of the "first magnitude!"

The next is equally ridiculous. We shall bring out the facts that belong to it.

In 1816 the duty on white lead was 3 cents per lb. and the price 13.

In 1827 the duty was 4 cents, and the price 11.

In 1831—at present, the duty on white lead is 5 cents per lb. and, its price 9½ cents per lb.

In all cases we speak of manufacturers' prices.

Now, if the worthy gentleman had painted his house, *as stated*, in 1816, he might have paid 18 dollars, in "taxes," on the 600 lbs. of lead required, if he preferred the foreign material, and the whole cost would have been 78 dollars; but now, while he *may* pay "taxes" to the amount of 30 dollars, on the lead used, the whole cost of it will amount to only 57 dollars: so that while his "*taxes*" *are increased* 12 dollars, his *actual expenses will be reduced* 21 dollars. Here is a *queer oppression*, practised by "Mr. Wetherill!" He has "*imposed*" 21 dollars into the pocket of this bawling anti-tariff man, and is abused for it.

But the whole story is a jumble of arrant nonsense. We might well call it by *another* name. It is said, that 12 kegs of white lead weighing *fifty* pounds each, were purchased for 8½ dollars a keg. "*That's one!*" The *lowest* selling price is 9½ dollars the hundred, not 7. Again it is said, that the "*real value when imported*," of these 600 lbs. or 12 kegs of lead of 50 lbs each, was 12 dollars! "*That's two!*" and a "thumper."

We have before us the "London Trade List"—(the most valuable publication of its kind in the world), of the 29th March, which informs us that the lowest quality of pig lead, (out of which the white lead is made), was £13 the fodder. The fodder, at London, is 19½ cwt.—say 2,000 lbs. as near enough for the calculation. Thirteen pounds sterling are equal to 57 dollars 72 cts.—or about 2 7-8 cents per lb. We are not acquainted with the manufacture of white lead, but know that it causes a great waste of the material, as well as casts out all its impurities, which are of a *heavy* amount. But it is enough, that the *raw material*, at London, costs almost one-third more per lb. than the wise and honorable gentleman of S. Carolina has assigned for the *manufactured* article, in America! And besides the labor of the manufacture and loss of weight, a large quantity of *oil* is used, the price of which is about 90 cents at Baltimore, and we presume it cannot be less in London. This oil weighs 7½ lb. to the gallon, and therefore costs 12 cents per lb. And hence, while dry white lead sells for 8 cents per pound, such lead, ground in oil, is worth 9½. The labor of grinding in oil is not of much account, because of the machinery and power used. The advanced price is mainly to pay for the oil.

That the price of cotton will be reduced to 6½ cents per lb. we have long believed—but *when*, we shall not venture to say. Had the quantity of the last year's growth been produced, it would hardly have sold for *four cents per pound, if no improvements had been made in the machinery used in its manufacture, within the last* 10 *or* 15 *years*. These improvements, which so wonderfully reduce the price of cotton goods, have enabled the people to consume twice or thrice as much of them as they did 10 or 15 years ago. We dare not venture to prescribe limits to scientific power—we think, however, that the present cost of manufacturing cotton cannot be much reduced. If so, the product of cotton must stop where it is, or a much lessened price ensue. But the means to produce cotton are rapidly increasing—*and if the present laborers employed in cultivating the cane were turned over to the making of cotton, its price would fall, in one year, to* 6½ *cents, in the United States, unless the supplies of other countries were severely and suddenly reduced.* It costs much less to make cotton in Brazil, of equal or superior quality, than it does in South Carolina and Georgia. The South Carolina writer is full of "*fight*"—he talks it bravely. But he means only to commit a *felo de se*. He, and those who think with him, are the only persons in danger. With the spirit of a scorpion, he seems disposed to sting himself to death. Let him make a "calculation" on that.

Sugar has declined in price just as the domestic supply has approached the home demand. Whenever there is a short crop in Louisiana, it rises—when a large one, it declines. Such is the immutable law of trade. If it were so that a new demand for 100,000 hhds. were made on the West Indies, the price would advance in a greater sum than the amount of the duty now charged, *and we should really pay a tax of at least* 3 *cents per lb. on sugar, for the benefit of foreigners.* No practical man, we think, will doubt the force of this suggestion. It is derived from gentlemen capable of appreciating the effects of scarcity and supply; and the cultivation of sugar in the United States being destroyed, *every body will know it, by feeling.*

"The tyger preys not on the tyger brood,
Man only is the common foe of man!"

As before stated, we are suffering much from some *reforms* that have been made in the post-office department; and our patience is severely exercised by late frequent complaints of subscribers, who, for many years past, received their papers with strictest regularity. We have ample proof, also, that some of our packages have been opened and plundered—thefts of the "Calhoun correspondence" having been specially committed. The strength and care with which the "Register" is packed, has often elicited the public approbation of worthy and respectable postmasters—and, while not claiming exemption from errors, we feel justified in saying that many do not, and cannot, take place, because of the *system* which was long since adopted, and is now invariably pursued.

But on Monday last, we had a new and rather extraordinary cause of complaint, in the receipt of a letter from a worthy postmaster in a distant state, with the seal broken, and its contents (only five dollars), taken out. Thus, one postmaster has not only violated his oath and become a thief, but committed an outrage and robbery on a fellow-officer, whose frank, any reasonable man might suppose, might have caused *that* letter to have been respected. Hence the motto prefixed.

It is not pleasant to speak of such things—but difficult to bear them without some excitement, knowing the amount of depredations upon our private property and political rights have greatly increased in the last two years. The "monster party," should never have entered into the post office department. Its organization is too delicate and important to be submitted to the influence of "rewards or punishments," except for good or evil actually rendered in the administration of its affairs. Every body feared what has happened, when the post master general was introduced into the "cabinet"—and Mr. McLean retired, because he would not be made the instrument of disorder and dishonesty, in dismissing competent and faithful officers, because of their private political opinions, only. We have recently lost many subscribers, from the impossibility of sending their papers safely to them, and on routes hitherto remarkable for fidelity and promptitude.

POST MASTER CUNNINGHAM. The following account of the trial of this lately appointed postmaster, is copied from the "American."

The United States vs. *Mortimer Cunningham.*

The grand jury at the present session of the circuit court U. S. found bills against the above party, late post master at Abingdon, in Harford county, Md. for *felony*, and for a *misdemeanor*. The felony charged consisted in secreting and embezzling letters containing bank notes and stealing the notes. The misdemeanor consisted in embezzling, detaining and opening letters.

The indictment for felony was first called for trial, and a jury was empannelled on Monday, the 18th inst. the accused party having and exercising the right to challenge not exceeding twenty. The argument terminated on Tuesday, the 26th inst. and the jury, not being able to agree, came twice into court. On the third time, after being confined about thirty hours, they returned a verdict of *not guilty*.

The prosecution gave evidence that five notes which had been put into two decoy letters, were stolen by the accused. This proof was attempted to be repelled. But it was necessary for the prosecution, in order to obtain a verdict of guilty, to satisfy the jury that these notes, or some of them, were genuine. Four of them were admitted to be forgeries; one of them it was contended, on behalf of the government, was genuine, although the bank had failed. But this particular one was not produced, being alleged to be in the possession of the accused. The evidence of its genuine character was not deemed to be conclusive enough to warrant a verdict of guilty on an indictment for *felony*.

The trial for the misdemeanor is fixed by the court for the 12th instant.

The counsel engaged were N. Williams, district attorney, for the U. States; U. S. Heath and R. Johnson, for the accused.

[A paragraph is "going the rounds of the papers," and saying, without qualification, that Cunningham was acquitted.]

THE LATE "RESIGNATIONS." The retirement of Mr. Van Buren from the office of secretary of state, is not yet generally understood. The editor of the "Telegraph," some weeks ago, declared, in substance, that his weight was heavier than even the great popularity of gen. Jackson could bear; and he said, "we fear that the embrace of Amos Kendall, Martin Van Buren, William B. Lewis, & Co. will be the embrace of death"—of the "*republican party*;" and, in the doings of those named, Mr. Green predicted the removal of Mr. Ingham—which, indeed, was plainly pronounced in the "New York Standard" and "Philadelphia Inquirer"—papers charged, (we know not how justly), with being under the direct influence of Mr. Van Buren. Concerning these reports, the "Richmond Enquirer" expressed a hope that Mr. Ingham would "neither be *removed* nor *retire*, without good cause, *independently of all party considerations*." And the "Globe" the present official paper, of the 9th of April, said—"The Intelligencer copies articles into *his paper* from the Pennsylvania Inquirer and Norfolk Herald, the latter positively asserting that the hon Samuel D. Ingham has been removed from the treasury department." Instead of correcting the mistake, the Intelligencer says 'the fact reported if it have not happened, may be on the eve of accomplishment.' Now, why did not the editor declare the truth plainly, and say it had not happened, and that *there was not the slightest indication given at Washington authorising the belief that such a thing was in contemplation, much less on the eve of accomplishment.*" But in nine days after, the president *invited* Mr. Ingham to resign. And on the 19th, the very day of his resignation, the "Richmond Enquirer" solemnly pronounced, "the story about the president's intending to remove Mr. Ingham as *utterly false*."

On this same subject, the Philadelphia "Sentinel" of the 13th April, said—"It is a fatality which generally attends the fomenters of mischief, that over-anxiety to effect their objects is the means by which they are detected and defeated. This is likely to be the result of the movements of the *combination against the secretary of the treasury*. The *democracy* of the state, whose feelings in reference to this valued officer have been misrepresented, are aroused, and are determined by unequivocal manifestations of their real opinions, *to put down both the machinations and their authors*. Of this wholesome state of public feeling, the proceedings of the democrats of Luzerne county, which we publish to-day, is an evidence.—We have no doubt but that similar expressions will be heard elsewhere, to the confusion of the insidious enemies of the party, who are struggling to divide the Jackson democracy of the state.

"These mean intriguers know well that Mr. *Ingham* is *identified with the best feelings of the party; they know that there is a spirit and feeling among his friends that would not quietly submit to his proscription*, and hence their eagerness, through the aid of *private spleen* in our own ranks, to shake the confidence of the president in one of the best and ablest of his cabinet. The same intuitive sagacity that has heretofore sustained general *Jackson* against secret management, as well as open assault, will render all these notable schemes harmless. The acknowledged head of the democratic party, raised to that enviable position by the voluntary and unsolicited confidence of the people, *will be the last to follow the wishes of his enemies in order to divide his friends*. He will view, as the whole party ought to view, the originators of any efforts to divide us, as enemies, let them assume what name or what guise, for the time being, that may be most convenient."

And yet at this very time, if the dates of the letters are correct, Mr. Ingham was kept in ignorance of so important an event as the resignation of Mr. Van Buren, which happened on the 11th; shewing, at least, *that he had no part in the confidence of the president.*

Another paper, speaking of Mr. Ingham, says—"To effect Mr. Calhoun's purposes, he will keep his present post as a spy in the enemy's camp, until kicked out."

In the "Philadelphia Inquirer" of the 20th April, was published a letter dated Washington the 16th, bearing strong evidence that it was written by Mr. Amos Kendall, in which Mr. Duff Green is described as worse than a "*midnight thief* or *highway assassin*"—adding, "But I did not sit down to comment on his conduct in this instance, so much as to state a few truths within my own personal knowledge of him [Green] and *his worthy coadjutor, the secretary of the treasury, Samuel D. Ingham.*"

It is manifest from the correspondence, that Mr. Ingham forced the president to request his resignation—*alias*, to dismiss him; for he would not take the hint given in the first conversation, though it appears to have been a pretty broad one.

Mr. Branch had no thought of being discharged, two or three days before he was asked to resign—for, we are informed, that he had obtained the key of a house in Washington, with a view of renting it, for a new residence.

In regard to Mr. *Van Buren*, the "New York Courier" has said—

"Well indeed may Mr. Van Buren be called 'the great magician,' for *he raises his wand, and the whole cabinet vanishes.*"

And the "Albany Argus," "Richmond Enquirer," and several other papers, highly compliment him for resigning—but do not assign any intelligible reason why, except that a "great source of suspicion has been dried up," as Mr. Ritchie says.

From the Globe of the 4th inst. "The editor of the Intelligencer seems to doubt whether we are 'informed of the details of this revolution,' and especially, as on the ninth of April we stated that 'there was no indication' that Mr. Ingham would be removed from office. We have never pretended to know more of the motives which have produced the resignations than is apparent from the letters laid before the public. These are very intelligible to persons who wish to understand them. With regard to Mr. Ingham, what we said was true to the letter. No indication had been given by the president against him individually, as had been intimated by the press in Pennsylvania and elsewhere; nor do we believe that singly he would have been 'extruded,' as the Intelligencer has it. His leaving the cabinet is but a consequence of that general movement, *which the president's best and most disinterested friends* IN THE CABINET* *thought a necessary sacrifice to the unembarrassed action of his administration.* The editor of this print did not, however, pretend to speak of the private intentions of the president, but of the public indications at Washington. Of the president's purposes we did not presume to say that we were informed, or to know of the matter more than was apparent to others. If at any time we should do this, we will never mislead the public; but the Intelligencer must not suppose, from the late marvellous discoveries of a certain press, that the editor of a newspaper supporting the administration here, becomes, ex-officio, a cabinet counsellor."

The Charleston Mercury of the 29th April, says of the correspondence—"It will be seen that the motive of

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* This is rather a strange admission. Mr. Ingham's retirement was not then, on the desire of the president, so much as because of the advice of his "friends in the cabinet." As above quoted, Mr. *Van Buren* raised his wand, and the whole "cabinet" vanished!

the president, in desiring Mr. Ingham to withdraw, was 'to prevent unjust misconceptions' in relation to the retirement of Mr. Van Buren—or, in plain language, to prevent the continuance of Mr. Ingham in office from being regarded, as it certainly would have been, as a victory by that gentleman over those of the cabinet to whom he and his friends are understood to be opposed. The reader will be struck with the difference, in every point of view, between this correspondence and that between Mr. Van Buren and the president. Mr. Ingham's letters are as plain and perspicuous as Mr. Van Buren's is ambiguous: and the president's reply, though civil and respectful, is evidently constrained, and totally destitute of that warmth of approbation which he had bestowed upon Mr. Van Buren The fact is, that the president found himself obliged to give up Mr. Van Buren as a *sacrifice* to public feeling and public opinion, but that, in yielding to this necessity, he determined that Mr. Van Buren should not be sacrificed alone. Hence his *request* to Mr. Ingham to resign—hence the warmth of his language to Mr. Van Buren, whom he reluctantly yielded to prudential considerations—and hence his cold civility to Mr. Ingham, whom he compelled to resign, to gratify Mr. Van Buren, and in order that that officer, in retiring himself, should at least have the pleasure of *dragging* his opponent in his train. It remains to be seen how this proceeding will be relished by the democracy of Pennsylvania. For his own sake, (as well as for the interests of the treasury which have never been more ably managed, than by Mr. Ingham) we could have wished that the president had not dismissed him, or, at all events, that he had not avowed, as plainly as he has done, that his motive in dismissing him, was to save the feelings, if not to serve the purposes, of the late secretary of state. We fear that the plain declaration of such a motive for such an act, will not be approved by the people generally, and particularly by those of the state of Pennsylvania."

The quotations will shew, (and for that purpose we have made them), that the proceedings at Washington are not understood. It is said—on what we presume is good authority, that an exposition of these proceedings will shortly appear. If so, it shall be laid before our readers, though we do not intend to "meddle nor make" in this matter, except in the *registry* of proceedings.

Mr. Verplanck. The friends of literature and the arts at New York have given a public dinner to Mr. Verplanck, because of his exertions in congress to place literary property on a secure and permanent footing—for which the new copy-right law, framed on his suggestions, is regarded as well fitted. The dinner was given at the City Hotel, and many of the most distinguished literary gentlemen of New York were present.

Mr. Nourse, late register of the treasury—dismissed and charged with being a "public defaulter," and proceeded against with much harshness, has obtained a second, and, probably, final judgment in his favor, (by the unanimous decision of the circuit court of the United States for the District of Columbia), by which it is established that the government owes him twelve thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars!

Rhode Island. The following are the returns of votes at the late election for a governor of this state—

			Majorities.		*Whole*
Counties.	Arnold.	Fenner.	Arnold.	Fenner.	*numb.*
Providence	1,856	1,215	641	000	3,081
Newport	718	330	388	000	1,048
Washington	421	797	000	376	1,218
Kent	557	384	173	000	941
Bristol	228	151	75	00	379
	3,778	2,877	1,277	376	6,667
			376		
Total majority			901		

Washington. A great political meeting of the people of this city was held at the City Hall on Tuesday last, Nathan Smith was appointed president, Jacob A. Bender and R. C. Weightman, vice presidents, and Peter Force and George Sweeny secretaries—Gen. Walter Jones, Philip R. Fendall, Richard S. Coxe, Ignatius Mudd and Geo. Watterson, were appointed a committee to prepare suitable resolutions. The committee retired, and soon returned and reported sundry resolutions containing uncommonly severe censures on the present administration, and lofty compliments on Mr. Clay, as a candidate for the presidency.

U. S. Bank. The New York Gazette says, "We understand that on the receipt of the news from Washington of the resignation or dismissal of the secretaries, the U. S. bank stock rose one and a half to two per cent."

"Nullification." This word is becoming contemptible in the south. There will soon be a grand scuffle to shake off the paternity of it. Some *Englishman* will probably be made the "scape-goat." The people of South Carolina will speedily wash their hands of it—new considerations of the value of the union will be had, throwing into "the abomination of desolation," all "calculations," about it.

Susquehannah trade. The Harrisburg Chronicle prefers a heavy complaint against Philadelphia dealers, because having, in some degree, obtained a command over the trade of the Susquehannah, they have reduced the price of flour 25 cents the barrel less than it was, at the same time, selling for in Baltimore. The Philadelphia market was hitherto a shade higher than that of Baltimore—because, perhaps, of the generally dearer cost of transportation to the former;—now the cost of carrying flour, which descends the river, to either market, is said to be about the same.

Mr. Maury. The New York Daily Advertiser mentions that "Mr. Maury, late consul at Liverpool, visited the Merchants' exchange yesterday. He was received most cordially by a great number of gentlemen who had the pleasure of his acquaintance in England, and was introduced to many who had long transacted buisness with, but had never seen him. We believe no gentleman has visited the exchange, who has ever received so much respect as did this gentleman. Mr. M. is about 85 years of age, appears in good health, walks straight as a young man of twenty, is active and intelligent, and would not be taken to be more than 65 or 70. He was appointed consul at Liverpool under gen. Washington, and has filled the office with great fidelity under all the various administrations of our government until gen. Jackson came into power, when he was removed. It is believed that the government have never had a more faithful officer abroad. The kindness and services afforded to his countrymen have been proverbial; and during the late war with Great Britain when Americans were ordered away, the confidence and honorable character of Mr. Maury induced the government to permit him to remain unmolested. We understand Mr. Maury is on his way to his native state, Virginia, where he intends to spend the remainder of his days.

A public dinner was given to Mr. Maury, at New York, on Thursday last.

National calender for 1831. A second edition of this very valuable annual, published by the correct and indefatigable Mr. *Force*, of Washington, has just issued from the press, with some additional and important matter. This is the most useful work for common reference ever compiled, as to the government and affairs of the United States.

Dinner to gen. Chambers. At a meeting of some of the neighbors of Mr. Chambers, one of the senators of the United States from Maryland, a very respectable committee was appointed to invite him to a public entertainment, as a token of respect for the talents and dignity with which he has represented the state—and, the invitation being accepted, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred gentlemen assembled at Chestertown

on the 27th ult. to honor the distinguished guest. After partaking of a rich and plentiful dinner, the following among other toasts were given, and drank with much applause, a fine band of music from Baltimore being present to give glee to the occasion.

Our country—The virtue and patriotism of her citizens are the best security for the stability of her republican institutions.

The union—The Palladium of our liberty, safely lodged in the temple of public opinion.

The constitution of the United States—A beacon illuminating the political horizon—a monument of the genius and patriotism of its framers.

Universal suffrage and universal education—may the rights acquired by the one, be secured by the lights conferred by the other.

The motto of the "National Republicans"—"Not the glory of Cæsar, but the welfare of Rome."

Our guest—The honorable *Ezekiel F. Chambers.* We highly approve of the talented and dignified course heretofore displayed by him in the senate of the United States, which has already been acclamated by his re-election to that honorable station, and his known patriotism and perseverance in well doing, hold out a sufficient guaranty for continued and increasing usefulness.

After the annunciation of this sentiment, the general rose and addressed the meeting in an able and appropriate speech. In conclusion, he offered the following sentiment:

The state of Maryland—She can have no hope for good beyond the union. May her sons ever be as successful in averting the approaches of danger to their civil liberty, as they have been in expelling their foreign enemies from her soil.

His excellency *Daniel Martin*, governor of Maryland. A man against whom his political enemies have no charge and his political friends prefer him to a king.*

Henry Clay—The Richmond of our cause, around whose standard the national republicans with confidence rally.

The American system, or agriculture, commerce, manufactures and internal improvements, the firm basis of actual independence.

Daniel Webster—The triumphant champion of the constitution and able nullifier of southern nullification.

James Madison—Co-operator in the formation and exposition of the federal constitution, and a modern mentor to nullifying politicians.

John Quincy Adams—The statesman, scholar and republican, superior to the malevolent machinations of his enemies, and too honest for political intrigue.

Lafayette—The *world* his country, *mankind* his *care.*

The federal judiciary—Our dividing wall between civil freedom and anarchy.

Many others were given, and the late *Rollin C. Mallary* was gratefully remembered—as "an able supporter of the best interests of his country," and his decease accounted "a national loss"—as it is.

Our much valued fellow citizen, col. *Thomas Emory*, being warmly toasted, returned thanks and gave the following sentiment:

The people of the United States. Seldom wrong—and when from honest feeling they happen to err, they are not long righting themselves.

A good many of the rest of the volunteers were pointed or highly spiced. Mr. Clay was often complimented, and the "American System" earnestly recommended—which has afforded *us* peculiar pleasure; because that, in general, our brethren of the Eastern Shore, not having felt the beneficial effects of that system, were, until lately, opposed to its principle. And Dr. G. W. Thomas offered the following:

"Matthew Carey, and Hezekiah Niles—Posterity will do justice to their talents, patriotism and perseverance, in advocating that system best calculated to support the republic."

In the name of his old and venerable friend, and on his own behalf, "Hezekiah Niles" sincerely returns thanks, and heartily wishes for every gentleman present, and the whole American people, a long continuation, and increased extent, of that *unparalleled prosperity* which hundreds of thousands of happy free people now enjoy, and acknowledge to be the result of PROTECTED INDUSTRY—in enhanced prices and a surer market for the products of agriculture, and in a much reduced cost of manufactured articles: a problem less comprehensible to "free trade philosophers" when first broached, than the mysteries of Isis—but now familiar, through *practice*, to the mind of millions, though all will not confess its palpable solution. But they will soon confess. Virginia will take the lead in breaking down the suicidal prejudicies of the south—*she will be a thorough tariff state before many years.* The largest and best part of her territory is exceedingly well fitted for the associated labors of agriculture and manufactures—having a delightful and healthy climate, luxuriant soil, rich in its mineral productions, and great water-power; but more than all, blessed with an invaluable free population, not ashamed to hold the plough or the hammer. The new constitution, though not proceding so far as it should, has rendered important benefits to these people—the bone and the sinew and the pride of the state. Their influence has already been so powerful, that Virginia has resolved to "*mend her ways*—to do more and talk less; and the moment when it shall be *really* manifested to the wisdom of her legislators, that it is better to transport two hogsheads of tobacco to market over a good road or improved water navigation, for one-tenth of the expense and labor which it now requires to *roll* one hogshead to market, over stumps and stones and through the mud—just notions of political economy will prevail, and scientific power have a preference over that of slaves.

*The name of the late governor is Thomas King Carroll.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Newspaper debts. The editor of the Washington Telegraph, states that the arrearages due him from subscribers have "swelled to the sum but little, if any, short of *eighty thousand dollars.*"

Quadrature of the circle. James D. Woodside, of Washington city, announces that he has discovered the means of obtaining the *exact* superficial contents of a circle, by a trifling calculation: that he has communicated his discovery confidentially to several persons, and made application for any reward that may be offered for it in Europe.

Rapid travelling. Passengers who left New York on Thursday the 28th ult. at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. arrived in Baltimore next day, by the *Charles Carroll*, at a quarter past 4 o'clock, making the passage from New York to Baltimore in *twenty-four hours and forty-five minutes.*

[This seems pretty rapid—but the distance will soon be done in several hours less, when the rail roads now making shall supercede the canal, and the usual travel over common roads in New Jersey. At present, no time being lost, the distance between New York and Baltimore may be made in less than twenty hours, without hurry. It will be done in less than 10 hours.]

Royal decorum. The dutchess of St. Albans, formerly Mrs. Coutts and originally Miss Mellon, an actress, is excluded from the invitations given by the queen of England to the nobility. [We presume this is the lady who was cautioned about her costume.]

"A Yankee trick!" Lucien Hankes, a lad in Hartford, aged 17, has constructed a beautiful high pressure steam engine, which, with the furnace, occupies but two feet in length.

Another!! Pigs of lead have been sold in Missouri, in which large parcels of ore in a crude state, were neatly covered with good metal. "Wooden nutmegs."

"Distressing." The article copied into the "Register" from the Indiana "Times," as to the freezing to death of a whole family in the great prairie of Illinois, is pronounced wholly unfounded by the "Illinois Intelligencer."

A blind legislator. M. A. Rodenbach, a member of the national congress of Belgium, is completely blind. He dictates his speeches to an amanuensis at his home, brings them with him to the sessions of the congress, and there requests a member to read them for him.

Liberia. There arrived at the American colony in Africa, from 9th to 29th January, one ship, seven brigs, and three schooners, besides vessels belonging to the colonists. Among them was a brig from France, a ship from Liverpool, and three brigs and a schooner from the United States. Some of the colonists are said to be worth from $10,000 to $15,000. [*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Asbestos. The Georgia Courier says that Asbestos abounds in Hall and Habersham counties, and suggests its application to the manufacture of bank bills, public records, &c.

Mr. *Adams*, late president of the United States and his lady, passed through Baltimore on the 28th ult. on their way to their residence in Massachusetts. Mr. A. was called upon by many persons during his short stay in this city.

A live fur seal, weighing about 120 lbs. was lately caught in the Connecticut river, near Haddam island.

Rice. The culture of this great staple article in South Carolina was introduced by accident. It is said, about the year 1695, a brig from Madagascar, touching at Charleston on her way to England, anchored off Sullivan's island. The captain invited *Landgrave Smith* on board, and presented to him a bag of seed rice, with information of its growth in the east, its excellence for food, and its amazing increase. The governor divided it among his friends, who made experiments with it, which fully answered expectation, and from this small beginning arose one of the great staple articles of South Carolina and Georgia.

Gold. A piece of gold weighing 2,255 dwts.—or 9 lbs. 4 oz. 15 dwts. was brought to town on Tuesday last, from the place mentioned by us last week. It was the largest and purest piece taken out, and was bought in this place for $1,921. We understand it is intended to be sent to England, as a specimen of what our mines can produce, and as an object of curiosity.

[*Charlotte, N. C. Jour.*

Vermont. The votes given at the *fourth* balloting for member to congress from the vacant district in Vermont, were for Mr. Swift 3,818, Mr. Bailey 3,751, and 499 scattering. So there must be yet another trial of strength.

"*Candle ends.*" The London Morning Herald states, as a curious item of expenditure in the charges of ministers at foreign courts, a charge of lord Cowley, ambassador to Austria, of £1,827, "for putting his household into mourning on the death of George the fourth," &c. Another for sir C. Bagot, ambassador to the court of the Netherlands, for "putting himself and suite into mourning," on the like account, &c. £1,170 9*s.* 10*d!* Charges, like these, if preferred in this country, would startle some of our most radical spirits of reform.

Mr. *Burges*, the distinguished representative in congress from Rhode Island, was originally a mechanic, having served an apprenticeship at the coopering business. This fact we learn from an article in the Providence American, which says:—"After carrying on the business for some time, he left it, got a collegiate education, studied the profession of law, became a member of the state legislature, chief justice of the supreme court, professor of oratory and belles lettres in Brown university, and a member of congress. In every capacity in which he has acted, he has been the same indefatigable laborer that he was in his cooper's shop. He was there thought to be a first rate workman; and the people of Rhode Island still believe him to be a first rate workman."

Money. The Pennsylvania state loan of $2,483,161, for the prosecution of internal improvements, has been taken by the bank of Pennsylvania at a *premium of six per cent.*

Explosion of a pair of bellows. This morning about 8 o'clock, the inhabitants in the vicinity of Eldridge street, were considerably alarmed by a sudden report, which shook the houses in the neighborhood. It proceeded from the steam engine manufacture of Mr. William T. James, No. 45 Eldridge street, which was caused by the bursting of the bellows used in his establishment. The explosion broke the beams, and threw the flooring entirely off of them. No lives were lost, although if it had happened one minute sooner, a number would have been killed. [*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

Silver mines. It is said, "there are strong indications of silver mines in Henry and Patrick counties of Virginia." A gentleman was in this city with specimens of the ore, which he takes with him to Philadelphia, as he is going there on other business. It is a species of friable stone. By subjecting it to the test of a common blacksmith's furnace, we understand a piece of the stone of about the size of a goose's egg was made to yield about the quantity of a ninepence. [12½ cents.] [*Rich. Com.*

Origin of broom corn. It is stated in Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, that the original cultivation of broom corn in this country, originated with Dr. Franklin; the doctor accidentally saw an imported whisk of corn in the possession of a lady of Philadelphia, and while examining it as an article of curiosity, saw a seed which he planted, and thus originated the abundant and lucrative crops which are so beautifully spread over our meadows in the season of vegetable life.

Mr. Monroe, late president, has received the $30,000 allowed by the late act of congress, on a settlement of his accounts.

Self illustration. In the Jamaica house of assembly, a motion being made for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the frauds of wharfingers, Mr. Paul Phipps, member for St. Andrew, rose and said—"Mr. Speaker, I second the motion; the wharfingers are to a man, a set of rogues; I know it well; *I was one myself for ten years.*"

Making biscuit by steam. By the machinery at Portsmouth, England, under Mr. Grant's superintendence, 160,000 pounds of biscuit can be manufactured in twenty-four hours, constituting a day's rations for the crews of twenty sail of the line; and with eight or ten such pieces of machinery, biscuit rations may be daily manufactured for 160,000 men, being the greatest number of seamen and marines employed during the hottest period of the war.

River fisheries. The seine haulers on the Potomac, are represented to be doing a better business than they have done for several years past. 100,000 and 50,000 herrings have been repeatedly taken at a single haul, at several of our nearest landings, during the current week.

[*Port Tobacco Herald.*

The new pope has confirmed the nomination of several bishops for the new American states, in despite of the interference of Spain.

Ship letters. More than 16,000 were lately received at New York in ten days. One vessel brought out 3,094 from Liverpool, another 2,520 from Havre.

Coal. The quantity of coal annually consumed in England and Scotland is estimated at 14,880,000 tons. The consumption of Ireland is unknown. London alone consumes annually an average of 1,800,000; Liverpool, 1,000,000; and Manchester about 600,000 tons. The number of vessels engaged in the coal trade from London to the north of England alone, are estimated at 14,000 tons.

Died, at Troy, N. Y. captain James Anderson aged 81 years—he commanded a company at the battle of Lexington and Bunker's Hill. He was a volunteer soldier during the greater part of the revolution.

THE PRESIDENT—AND THE "CABINET."

The following articles from the "*Richmond Enquirer*," if not to be regarded as *semi-official*, must be accepted as *near views* of the health of the president, and of his reasons for certain late events which have so much excited the public attention.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated 18th April, 1831.

"In your paper of Saturday, just received you say"—

"[We have letters from Washington, but no accounts of the president's illness—we may undertake, therefore, to pronounce the report to be unfounded."]

I am a little surprised that your friends, while writing to you from this place, should make no mention of the president's health. Perhaps the omission may be accounted for by the facts, that the president has not suffered under any *constitutional* attack; and, that though he has been greatly annoyed by the recent irritation and wrankling of an old *sinister* wound, he has not abated from the daily discharge of his laborious official duties

on that account. His sufferings, however, have been known to his physician, (Dr. Symm), and to his friends; and while receiving visits from the former, he has been compelled, for the moment, to decline the visits of strangers, who continue to make him daily calls of civility and good feeling. The report, therefore, of his ill-health could not fail to go forth in an aggravated form. And as it is public interest alone, friendly or otherwise, that gives currency to rumors of any kind, the same interest, looking to honest ends, calls for a correct statement whenever a mistake is made.

"A wound which the president receeived some years ago, in the left arm, midway between the shoulder and the elbow, was, no doubt healed up without sufficient examination for extraneous matter that might be lodged in it. A considerable lump has remained in the part ever since, but being deep seated, has given little or no annoyance till lately. Having now worked its way, by the efforts of nature, near to the surface, it has consequently became more sensitive, as all such cases do—a fact, well known to surgery. The insidious matter will, ere long, develope itself to be a portion of *lead*, whereof brave men are liable occasionally to receive unceremonious, as well as *unmerited* lodgments. Or, it may be a *worthless* fragment of his *vestments*, worn for the good service they promised, without apprehension of the *evil* to which they might be turned. Except for this, I never knew the president in finer health, or more buoyant spirits. And, as far as I know, every thing in the executive relations, is going on well and harmoniously—excepting also, for all future time, the political derangement, the downfall and eternal oblivion, that are rapidly confounding and obliterating the stupendous ruins of the————

[This *round-about* account is thus explained—that the wound which gen. Jackson received in his terrific rencontre with col. Benton, now a senator of the United States from Missouri, at Nashville, several years ago, has broken out afresh and become troublesome.]

Extract of a letter, dated, Washington, April 25th.

"I had a very free conversation with the president yesterday on the subject of the new cabinet. It was mentioned, in my presence, that the appointment of Mr. Livingston was objected to by some of the friends of the administration—and with that spirit of frankness which characterises him on all occasions, he entered very freely into the reasons which induced him to make this appointment. Some of these I will state to you. In the first place, I must remark to you that the story of Mr. Livingston being once a defaulter, is misunderstood. The president examined into that matter some time ago when he turned his attention towards nominating him as minister to France. Mr. Livingston has documents in his possession to prove, that not one cent of the money ever came into his hands. The bonds on which suits were instituted, were collected by his deputies and agents and squandered by them whilst he was sick in bed, where he had been confined for three months. The money notwithstanding, has been paid up by him, and his accounts closed some time ago; as the comptroller informed me this morning.

"The president stated, that when Mr. Van Buren first communicated his wish to resign, he had made it his business to cast about and see where he was to find his successor: That he found the subject full of difficulty: That it was all important to him at this period of the world, that he should have a man at the head of the state department who was well versed in the principles of maritime and international law: That the prospect before us gave an importance to those qualifications now, greater than at an ordinary period, as in the event of a war in Europe, we must expect to be drawn into discussions again upon those subjects:—That he thought it also important to have a man, if possible, whose public course had been such as to make him well acquainted with the diplomatic history of the world—that he thought it also indispensable to have a man at the head of the cabinet who belonged to the old republican school, and with whose disposition and habits he was well acquainted. That Mr. Livingston had acted as his aid at New Orleans, in difficult times—*that he knew him well*, and the value of his services: That his reputation abroad as well as at home, as a profound jurist, and as a gentleman of accomplished erudition, united to his habits and profession of life, seemed to point him out as peculiarly fitted for the place for which he was selected: That it was true Mr. Livingston and himself differed upon some points; but that he could not expect to get a cabinet who would coincide with him upon all points—and that it would be for him to give the rule, and for his secretaries to execute his views as he had done heretofore.

The president frankly stated, that in his friend, judge White, he had the most unlimited confidence, and that he had invited him in the most pressing manner, to take charge of the war department, whose duties he was highly qualified to discharge. Among other reasons, on account of his extensive and familiar acquaintance with our Indian affairs, that are so important to the peace and tranquility of our country at this time. But nothing could have induced judge White to take charge of the state department. His pursuits in life had allowed him no opportunity of becoming acquainted with its duties, in the first place; and in the second place, his retiring habits were such that he could not be prevailed upon at this time of life, to adapt them to that constant intercourse which the head of the state department must have with foreign ministers, foreign agents, &c. and with the forms and etiquette necessary to be observed in it, &c.—And with all, it was absolutely certain that judge White would not have listened to the suggestion for one moment, of taking the state department: That he had considered the pretensions of many others of the friends of the administration, and could not see where he was to find one better suited for this place, *upon the whole*, than Mr. Livingston.

"The president remarked that nothing gave him more unfeigned pleasure, than for his friends frankly and openly to state to him, at all times, any objections they might have to his course upon any and every point. That he estimated them the more highly, the more unreserved and frank they were with him. All he asked was, that they would not break out into complaints upon first impressions, but would look at the matter *all around*, before they decided and then they would readily admit the difficulties with which he had to contend. Those that had been spread before him for the last two years, he thought, ought to entitle him to some indulgence on the part of his friends—They ought to wait and judge the tree by its fruit. He did not despair at all of realizing yet, all the expectations of the country.

"He would continue to administer the government upon the principles of Thomas Jefferson, so far as his duties were concerned; and to preserve the union and liberty of the country, as far as it was in his power. The sincerity of this declaration, no unprejudiced or honorable man would deny, who knows the character of gen. Jackson, and have witnessed on this occasion the spirit and manner with which it was made."

[Mr. Ritchie, after stating that the preceding letter had been submitted to his "*discretion*,"* resolved to publish it, though it might "provoke the strictures of the opposition;" and, indeed, it opens a wide field for remarks that *we* shall not indulge in. We preserve it only for itself. Mr. R. still says, "we repeat that we entertain objections to Mr. Livingston, as secretary of state"—"we do not hesitate to say we would have preferred Mr. White to Mr. Livingston. But the reader will see what the president himself says upon the subject. We differ with Mr. L. on certain points. The president says, that he differs from himself—and that it will be his province to give his secretaries the rule, and their's to acquiesce. The people, therefore, all look to him—and from his integrity of purpose and firmness of character, they will hope for the correction of any *eccentricity* into which any of his secretaries may be betrayed."

*The remarks of the senior editor of the "Enquirer" are more curious than the statements in the letter itself, It seems that it was submitted to his "*discretion*." Mr. R. would have felt much offended at a suggestion that its insertion had been *commanded*—why then tell us that he was left free to publish or suppress it? The close of his paragraphs about the "*eccentricity* of any of the secretaries," is curious enough, though we remain ignorant as to the particular *wanderings* which he fears.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞The returns for 1830 are not official, and some of them are acknowledged imperfect, but they are sufficiently near the truth to induce us to present our readers with the interesting table that follows—which has been made up with much care, according to the information afforded. The aggregate differs in a small amount from another which we have seen published. We do not decide upon the exact correctness of either, but, surely, prefer our own.

When the official statements are presented to congress, we shall give the returns by counties, with comparative views, to shew the progress of our population.

Names.	1830.			1820.			*Increase per cent. 10 years.*	1830. *Representative number.*	*Estimated in 1822 for 1830.*				*Representatives.*		*Unrepresented fractions.*
	Free whites.	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	*Free whites.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*			*Free.*	*Slaves.*	*Gross No.*	*Representative No.*	*Gain per cent.*	*Present.*	*Ratio of 50,000.*	
Maine	398,255	.....	399,462	297,421	.....	298,335	34	399,462	372,919	.....	372,919	372,919	25	7	8	49,462
New Hampshire	268,910		269,533	243,236	.....	244,161	10	269,533	280,785	.....	280,785	280,785	15	6	5	19,533
Massachusetts	603,094	.....	610,100	516,419	.....	523,287	17	610,100	575,616	.....	575,616	575,616	10	13	12	10,100
Rhode Island	93,631	14	97,210	79,413	48	83,059	17	97,205	91,365	.....	91,365	91,365	10	2	1	47,205
Connecticut	289,624	23	297,711	267,181	97	275,248	8	297,688	289,048	.....	289,048	289,048	5	6	5	47,698
Vermont	279,780	.....	280,665	234,846	.....	235,764	19	280,665	271,129	.....	271,129	271,129	15	5	5	30,665
New York*			1,934,496	1,332,744	10,088	1,372,812	40	1,983,495	2,031,762	.....	2,031,762	2,031,762	48	34	38	33,495
New Jersey	300,226	2,246	320,779	263,365	7,557	277,575	15	319,881	319,211	.....	319,211	319,211	15	6	6	19,881
Pennsylvania†	1,312,253	381	1,350,361	1,018,985	211	1,049,398	29	1,350,173	1,343,229	.....	1,343,229	1,343,229	28	26	27	174
Delaware	57,605	3,305	76,739	56,318	4,509	72,749	5½	75,417	76,569	2,000	73,569	77,769	8	1	1	25,417
Maryland	291,093	102,878	446,913	260,022	107,398	407,350	10	405,771	324,873	110,000	435,873	391,873	7	9	8	5,771
Virginia*	697,000	465,000	1,207,783	602,974	425,153	1,065,366	14	976,000	691,250	470,000	1,161,250	973,250	9	22	19	26,000
North Carolina	472,433	246,462	738,470	419,200	205,017	638,829	15	639,835	455,488	260,000	715,488	611,488	12	13	12	39,885
South Carolina	257,898	315,665	581,478	231,812	251,783	490,309	19	455,212	283,151	295,000	578,151	477,855	15	9	7	5,212
Georgia	296,614	217,470	516,567	189,566	149,656	340,989	52	429,589	236,236	190,000	426,236	350,236	25	7	7	29,587
Kentucky	518,678	165,350	688,844	434,644	126,732	564,317	22	622,707	558,612	175,000	733,612	663,612	30	12	12	22,707
Tennessee	537,930	142,379	684,822	339,727	80,107	422,813	62	622,070	460,797	110,000	570,798	526,798	35	9	12	28,070
Ohio	928,093	.....	937,679	576,572	.....	581,434	61	837,679	988,437	.....	988,437	988,437	70	14	18	37,679
Indiana	338,020	.....	341,582	145,758	190	147,178	132	341,582	331,150	.....	331,150	331,150	125	3	6	41,582
Illinois	155,176	746	157,575	53,788	917	55,211	185	157,277	193,238	.....	193,238	193,238	250	1	3	7,277
Missouri	112,065	24,820	137,427	53,988	10,232	66,586	106	127,499	141,465	25,000	166,465	156,465	150	1	2	27,498
Mississippi*			97,865	42,176	32,814	75,448	40	85,000	60,227	45,000	105,627	87,627	40	1	1	35,000
Louisiana	89,191	109,631	215,575	73,383	69,064	153,407	40	171,722	99,429	100,000	199,429	159,429	30	3	3	21,722
Alabama	190,171	117,494	309,206	85,451	41,879	127,901	142	262,210	197,500	140,000	337,500	281,500	125	3	5	12,218
Michigan *ter.*	30,848	27	31,128	8,591	.....	8,896	250		53,376	.....	53,376		500			
Arkansas	25,667	4,578	30,383	12,552	1,617	14,273	110		55,638	30,000	85,638		500			
Florida	18,385	15,500	34,725	unknown.	unknown	10,000										
Columbia	27,635	6,060	39,858	22,614	6,377	33,039	20		32,951	10,000	42,951		30			
		1,940,029	12,834,936		1,531,436	9,660,265				1,962,000	12,778,812			213	223	

*New York and Virginia near the real amounts; but not officially stated. There is no *particular* return from Mississippi.

†There is some mistake in Pennsylvania, as it regards *slaves*. It is *impossible* that they could have increased since 1820. The "totals" in the preceding columns, include the free persons of color.

REMARKS ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

The latter division of the table—separated by a double rule, shews certain estimates made by us in 1822, of the probable population of the United States in 1830, on which we shall offer a few remarks.

The estimates for the *New England states* shew, in every case, *New Hampshire* excepted, a considerable amount under the real number, though there was an excessive emigration from Massachusetts and Connecticut, especially, in 1821, 1822 and 1823, to distant places, and more removals than usual from New Hampshire into Maine, &c.

New York has fallen about 97,000 short of our estimate. *New Jersey* is very near to our calculation—so is *Pennsylvania*. *Delaware* is short about 6,000. *Maryland* has reduced her slaves 7,000 more than we expected, yet increased her whole population 11,000 beyond the estimate. *Virginia* has exceeded the calculation in about 46,000 persons, though having 5,000 less slaves. *North Carolina* exceeds the estimate in 23,000, while not so much increased in slaves as we anticipated. *South Carolina* is very near the estimate, but has 20,000 more slaves than was calculated—having, in all, 58,000 more slaves than free persons. *Georgia* has exceeded the estimate in the large amount of 90,000 persons, of which increase 27,000 are in slaves. [Have the *Indians* been numbered, as it was said that they would be?] *Kentucky* has fallen short of the calculation in 45,000 persons, 10,000 of which are slaves. There has been a heavy emigration from Kentucky, to Missouri and the cotton lands of Tennessee—but this state is now rapidly gathering new strength and prosperity. *Tennessee* shews an increase over the estimate of 114,000 persons, of whom 32,000 are in slaves. *Ohio* is less than the estimate in 51,000 persons. *Indiana* in 10,000. *Illinois* in 36,000. *Missouri* in 29,000. *Louisiana* exceeds the estimate in 16,000 persons, 9,000 of them being slaves. *Alabama* falls short of the estimate 28,000 persons. *Michigan* 22,000, *Arkansas* 55,000. These things shew that the force of emigration to the new states or territories is very uncertain. The current is perpetually changing. The great increase in Georgia and Tennessee rather surprises us. This probably checked Alabama and Arkansas.

But our general calculation, made about nine years ago, is astonishingly near the truth. We estimated the whole population in 1830, at 12,778,812. It appears to be 12,834,936, shewing a difference of only 56,124. We supposed that the slaves would amount to 1,962,000—the number is 1,940,000, those in Mississippi not being added, or about 1,975,000 in all. Such estimates are rather curious than useful—but it is pleasant to look a-head.

We have added certain columns to shew the present representation of the states, and how it will stand, if the ratio of 50,000 should be agreed upon—that being the number which heretofore was most spoken of.—But we now think that it will not be accepted as the ratio. Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi and Missouri—eleven states, will have large and *imposing* fractions. So will New York, Virginia and Kentucky—though the loss of a member may be less important to either than to smaller states. The ratio will very well suit New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, South Carolina, Illinois, Alabama and Delaware—seven states. New Jersey and Louisiana will remain rather indifferent on the question, and the result will probably stand thus: 11 states decidedly against the proposed ratio, and 3 states that may be better suited by some other number—8 decidedly for the ratio, and two indifferent.

We count by states because of their power in the senate.

DINNER TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

From the Pendleton Messenger.

Pendleton, March 28.

DEAR SIR—A respectable number of your neighbors and friends, who while they regret the events which gave rise to it, are highly gratified at the clear and conclusive vindication lately presented to the people of the United States, of your personal and political integrity, as developed in the recent "correspondence," are desirous of testifying, in a public manner, their regard for your character and services.

The undersigned, a committee on their behalf, are authorised to invite you to a dinner at Mr. William Hubbard's, in this village, on Friday next.

With high respect, your obedient servants,

F. W. SYMMES,
J. WARLEY,
J. B. FERRELL,
M. C. LIVINGSTON,
S. A. MAVERICK.

Hon. John C. Calhoun, vice president U. S.

Mr. Calhoun's reply.

Fort Hill, March 28.

Gentlemen—I accept with pleasure the invitation, which you have so kindly presented, in the name of my neighbors and friends, to partake with them of a public dinner on Friday next. I am much gratified, that a portion of my constituents, for whom I have so sincere a regard, as I have for my neighbors, should consider my vindication against the unprincipled and artful attempts to destroy my private and public character, "clear and conclusive."

In the various public stations I have occupied, I ever relied for support solely on a faithful discharge of my duty. The manner in which I have been sustained by my constituents on the occasion to which your note alludes, has confirmed me in the safety of the reliance. The trial was severe, and, I will add, painful; but, if the result shall serve to strengthen, in the public estimation, the side of duty, and weaken the opposite, I shall feel amply indemnified for all the difficulties and dangers to which I have been exposed. Nothing could more certainly add to the duration and success of our political institutions, than a general conviction, that an honest and fearless performance of duty, will ever find a certain refuge, even against the highest power and influence, in the enlightened and virtuous verdict of the people.

With sincere regard, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

F. W. Symmes, J. Warley, J. B. Ferrell, M. C. Livingston, S. A. Maverick, esqrs.

Agreeably to the above invitation and acceptance, the company sat down at 3 o'clock, to an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Hubbard. Gen. Joseph N. Whitner presided, and Jesse P. Lewis, esq. acted as vice president. We subjoin the regular toasts and all the volunteers with which we have been furnished. Many gentlemen were present who have not handed in their toasts. We regret that we were not furnished with all.—On no public occasion of a political nature have we ever seen so much unanimity of opinion displayed. In our immediate section, we know of no dissentient.

Toasts.

The constitution of the United States—An invaluable legacy; let those to whom it has been bequeathed, watch with lynx-eyed jealousy the smallest attempt at its infraction, and stand up manfully in its defence.

The revolutions of 1776 and of 1801—Each contributed, but by different means, to elevate the character of our country, and to preserve the rights of man. The actors in both will be held in grateful remembrance.

Freedom of speech, freedom of trade, and freedom of the press—These are liberty; when either is infringed; she is curtailed of her privileges.

Our guest and fellow citizen, the vice president of the U. States—The secret intrigues of cunning aspirants, may alienate some; but candor, honesty, and talent, must take the station to which they are entitled in the confidence of the great body of the people.

When the repeated plaudits which followed this toast had subsided, the vice president replied:

I rise, gentlemen, not to make a speech, but simply to return you my thanks, which I do with the most heartfelt sincerity. On no occasion could the approbation of my fellow citizens be more acceptable, than the present, when I have been compelled, by the most artful and profligate movements, to appeal to them, as my consti-

tuents, in vindication of my character, impeached in the highest quarter, in an important political transaction. The manner in which I have been sustained in the appeal by the great body of my constituents, and particularly by you, my friends and neighbors, who have the best means of judging my conduct in all of the relations of life, public and private, will ever be remembered by me, with feelings of the most lively pleasure, and profoundest gratitude.

But, if these emotions were to be the only consequences of the incident to which your sentiment relates, however interesting they might be to me individually, to the community they would be of little importance. I trust, however, that such will not be the fact, but that others far more durable and important will follow.

Our government is founded on the intelligence and virtue of the people. Without them our free institutions cannot be preserved. One of the severest and most interesting trials to which their virtue and intelligence can be put, is in the case of an humble individual, unsustained, except by the force of truth and justice, coming into conflict with the most popular name, backed by the power and patronage of the government. How the people have stood this test in the present instance, history will record, and I trust, so record, as to impress indelibly, as a great and salutary truth with the American people, a public servant, honestly discharging his duty, need look to no other protection but the enlightened judgment of the community.

Before I sit down, permit me, gentlemen, to offer you the following sentiment:

The people of the United States.—When their public servants shall cease to confide in their intelligence and justice, the days of our liberty will have been numbered.

The state of South Carolina—In times of peril she proved her devotion to the union and the general good; let none say she is recreant to the cause.

The union—May the period be indefinitely postponed when we may be compelled to choose between its dissolution, and submission to a government of unlimited powers.

Political honesty and private integrity—

"Be thou chaste as ice, as pure as snow,
Thou shalt not escape calumny."

VOLUNTEERS.

By col. F. K. Huger. *Our republican institutions*—To be preserved by devotion and disinterestedness, but cankered and undermined by sordid interest and selfish ambition.

By col. R. Anderson. *The judges of the appeal court of South Carolina*—Firm and independent.

By gen. Whitner, (president.) A speedy dissolution of any party which will not justify and sustain the vindication of innocence and exposure of intrigue.

By Jesse P. Lewis, esq. vice president. *Robert Y. Hayne*—The able and distinguished advocate of the true American system: Free trade and unrestricted industry.

By B. Hasell, esq. *The honest statesman, the unblemished patriot, the exemplary citizen*—He who is known in the community where he resides, to unite these excellencies of character, cannot stoop to "*duplicity.*" Like the sun, his visible brightness may be occasionally obscured by clouds immeasurably beneath him; but to those who know the man and the luminary of heaven, it is unnecessary to prove that both, though hidden from the eyes, are shining beyond these intervening mists in inextinguishable and undiminished lustre.

By Mr. E. B. Benson. *The Virginia senators*—Honest politicians, breathing the sentiments of that enlightened and patriotic state.

By F. Burt, esq. *The "correspondence"*—

"Thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just;
And naked he, though locked up in steel,
Whose bosom with injustice is corrupted."

By Mr. Ferrell. *Condy Raguet*—The honest and lucid expositor of the American system, the zealous defender of the constitution, and the able and indefatigable supporter of state rights. "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

By Dr. Evins. *The controversy of our executive officers*—The barbed dart has missed its object, and the envenomed arrow has lost its poison.

By Dr. Symmes. *The petition of the blacksmith's of Philadelphia*—It tells more for the intelligence of the mechanics of our country, than the formation of a hundred "working men's" societies.

By James E. Reese, esq. *The federal constitution*—Despoiled of its original beauty and just proportions by a forced and fraudulent construction, can only be restored and perpetuated by a triumph of the principles contained in the exposition and protest of 1828.

The following was communicated by col. John E. Colhon.

State rights—To threaten is one thing, but to assail is another; strenuously to be maintained, when obviously assailed.

By col. Grisham. *The hon. John McLean*—Combining ability with integrity, perseverance and industry. He has shown himself capable of managing the most complicated affairs of our country—may the highest office in the gift of the people be his reward in due time.

By Mr. Dreffsen. *The vice president of the United States*—Ambitious only to promote, and to be incorporated with, the glory of his country.

By Mr. Wentworth. *Martin Van Buren.*—

"Ah! that deceit should steal such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous visor hide deep vices."

By Mr. T. H. Harris. *The present administration*—It does not answer the purposes anticipated by its supporters.

JUDGE McLEAN.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

The following correspondence has been politely handed to us for publication:

To the hon John McLean, of Ohio.

SIR—The undersigned feeling a desire in common with a large number of your fellow citizens, to convey to you their sense of your merits and public services, have the honor to request you to accept an entertainment on the 11th inst. They have noticed with peculiar pleasure a private life without reproach, united to a career of usefulness, of industry, of devotion to the public weal, and of sound practical wisdom in the discharge of the duties of the several important stations you have occupied, which it is always gratifying to contemplate. In the councils of the nation during the late patriotic war, at the head of an important public department, and now as a member of the most honored judicial tribunal of the nation, your fellow citizens have always found the talented, laborious and faithful public servant, pursuing unobtrusively, yet steadfastly and vigorously, the public good, and attaining most worthily the public confidence. They recognize in you also one who having sprung from the ranks of the people, has always been the undeviating adherent of popular rights, of sound democratic principles, of the permanent constitutional union of the states, and of those measures of public policy for the support of our domestic industry, which as Pennsylvanians we value as so essential, and which we think are never to be surrendered. We take pleasure in expressing the satisfaction with which we shall meet you at the social table, and the great personal respect and regard with which we are your friends and fellow citizens.

George N. Baker, Jacob Souder, Daniel H. Miller, John Naglee, Miles N. Carpenter, Jonathan T. Knight, Benjamin Crispin, John Goodman, Michael W. Ash, George W. Riter, Isaac Boileau, Francis J. Harper, Philip Peltz, Thomas D. Grover, Richard Palmer, Wm. G. Alexander, George McLeod, Walter Thompson, Wm. H. Hood, Wm. Harvey, Wm. McGlinsey, N. C. Foster, Frederick G. Wolbert, F. A. Reybold, P. Oakford, Alex. W. Reid, Morgan Carr, John W. Ashmead, John Darragh, Thos. S. Smith, James M. Linnard, John R. Neff, John Wurts, James Page, Thomas Roney, Wm. M. Meredith, Wm. K. Kane, James Harper, Jos. Burden, Alex. Cook, Alex. McCaraher, John McClintock, Archibald Randall, James L. Dougherty, Saml. Paton, John R. Vodges, Thomas Richards.

April 5th, 1831.

Philadelphia, 8th April, 1831.

Gentlemen—I have received your invitation to a public dinner on the 11th instant, with feelings of gratitude, and beg leave to tender to each of you, my thanks, for

the kind manner in which it is given. Coming from so respectable a source, I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred by it, although no one can be more conscious than myself, that I am more indebted for this honor, to the high character of those eminent men, with whom I am now connected, and to others, with whom it has been my fortune to be associated, in the public service, than to any personal merit of my own.

My experience in public life has confirmed the opinion which I had formed, before entering upon it, that an honest and persevering effort in the discharge of official duties, could never fail to secure a reasonable share of approbation. By a public servant, who has a just estimate of his responsibility, there is no inheritance so highly appreciated as this. It more than compensates him for his days and nights of labor, and anxiety, and holds out the highest motive for the utmost vigilance, to all public agents.

My very humble services to which you have referred, in so kind a manner, were commenced at a crisis of great importance. The country being involved in war, with a powerful nation, was reduced to great emergencies; and doubts were entertained, by many, whether we should not be forced to conclude an inglorious peace. It was at this period, and under such circumstances, that I learned to appreciate the great moral power of the state of Pennsylvania.

True to herself and the nation, she nobly sustained the war, and elevated the character of the nation. Attached to the principles of republican government, she has maintained, in the national councils, that policy which is best calculated to perpetuate our institutions. A judicious encouragement of our home industry, and a developement of our resources, by works of public improvement, have received from her, a constant and an efficient support.

Her central position, her agricultural pursuits, the steadiness of her principles, and her intelligence, eminently entitle her to the distinguished appellation of being "the key stone in our political arch."

There is much in the aspect of the political world, to cheer the hopes and encourage the efforts, of the friends of popular rights. The people seem determined to bring their rulers to a solemn account.—Absolute monarchy may be considered, as having nearly finished its career. If the people of the old world shall not become free, in the republican sense of the term, they will at least limit the powers of their governors, and in a good degree, secure their own personal privileges.

What can be more gratifying to a citizen of our republic, than the reflection, that to the moral influence of his own government, may these movements, in some degree, be attributed. The impulse was given, by the successful establishment of popular rights in this country, and the consummation, so much to be desired, may be looked for with confidence, if we shall be true to ourselves, and to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government.

Whether we look to the happiness and prosperity of our own, or to the political regeneration of other countries, we see the importance of preserving our institutions in all their purity and vigor. If we shall fail in the mighty experiment, the cause of liberty must perish, perhaps forever.

The fundamental law of our union was formed in a spirit of compromise; and to this law are we indebted for our national prosperity. Without it, we should have constituted small republics, having little or no character at home, or respect in the estimation of foreign nations.

During the revolution, a sense of common danger united us; but after the close of that struggle, local interests gave rise to divisions, which must have broken up the confederacy, and eventually destroyed the republic which composed it. This fatal result was prevented by the happy union that was formed. The federal constitution, which is the basis of this union, should be viewed as the rock of our political salvation. We can rest our national happiness and glory, on no other foundation.

With what veneration should the principles of this constitution be cherished, and how strictly should they be guarded against encroachment.

In a country so extensive as ours, and so diversified by climate, soil and production, different views of national policy must be expected to arise, from local causes; but these views must be fully presented, through the representatives of the people, and receive due consideration.

The measures of the government should always be influenced, by those high and patriotic motives, which led to the formation of the constitution.—No particular interest should be advanced, to the destruction of other interests; but an exact equality of benefits or responsibility cannot be expected from legislative enactments. This cannot be attained, even within the limits of a state. No public improvement can be made by a state, which shall be equally advantageous to all its citizens. From their local position, or some other cause, a part of them will derive greater benefits from the work than others. The same inequality may result from other laws of a general nature, which are required by the public interest.

To limit the boundaries of legislation to laws which shall affect in the same degree, the interests of all parts of the community, would destroy the legislative power, both in the general and state governments.

There can be no restriction to the constitutional powers of the national legislature, but that which is imposed by an enlightened discretion, exercised on a full view of the interests of all the states. The corrective against a law, which is generally or partially oppressive, will be found, not in acts of violence, but in the force of public sentiment, expressed by remonstrance, and in the exercise of the rights of suffrage.

In conclusion permit me to say, that circumstances connected with my official relation to the country, would seem to require, that I should forego the great pleasure which an acceptance of your invitation would afford me. Whilst yielding to this impression, suffer me again to offer you my cordial thanks for your kindness, and to observe, that I shall cherish a recollection of your favorable opinion, with a gratification which can only be limited by a conviction, that you place too high an estimate on my public services and personal merits.

My claims to consideration rest alone on a sincere and constant endeavor to discharge the trusts committed to me, with an exclusive reference to the public interests. It would embitter my recollection of the past, if, in the exercise of my discretion, I had done injustice to any one, or had wilfully omitted to do, what my duty to the public enjoined.

With the highest regard, I am most sincerely your obedient servant, JOHN McLEAN.

To Messrs. Jacob Souder, Dr. George W. Riter, Philip Peltz, Samuel Paton, James M. Linnard, *committee*.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

JACKSON TOWN MEETING.

"*Our federal union. It must be preserved.*"

At a general town meeting of the democratic citizens of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, friendly to the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States, convened in Independence square, on Monday afternoon, 18th April, at 4 o'clock, in pursuance of public notice, and being the largest meeting held in this city on any occasion since the second war of our national independence.

Henry Toland, esq. presided, assisted by Henry Horn, John Naglee, William Duane, Robert Patterson, Philip Peltz, Joseph S. Riley, John Thompson, George W. Riter and William J. Leiper, esqrs. as vice presidents. Freeman Scott, Peter Fritz, Charles Hedelius and T. W. L. Freeman were chosen secretaries.

The meeting being thus organized, James Page, esq. addressed the chair in his usual eloquent and appropriate manner, and then submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the period has arrived for the citizens of this commonwealth to express their opinion upon subjects of great and general interest, both to themselves and the people of these United States; and whereas, the state of Pennsylvania, second to but one in the confederacy in point of population, and inferior to none if her capital, enterprize and resources be regarded, was the first to select, and the most ardent in the support of the distinguished patriot who now presides over the destinies of the nation, and has therefore reason to look to him for the protection of her cardinal interests; and whereas, we are satisfied, that Andrew Jackson, in whose virtue, stern republican integrity, and devoted attachment to the constitution, we place implicit confidence, only desires to hear the voice of the people properly and consistently expressed in order to obey it, and that it is not only the right, but the duty of this great state fully to apprise him of the prin-

ciples by which she is influenced, and express her opinion of the course so far pursued by the general executive. Therefore be it—

1. *Resolved*, That the main and important objects contemplated by the American people in their choice of Andrew Jackson, as a national chief magistrate, have been by him early, decidedly and successfully obtained, and that his acts have met their wishes, confirmed their confidence, and given fresh cause for their already well founded gratitude towards him as a public benefactor.

2. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the opportunity of manifesting an inflexible devotion to the fundamental leading principles of the union and the constitution, and that we will heartily re unite in promoting the election of the illustrious citizen, who acts upon the emphatic declaration that "they must and shall be preserved."

3. *Resolved*, That we regard the inviolability and supremacy of the judiciary of the United States as a matter of deep and important concern to the welfare of this growing republic; the source to which we are to look for a calm, clear and dispassionate decision of conflicting interests.

4. *Resolved*, That the veto on the Maysville road bill is in strict accordance with the constitution of the United States, and that the views of the president in relation to great public and local improvements meets with our decided approbation.*

5. *Resolved*, That we approve of the present tariff, believe its operation to be beneficial, and that any extensive change therein would be injurious to the interests of the state of Pennsylvania; that its continuance will conduce to the prosperity and independence of the nation and that every portion of the republic is alike interested in its preservation.

6. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is an object deeply desired by the people of the United States, is considered by them as a leading feature of the administration, and should be hastened by strict economy on the part of the general government.

7. *Resolved*, That the persevering efforts made by the partizans of an often repudiated candidate to force him by means of misrepresentation, combination and artifice into the executive chair, deserves our most indignant condemnation, indicating alike, as they do, a contempt of the popular will, an overruling attachment to an individual in defiance of public judgment and a disposition to thwart, deceive and depreciate the American people.

8. *Resolved*, That our relations at home as well as abroad, are evidence of the talents and energy of our present chief magistrate, evince on his part a constant anxiety for the interests of our common country, and a devotion to duty rarely witnessed in such exalted stations.

9. *Resolved*, That Andrew Jackson, in consenting again to stand as a candidate in opposition to his known personal wishes, fully confirms the impression, that he is as ready now, as upon all former occasions, to make any and every sacrifice for the public good.

The meeting was then addressed by Francis G. Brewster, esq. in a very forcible manner, and followed by George M. Dallas, esq. in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled and never surpassed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of correspondence, consisting of seven from each of the three congressional districts, in addition to the committee appointed at the last democratic town meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the democratic papers of the city.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the president, vice presidents and secretaries, for the able manner in which they conducted the proceedings of the same. Adjourned.

HENRY TOLAND, *president.*

HENRY HORN,
JOHN NAGLEE,
WILLIAM DUANE,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
PHILIP PELTZ, sen.
JOSEPH S RILEY,
JOHN THOMPSON,
GEORGE W. RITER,
WILLIAM J. LEIPER,
} *Vice presidents.*

Charles Heidelius, T. W. L. Freeman, Freeman Scott, Peter Fritz, } *Secretaries.*

On the same day that the "Jackson meeting" was held in the city, there was a large meeting of the friends of Henry Clay in Philadelphia county—Mr. *Jacob Gardner* was called to the chair, and Messrs. *John Rush* and *T. R. Rotch* were appointed vice presidents. Messrs. *Thomas Connell* and *A. S. Logan* officiated as secretaries.

After the "crowded assemblage" had been addressed by W. B. Reed, esq. a committee was appointed to draft and report resolutions, &c. and while they were out for that purpose, Messrs. Hart and Bethel addressed the meeting, with much approbation. The committee having returned, reported a preamble and the following resolutions, all which were adopted—

Resolved, That we disapprove of the existing administration of the general government, because the principal features of our national policy, such as internal improvements, and protection of manufactures have been obstinately neglected or opposed; and believing the vital interests of Pennsylvania in common with the other states, to depend upon the American System, we shall not be guilty of the inconsistency of upholding a man whose measures we so decidedly condemn.

Resolved, That general Jackson has disregarded the will of the people as expressed by their representatives, and evaded both the spirit and letter of the constitution, by fortively obtaining the sanction of the senate to several partisan appointments, which had already been acted upon and rejected by that august body.

Resolved, That we concur in opinion with the legislature of our state as expressed by their resolves upon the subject of manufactures, improvements, and the constitution—and we approve of the votes of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, so repeatedly arrayed in opposition to the favorite schemes of the administration; and therefore we cannot consistently approve or support an administration whose policy is adverse to those resolves and votes, and whose continuance in power would endanger the interests and overthrow the policy of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the extravagance committed under the sanction of the department of state in the salary and outfit of John Randolph, and the expense of sending him to Russia in a ship of war, with a previous permission given to absent himself from his post, fills our minds with surprise and disgust;—and that we see in it the first instance which has yet disgraced our country, of a mere pension or reward for partisan services without the pretence of an expectation of the performance of official duties.

Resolved, That the extra allowances made by the post master general, without proof of extra services, ought to rouse the vigilance of a free people, to require a more faithful and accountable disbursement of the public treasure.

Resolved, That the numerous appointments of members of congress to office by the present executive, far exceeding the number made by *all* prior administrations—and directly in the teeth of the professions previously made by gen. Jackson, that *where such things are done corruption must soon become the order of the day*—furnish sad reason to distrust the sincerity of all his professions, or to doubt the firmness of his purposes.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable exertions to insure the election of *Henry Clay* to the presidential chair, having implicit confidence in his abilities, and his uniform and sound policy, which has been the same since the commencement of his political career. By electing him we know what course will be adopted, and we believe it to be the only one that will restore confidence to the people, and reconcile the different sections of the union, after the fluctuating and vicious policy that has been pursued.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed national convention, to be held at Baltimore on the second Monday in December next, and recommend to the citizens of Pennsylvania to meet, in their respective congressional districts, to nominate delegates to represent them in the proposed convention.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the citizens of the third congressional district to meet in their respective wards, and election districts, in order to elect delegates to select on the 18th day of June next, a person to represent this district in the general convention, to be held at Baltimore, in December next.

JACOB GARDNER, *president.*

J. RUSH, T. R. ROTCH, } *vice presidents.*

Thomas Connell, A. S. Logan, } *secretaries.*

LIVERPOOL RAIL WAY.

From the Baltimore American.

We lay before our readers this morning a document of a highly interesting character, the "report of the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester rail road company," which is so fully satisfactory, and states facts in themselves so conclusive of an important question, that we were almost tempted to present it without comment. We need do nothing more, in fact, than state that the following striking results are now fully ascertained by positive and frequent experiment:

1. All doubts as to the adaption of rail roads to the transportation of *heavy* commodities are removed by the plain fact, that the Liverpool and Manchester road has reduced the price of 15*s.* per ton, the price heretofore charged by the canal, to 10*s.* that is, to two-thirds.

2. Its advantage in the conveyance of *passengers* is so great, that the charge has been reduced from 10*s.* to 5*s.* that is one-half.

3. Its capability of *extensive* transportation is for all practical purposes unlimited. In all the different channels of communication hitherto open between Liverpool and Manchester, 4,000 tons were conveyed daily; now, by the single channel of the rail road, this whole amount can be carried without occupying any particular part of the road more than 15 minutes, that is, 1-96 part of the twenty-four hours.

4. As to speed, the regular travel between the two places is performed in less than one hour and a half; and

*This appears to be a severe censure on gov. *Wolf* for approving the bill to which we referred in the last *Register*. Surely, Philadelphia having received the aid of the general government to make the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and now enjoying the expenditure of large sums of money on account of the "breakwater" will not pronounce such proceedings unconstitutional! We should like to know the *meaning* of this resolution, and discourse a little with the "philosopher" who drafted it. To us, the veto on the Maysville road bill is almost as incomprehensible (in itself), as Mr. Van Buren's *resigning* letter. *Ed. Reg.*

the distance being 32 miles, the rate is more than *twenty miles an hour.*

5. It is ascertained from the experience of a winter unusually severe, that there need never be any positive interruption of this travel from the accidents of the seasons, even when that in ordinary modes may be wholly prevented.

6. Travelling on roads of this description, with all this enormous increase of speed, is declared to be the safest kind of travelling, fewer accidents occuring for the number of persons conveyed.

7. And connected with the last fact is another, that carriages have been constructed of strength quite sufficient to bear this increase of velocity.

It appears that the success of the rail road system in convincing the public, has been commensurate with these remarkable results; there has been in this case no gradual and tardy transition from old modes to the new. Subordinate rail roads are advancing rapidly to completion, and no doubt remains that the completion of the principal work is to be reckoned one of the most important eras in mechanical improvement, and will be attended with most striking consequences to public wealth, and the whole business of society. The directors have, therefore, conferred a lasting benefit, not only on their own country, but the whole world. It is evident what an important stake our own city has had in the determination of this question, and what signal benefits must devolve on it from this most satisfactory and triumphant issue.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAIL WAY.

Fifth annual report.

Liverpool, 28th March, 1831.

The directors in laying before the proprietors a statement of their proceedings on the present occasion, are fully sensible of the new and responsible situation in which they stand. Hitherto they have appeared as the advisers of a great public measure, and as the conductors of the various operations required for carrying that measure into effect. At the present moment, however, they have to acknowledge a more serious responsibility, as being amongst the original promoters of an undertaking of immense magnitude, which through every stage of its progress they have contended would be of signal benefit to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, at the same time that it would afford a safe and lucrative investment to the proprietors. The rail way has now been in practical operation for six months; and they will proceed to show, that the experience of these six months has justified the favorable sentiments they have, from the first entertained.

The rail way was partially opened to the public, for the conveyance of passengers, on the 16th of September last; and in this department of their business, the company have not been required to wait for that gradual and tardy transition, which usually takes place, when long established modes and customs have to be superseded by the introduction of new schemes, and an untried system. Within fourteen days from the opening of the way, the number of passengers conveyed between the two towns was about 800 per day; and before the end of October the number of passengers amounted to 1,200 per day; while the whole existing establishments of stage coaches and mails, on the turnpike-road, prior to the opening of the rail way, would not accommodate more than seven hundred persons per day. This sudden and extraordinary influx of passengers, claiming to be conveyed between the the two towns, must be ascribed to the unexampled ease, rapidity and cheapness, with which the journey was effected. Two hours was then the usual time allowed, and since the late arrangement, by which the first class trains have been relieved from the frequent stoppages to take up and sit down passengers on the road, the journey of thirty miles, by these carriages, is generally performed under an hour and a half: and thus, in a few months, has been effected a new and extensive system of intercommunication, highly important to the interests of a mercantile community, and so extraordinary and complete in its character as to form an era in the progress of national improvements, and a striking epoch in the advance of mechanical science. For this gratifying result the company are, of course, mainly indebted to the high talents and persevering energy of their engineer, Mr. Stephenson, who has executed the work with a precision and effect truly wonderful. The company are also under great obligations to their treasurer, Mr. Booth, for the plan of the boiler, which has given the locomotive engine such additional power.

But the quick speed of rail way travelling, which constituted its recommendation with the public, brought on the directors an increased anxiety, and the necessity for unceasing exertions, in order that the strength and general structure of their engines and coaches might, as soon as possible, be made capable of resisting the strain, to which, from their unexampled speed, they were subject. In their efforts to provide carriages both commodious and strong, in every way suitable to the object and satisfactory to the public, the directors believe that they have succeeded. Upwards of 130,000 passengers have been booked at the company's office, besides many thousand persons taken up at intermediate stopping places; and they have reason to believe, that the conviction is now general, that travelling by the rail way is the *safest* as well as cheapest and most expeditious mode of public conveyance ever presented. It is true, that since the opening of the rail way four fatal accidents have occured to workmen employed by the company, owing to neglect or carelessness; but the directors have the satisfaction to state, that only two accidents have occurred to passengers, one a trifling contusion, the other attended with loss of limb, resulting from the party having imprudently, and against remonstrance to the contrary, jumped off while the trains were in rapid motion.

In the merchandise department, the increase of traffic, though more gradual, has been very satisfactory. In December last, the weight of goods passed along the line between Liverpool and Manchester was 1,432 tons; in January 3,848 tons; in February 4,818 tons; and in the present month, up to the 26th, 5,104 tons. The directors are preparing a cattle station, at Broad Green, and are building carriages calculated for the conveyance of live stock. This branch of their business the directors have always considered would afford a great accommodation to the public, as well as profit to the company; and they hope speedily to bring this department into active operation.

Of *coals*, only a few thousand tons have as yet been brought by the rail way; the pressing demands made on the company for the conveyance of merchandise and passengers, have required the whole of the engine power which the directors have, on the onset, been able to command; they look forward, nevertheless, to this branch of traffic constituting an important item in the revenue of the concern.

But while the business of the rail way, in its various departments, has been thus satisfactorily established, it must not be disguised that the expenses of the company, in some items, have exceeded the previous estimates furnished to the directors. This has especially been the case in respect to the locomotive engines; the wear and tear of which, owing to the rapidity of their motion, and to the machinery, in the first instance, being found much too weak, (a defect which experience only could discover), has exceeded all former calculation. The directors, at the same time, see no reason to regret the exertions they have made to establish a system of travelling as perfect as possible; being persuaded that the great increase in travelling, which may be ascribed to the completeness of the system, will soon overbalance, even in a pecuniary point of view, the extra cost of wear and tear in engines and carriages.

The directors take the present opportunity of replying to an observation which has been circulated with much industry, namely, that the rail way was not adapted for the conveyance of heavy or bulky goods. The exact contrary is the fact. In the last three months the capability of the rail way for the transit of merchandise, on a large scale, has been brought to the most effectual of all tests, the test of experience; and the result is complete and satisfactory. On the 25th of February, an experiment was made with a new and powerful locomotive engine, the *Sampson*, constructed by Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co. Her load was 107 tons of merchan-

dise, in 30 wagons, the gross weight conveyed, (besides the engine and tender), being about 150 tons. She was assisted up the inclined plane by three other engines, and without further aid proceeded to Manchester, where she arrived with her train in two hours and 35 minutes from the time of starting. Indeed, the vast capability of rail ways for the transit of merchandise appears to be very imperfectly understood. It may be easily demonstrated that the passage along the line of 4,000 tons of goods per day, being about three times the quantity that now passes by all the existing conveyances, would not occupy any one portion of the line above fifteen minutes in the day, or a fraction of time amounting to 1-96th part of the twenty-four hours. Nor will this be surprising to those who have observed and considered the quiet and almost deserted appearance of nearly the whole line of rail way, even on the busiest days. Hence the capability of the present undertaking to discharge any imaginable increase of the trade between the two towns; and hence how unnecessary a rival road, founded on the alleged incapability of the present rail way! The directors are prepared to carry three thousand passengers per day, being three times the number now passing; and in a short time will be able to convey all the goods which may be offered to them. It is admitted that the Sampson is of more than the usual size, and her performance extraordinary in proportion; but, though it may be found expedient, (for the accommodation of the diversified traffic on the rail way), to use smaller engines, with fewer wagons attached to them, this is matter of arrangement, and will depend on the varying circumstances of the case, the experiment, nevertheless, is complete in itself, and exhibits a practical answer to the confident, but ignorant, assertion, that rail ways are not calculated for the conveyance of heavy goods. To the mercantile public, the result will be every way satisfactory; they had been led to expect an important reduction in the cost of conveyance, both of goods and passengers, and this has already been effected: the cost of conveyance for cotton, the staple commodity of the two towns, has been reduced 33 per cent.—namely from 15*s.* to 10*s.* per ton; and the charge for passengers, in a still greater ratio, namely, from 10*s.* to 5*s.* each.

Since the last annual meeting, the Kenyon Junction rail way has been completed, by which a cheap and direct communication is effected, through the Bolton and Leigh rail way, to Bolton, and thence, by water carriage, to Bury and the surrounding country. Already about 40 tons of goods are conveyed daily between Bolton and Liverpool, in addition to the traffic between Liverpool and Manchester, and there is no doubt of this branch rail way bringing a valuable accession of toll, both in goods and passengers, to the Liverpool and Manchester line. The Warrington and Newton rail way, the Wigan rail way, and the St. Helen's branch, are all in the course of execution, thereby opening an advantageous communication with the great coal fields in the vicinity of the two latter lines, and, together with the Kenyon and Bolton rail ways, intersecting in three different directions the great coal fields in this part of the country; also affording a cheap and convenient access to the manufacturing districts of Hindley, West Houghton, Chowbent, Tildsley and Leigh.

Before leaving this branch of the subject, the directors will advert to the system of management on which it has hitherto been deemed expedient to conduct the business of the company. It was the wish of the directors, in the summer of last year, to make such an arrangement with one of the carrying companies on the old river navigation as would have induced it to transfer a part at least of its carrying establishment to the rail way; after repeated interviews and discussions, the company alluded to demanded, as *their* share of the charge to the public, in order to defray the expenses of their establishment at Liverpool and Manchester, 9*s.* out of every 15*s.* per ton, while for the remaining 6*s.* the rail way company were to grant the use of the rail way, to provide locomotive engines, moving power for the tunnel inclined plane, wagons for the goods, guards on the road, and every other contingent expense. Such an extravagant demand from a company having experience in the carriage business, and one, whose direct and evident policy it was to establish itself on the rail way, afforded little encouragement to rely on the co-operation of any of the existing concerns. The directors, therefore, saw the necessity of being themselves, (in the first instance, at least), carriers, as well as receivers of toll, on the rail way. They accordingly provided a *carrying establishment*, on a limited scale, at each end of the line; by means of which they have brought the rail way into immediate, useful and profitable operation. In the *travelling department* the necessity was still more apparent, for the company to establish their own vehicles, subject to their own arrangements. And while their success, in the conveyance both of merchandise and passengers, has fully justified the principle and plans which they have adopted, (the directors trust, with no less advantage to the public than to the company), it does not prevent any arrangement being made, either with independent carriers or with coach proprietors, should the accommodation of the public or the interests of the concern require the adoption of such a course of proceeding.

It may be expected that after a winter of more than ordinary severity, both from snow and frost, some notice should be taken of the interruptions to the traffic on the rail way, which to a certain extent, must unavoidably have been occasioned. The statement will be very satisfactory; on no one day were the trains of *goods* prevented passing between the two towns—on no one day was the number of trips performed by the coach trains diminished—some delay, in point of time, was certainly experienced, but the extent of the evil amounted to this,—that on two or three occasions the rail way coaches were as long on the road as the stage coaches were accustomed to be, in their ordinary course of travelling.

By the statement of accounts, which will be submitted to the meeting, the proprietors will observe that the expenditure towards the completion of the works has considerably exceeded the anticipations of this time last year. The sum authorised to be borrowed, under the original act of parliament, has been raised and expended, making the amount of original capital and of sums borrowed, which the proprietors will have authority, by the new bill now before parliament, to incorporate, by the creation of new shares, £865,000; and from the present prospect of a large increase of business, the directors are of opinion it will probably be found expedient to extend very materially the carrying establishment, in engines, wagons and warehouses, in order that the company may reap the full benefit of that vast traffic which the increasing trade of the town, and the ascertained capability of the rail way, will place at their disposal.

By an inspection of the balance sheet of the company's accounts, up to the 31st of December last, the proprietors will perceive the amount of profit derived from the working of the rail way, from the 16th of September to that date; and the directors have great satisfaction in being able to recommend to the proprietors a dividend of £2 per share, chargeable on the nett profits of the concern, to the end of last year. It is gratifying to the directors to be able to announce so prompt a return on the capital subscribed, and they have full confidence in regarding this first dividend as an earnest of that permanent and substantial prosperity, which it will be the duty and the pleasure of successive directors, at future annual meetings, to record.

Before concluding their report, the directors cannot refrain from expressing to the proprietors their acknowledgements, for the uniform confidence which they have experienced at their hands. In the expenditure of so large a capital, and in the exercise of the discretionary power with which they have been invested, they have had occasion for all that candor and liberal consideration which the proprietors have uniformly shown. The undertaking intrusted to their charge is now fairly launched into operation, and the proprietors, under whose sanction the work has been carried on, will have the satisfaction of reflecting that the result has been, not more advantageous to themselves as individuals, than beneficial to the country at large.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, *chairman.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

HISTORY OF IRON, &c. A much valued gentleman of New Hampshire has sent us the first contribution towards our proposed *history of the iron manufacture* in America—being a copy of the British order of 14th April 1750, communicating an act of parliament, to "*encourage* the importation of pig and bar iron from his majesty's colonies in America, and *prevent* the erection of any mill or other engine for slitting and rolling iron, or any plateing forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel in the said colonies," &c. To which is annexed the reply of the then acting governor, Wentworth, dated Portsmouth January 10, 1750-51, saying that he had caused the said act to be published, and had made particular enquires, and was "fully satisfied that there is not within the limits of New Hampshire any such mill or engine, and but one forge that makes bar iron.".

The gentleman also gives us one or two referenees, by which other particulars may be obtained—and we tender to him our best thanks for his attention to the subject.

There is much exceedingly interesting matter scattered through the history of the several American colonies, (now the United States)—but, though our recollections are strong, and means of reference considerable, it is not to be supposed that we can either call to mind all that we have read, or lay our hands upon all the facts useful for the information of our friends and the public; hence, gentlemen, in all parts of the United States, are requested to brush up their recollections, and examine their books, to aid in accomplishing the work that we have proposed; and, though our special desire is to obtain information relative to the origin, progress and present state of the manufacture of iron, it will equally assist our general purpose if accounts are furnished of the resistance of the "mother country" to the establishment of any, or every, other kind of manufacture in the colonies. As before observed, it is of no importance in what *manner* the facts may be presented, and the editor will cheerfully pay for copying appropriate articles, if required, as well as the postage on all such communications.

We desire to establish an important fact—that Great Britain, as well in a broad *political* point of view as in the narrow pursuit of her own avarice, labored to prevent the establishment of manufactures in her colonies; and that she was specially jealous of all those most needful to a state of war. Hence works of iron were particularly discouraged, or forbidden. As a matter of *political policy*, the great William Pitt, (though he finally justified the resistance of our fathers), would have prevented even the manufacture of "a hob nail" in America. And if we shall exhibit the facts as we know that they exist, the transition is easy from things as *they were*, to things as *they are*. For our own part, we believe firmly, that the British government and people have been as zealous since the revolution, as they were before it, to render and keep us as mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for them—as shepherds, to supply raw hides and skins—or simple husbandmen, to furnish provisions by the "sweat of our brow," in exchange for the more profitable products of *capital* and *scientific power*—by which, one small girl at Manchester, for example, might produce a value equal to the labor of six hard-working men in the United States—the exchanges of values being confined to the two parties. This is seen in the facts already stated: because that we had much wood to supply fuel, and any quantity of iron ore, and water power, the British government would encourage the *first* or *rudest* manufactures of iron, but with these, it was COMMANDED that we should stop! And it should be remembered also, that even those rude manufactures could be exported by us only to the dominions of Great Britain. The history of the progress of manufacturing industry in the United States, since the acknowledgment of our independence by the treaty of 1783 to the present day, abounds with incidents to shew the same disposition in the British government and people. Every clang of the hammer or clash of the saw, every turn of the spindle or stroke of the shuttle, in the United States, is regarded by Britain as an act of *hostility* towards her! And how base and contemptible are some of the means which have been resorted to, *to keep us down?* The writer of this believes as decidedly as in his own existence, that much English money has been expended to support the *anti-tariff press* in the United States—he believes that his *own press* might have been sold for a large sum, had he been willing to part with it, from certain dark and distant overtures that have been made concerning it; and he firmly believes that English money, to a great amount, has been expended to effect some of our important elections—He is almost ready to believe, that he could put his hand on the head of more than one who has been the representative of British policy and British manufacturers in the congress of the United States. There is no other way, he thinks, of accounting for some things which have happened. He is satisfied, that about two hundred thousand pounds sterling were subscribed in England some time ago, and *sacrificed* in the United States, to break down certain of our manufactures; and has no doubt that a million could be instantly had for such an invasion of our tariff laws as would lead to the destruction of our manufactures of iron, the pioneer in other things now about to be attempted. He will go further and express his decided opinion, that the late mighty outcry about NULLIFICATION was on 'BRITISH ACCOUNT," while he certainly believes that the vast majority of those who made it were *honest* and *sound-hearted*, but *deceived or mistaken*, AMERICANS.

Under such impressions, the editor will continue to exert every faculty that he possesses to support and extend the "American System"—the glorious effects of which are visible in every part of our country which has embraced its principles, in the splendid prosperity that prevails among all classes of the people. These benefits are not confinable by geographical lines—but if any reject them, let not such be offended because others enjoy them. It is a subject on which so far as in him lies, he now rejects all "*non committals*" or "*ju-di-cious*" arrangements. He goes, for EFFECTUAL PROTECTION—without "combination" or "compromise;" because that such protection, so far as it has been afforded, has had one invariable tendency—*to furnish profitable employment to producers and lessened cost of commodities to consumers.* It is a fact—a glorious fact, that, (to say nothing of the market opened to the farmers for their surplus productions at home), a reduction in price has speedily followed the protection of any particular manufacture in the U. States—while the greater part of the articles which are yet without the pale of our protecting laws retain their old high prices, for the benefit of *foreign* labor and capital. What more is necessary to shew the wholesome and benevolent operations of the American system? Reduced prices are the inevitable result of COMPETITION. While the Dutch held the spice islands they destroyed ten times as much spice as they sold, that the *value* might be kept up—the tenth selling for more money than ten times as much would have produced in the market. But to bring the subject more home—the price of spades, shovels, hoes, &c. which are extensively manufactured in the United States, is much reduced; but articles of *ironmongry*, in general, which are not so manufactured, as well as steel and its chief manufactures, are at about their old prices. Let these things be accounted for, except in the competition which we commend!

There is one fact just now presented to us, in the "New Haven Register," which laughs at "free trade philosophy." The good that was to be rendered to the *poor* by the reduced price of salt, in a diminished duty, was long and lustily proclaimed. This proceeding has had effect to discharge many persons from the manufacture of salt, and, will, perhaps, nearly break up all the establishments in the eastern states, because of *ruinous uncertainty in the market*. And what is the result? asks the New Haven paper, which adds—"We have before us a New York price current of March 27, 1830, when the duty was 20 cents per bushel, and a New York price current of April 19, 1831, under the reduced duties, of 15 cents per bushel, from which we make the following extracts:—

	March 27, 1830. (Duty 20 cents.)		*April* 19, 1831. (Duty 15 cents.)	
Turks Island, per bush.	45 to 47 cts.		50	
St. Ubes,	44	45	none.	
Cadiz,	40	41	42	43
Lisbon,	43	44	43	
Liverpool ground,		40	not quoted.	
Do. sack,	2 05	2 12	2 00	2 25

Thus it will be seen that the article now averages a higher price than it did last year with the duties up. Turks island salt, which goes into most common use, is nearly five cents higher than it was, though the duty is 5 cents less. Every man, therefore, who puts salt in his porridge, must now pay this extra price to benefit *foreigners*. This is taxing the many for the benefit of the few, the foreign few, with a vengeance."

The occasion is an apt one to introduce the following article from the *Philadelphia Gazette*, and we should like a "return of the compliment," by a publication of our remarks upon it—

The publication of the "The Banner of the Constitution" has commenced in this city. The twenty-third number of the second volume reached us to day. The editorial articles are characterized by clearness, energy, and spirit; and the editor seems unwilling to utter any sentiment, or proposition, without supporting it by facts, and explaining it in all its bearings and ramifications. Sedate and cool, he labors to convince, not to enforce the reader; and, confiding in the palpable justice and plausibility of his efforts, he proceeds with cheerfulness, confidence and hope. He has proposed to raise a fund for the gratuitous weekly circulation of the four last pages or folds of the Banner, containing the editoral and original matter, upon the following terms:—

1. There shall be published 1,000 extra copies, on cheap common paper, for gratuitous circulation throughout the fifty two counties of Pennsylvania, in the ratio of their representation in the state legislature.

2. Every editor of a newspaper of every party, every member of the legislature, and every member of congress, shall receive a copy, if he is willing to pay the postage of it. The other copies will be distributed to other public officers, and to such private individuals as may be considered the most inclined to co-operate.

3. The distribution of the papers, and the sole management of the fund, will be placed under the supervision of three respectable gentlemen, who, at the expiration of one year, will close their accounts, and furnish each contributor to the fund with a report of their operations.

4. The charge which will be made for these one thousand copies, will be the precise amount, and no more, of the actual cost of the paper, the press-work, postage on letters, and the expenses incidental to the distribution, the editor desiring no advantage from this extra edition, except what may ultimately result to him from a more enlarged circulation of the paper.

5. The publication of this extra edition shall be commenced as soon as a sum shall be obtained adequate to cover the expenses for six months, and will be continued for one year, *provided* the fund contributed shall hold out so long. Should the fund contributed amount to more than sufficient to pay for the one thousand copies for one year, the surplus will be applied to the publication of additional copies to be distributed as the *committee of supervision* shall direct.

☞We propose that—

1. Twenty four thousand *extra* copies of NILES' REGISTER shall be printed for circulation through the twenty four states of the union, according to their ratio of representation in congress.

2. Any body and every body may have a copy of it, *the subscription being paid*, if willing to pay the postage?

3. "The distribution of the papers and the *management of the fund*"—(the latter especially), shall be placed in the hands of the editor, who will endeavor to give a good account of all his operations—and carry the war into every strong hold of the enemy, domestic or *foreign*, with an ever-patient industry and boundless zeal; for money, which causes the parson to preach, the lawyer to plead, and the doctor to prescribe—*will also make the pen and press go more "glibly."*

4. The charge for these 24,000 copies will be in the precise amount of 120,000 dollars, except that persons, or companies, who subscribe and pay for 100 copies *in advance*, shall have a deduction of 20 per centum.

5. The publication of the *extra* copies will gladly be commenced next week, and continued so long as they are paid for—the surplus earnings to be appropriated to the benefit of the editor's wife and children, and his own ease and comfort, if he shall live longer than he is able to work.

☞Here we have it—*against* and *for* the "American System!" We shall see who will make the most of the subject—*not forgetting the money!* Mr. Raguet seems to think that six months will be long enough to do all that he can against the tariff, and we also believe that the great question may really be settled by the *movements of the people* in the current year. But if not, with this handsome addition to his business, the editor pledges himself to support the "American System," so long as he can talk or write about it with the hope of being useful—*provided always*, his future notions of policy, guided by better prospects from the *other side*, shall not induce him to put his veto upon the further support of his press! He must have some "non committal"—leave a "little hole to creep out at," as convenience serves: the public, however, will determine on the probability of change in his opinions, first entertained when in the 18th year of his age and never for one moment doubted, but extended and confirmed by the experience of *thirty-six* years.

THE LATE "CABINET." We continue our extracts for the instruction or amusement of our readers.

The editors of the "*Richmond Enquirer*" think that there is nothing ambiguous in Mr. Van Buren's resigning letter, and say, in their paper of the 3d instant:—

"Mr. Van Buren tells the president at once, why he wishes to withdraw from the cabinet. The party is divided and distracted about the succession. He himself is now held up as a candidate for the chair, in spite of his "anxious wishes and zealous endeavors to prevent a premature agitation of the question." He is suspected of employing the great influence of his office for the advancement of his own views. The president is attacked through his sides The administration is embarrassed and weakened—objections are raised against it by some of its own party—jealousies are engendered and there is no knowing to what extremes these discords may be hurried. To put an end to this state of things—to reconcile and re-unite the party—to give the administration the united aid of all its friends—and thus to carry through all the reforms which may be in contemplation, during the president's two terms of office; and to bring to a happy close his "patriotic, toilsome, and eventful public life," Mr. Van Buren avows his determination to retire from the state department. Is there any thing so mysterious in this course, that it cannot be understood? Is it so very wonderful, that a man may wish to save his own feelings, at the same time he consults the peace and efficacy of the administration—by surrendering the power and patronage, which he is charged with abusing?"

"No pains too, are spared—no insidious insinuations are wanting, to rouse the suspicions and resentments of Messrs. Branch and Ingham—and eventually, should the opposition succeed in this design, appeals will be made to the state pride of North Carolina and Pennsylvania!—But it is not possible, that this insidious plan

can succeed. Mr. Branch and Mr. Ingham will see through it, and will despise it. The president, we have no doubt, has truly assigned the reasons for renovating the cabinet. It is perfectly consistent, that he should bear testimony to their zeal and integrity, and public services, and at the same time should wish to replace them. Was not an entirely new cabinet better calculated for the *harmony*, at least, which might pervade it, "to command (as he says), the public confidence, and satisfy public opinion?" In one sense at least, the cabinet should be considered as an unit. A and B may go in, if C and D will—but may not, perhaps, if E and F continue. There is a difficulty, not merely of getting proper men to serve, but men who will serve together. Half of the cabinet being out, it was not so easy to supply their places, when the other half remains, with feelings too, already excited by past events, as when an entire set of men is called in, who may be suited to each other's dispositions and opinions."

"On the whole, however much the opposition may seem to chuckle at the dissolution of the cabinet, yet it puts them worse off than they were before. They will try to make as much mischief as they can. This is too much their scheme of tactics. But their means of mischief are much reduced. Their great plan of sowing the seeds of strife between the friends of Calhoun and Van Buren is broken up.—Van Buren has withdrawn to retirement; *perhaps is going across the Atlantic.** He has no longer the ear of the president—nor the weight of office; nor any of those appliances, which he has been charged with abusing. The opposition can no longer, therefore, turn these things to account. They can no longer insidiously fan the flame of jealousy, and scatter discord in the republican ranks.—

The following is also copied from the *Richmond Enquirer*—"A Rhode Island paper inquires, why Mr. Barry was not swept off with his colleagues—it concludes, that "the good of the people has not been consulted in this breaking up of the miserable cabinet at Washington" and it civilly insinuates, that Mr. Barry is still wanted to carry on the system of 'national police,' in making the post office department subservient to the re-election of Andrew Jackson." Another Rhode Island paper, a friend to the administration, viz: the "Providence Patriot," gives the solution, that Mr. Barry has offered his resignation, but that the president requires his continuance in office till the investigation of the charges lately brought against him shall have been completed." This is the true state of the case. We [the editors of the Enquirer], understand that Mr. Barry did tender his resignation—but the president told him that charges had been made against his office, which ought to be met and put down. Mr. Barry at once acquiesced—feeling the force of the remark—and seeing that it was due both to himself and to the administration, to see out the false charges which had been made against his department."

The Pennsylvania Reporter, the official print at Harrisburg, thus speaks of Mr. Ingham, in regard to the late derangement at Washington:—"As Pennsylvanians, we pronounce it with pride, that no public functionary ever retired from a high public trust, who had secured a larger share of the public confidence, by an able and faithful discharge of his duty, than Mr. *Ingham*—he is removed from the public councils for a time, but he is not lost to the eyes of the nation."

The Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer, says—"It affords us pleasure, to see the manly firmness of our statesman, Mr. *Ingham*, who, feeling no self-condemnation, could not *voluntarily* join with those whose *'public spirit'* induced them to cease from their labors, for the public good."

From the Charleston Mercury—Van Buren and his presses are out against state rights. They call the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson "foolishness," and himself a "*traitor*." They have joined the presses of Clay and Webster, and their cry is, "down with the state rights party!" More anon.

The *Fayetteville Observer* of the 20th ult. said—"It is worthy of remark, that at the dinner to Mr. *Calhoun*, an interesting account of which will be found in this paper, the president of the United States was not toasted. In Mr. Calhoun's speech and the toasts, we have further assurance, if any were needed, that neither Mr. C. nor his friends will give any further support to the administration."

In reply to a remark in the *Federal Union*, of Milledgeville, that "Mr. *Calhoun* will not be a candidate for the presidency," the *Observer*, adds—

"In one sense, this formal annunciation *may* be true; that is, the Union *may* be authorized to say that Mr. Calhoun will not offer himself as a candidate for the presidency. We never expected that he would. But it is not authorized to speak for the large and respectable body of friends to Mr. Calhoun throughout the country? We trust that they will bring Mr. Calhoun fairly before the people as a candidate. As one of his friends, we are willing to abide the issue now; because we have no confidence in the present executive, or in Mr. Clay; and because we have no expectation that president Jackson can be re-elected, if the tide of popularity continues to set so strongly against him and his administration as it has done for the last six months. Mr. Van Buren is a weight which can hardly fail to sink him.*

The *Richmond Enquirer* has said:

"We now repeat for the last time, most solemnly, that in all the intercourse we have had with this man, [Mr. Van Buren], we never heard him, directly or indirectly, by insinuation, word, or whisper, make the slightest allusion to the presidency. No not one! Judging of what has been said of others by what we know of ourselves, we are satisfied that great injustice has been done to him. *We hope now he is going to* PRIVATE LIFE, *that all such absurdities may be consigned to the 'vile dust from which they spring.'* It is not by electioneering, it is not by intrigue, that such a high office as the presidency of the United States ought to be won. We repeat it for the thousandth time, the office belongs to the people, and they will give it to whom they please. When they want a chief magistrate, they will call him, whether it be Cincinnatus at the plough, or H. Clay, mending his fences."

The *Middlesex Gazette* offers the following to explain Mr. Van Buren's motives in retiring from the department of state.

"Many years ago, (of course long before cold water associations were dreamed of), Mr. —— came into the city upon a warm summer's day. He drank very freely of punch, and on his return found it impossible to sit steady on his horse. In one of his reelings he lost his balance, but by clinging to the mane of his horse he broke his fall, and came upon his feet. A lad who was in his company asked him what he got off for? Oh, said he, *I only got off to get on better!*"

From the Telegraph of April 30. The late resignations have produced a great sensation throughout the country; and have been the subject of much comment in all the leading political journals. The ex-secretary of state, however, seems to have acquired by far the greatest share of public notoriety; to him has been attributed, both by friend and foe, the credit or censure of having caused this unprecedented explosion. The Courier and Enquirer ascribes to Mr. Van Buren the powers of sorcery, for it says he had only to raise his wand and the whole cabinet vanished; and the Enquirer, positive, comparative, and superlative, together with all their echoes, while they waste much breath, and more ink, in endeavoring to prove the purity, sincerity, and disinterestedness of his motives, still laud him as the master spirit who raised the storm.

On the other hand, the presses not exclusively devoted to the ex-secretary, are loud in their denunciations

*There is a strong report that Mr. Van Buren will succeed Mr. McLane as minister at London—to "quit the scenes of contention and field of electioneering." Something like this seems to have been intimated in the president's letter to him.

*This seems to have been borrowed from the *Telegraph*, which said sometime before the resignations—"We admonish the partisans of the secretary of state to beware; strong as general Jackson's popularity is, *his* weight is too much for it to carry."

of his ambitious intrigues; on his devoted head are poured all the phials of public wrath; and the republican party have decreed for him retirement and oblivion—the inevitable fate of all those who, for their own selfish purposes, have attempted to distract and divide them. His doom has been pronounced in language too plain to be misunderstood; and whether he goes to St. James's or St. Tammany's, to become an out door pensioner of its hall, in a few, very few years, it will emphatically be said of him—*fuit*, or *virgit*.

The United States Gazette has a letter from Washington, from which we make the following extract. Those who attribute so great a degree of *management* to Mr. Van Buren, will see, or think that they see, in it, a lucid explanation of his late resignation and so forth:

"Mr. Van Buren, it is understood, will be sent to England, to take the place of Mr. McLane, as soon as the acceptance of the latter of his new office shall have been received. He has played his cards very adroitly, and the expectation is, that he will be run on the Jackson ticket, for vice president—that Gen. Jackson, on the plea of ill health, and increasing infirmities, would immediately after his re-election, resign the office, and Mr. Van Buren would thus slide easily into the vacant seat. Thus, by a process of prospective management, Mr. Van Buren proposes to secure the presidency for himself, without any reference to the opinion of the people, and this is strong presumptive evidence that the general and his secretary of state have confidence in their own popularity."

☞ We cannot see any thing unreasonable in this. We heard the friends of the late secretary of state, at Albany, in the extra session of the legislature in 1824, hundreds of times openly say, that the "*preservation of* THE *republican party*" made it indispensably necessary, *that the people of the state should not be allowed to vote for a president of the United States.* The whole then, is in good keeping—so far as *one* of the parties is concerned.

*From the Boston Transcript.** The following is sent to us as a translation of Mr. Van Buren's letter of resignation:—

"Dear Sir—The great moving spring of atheistical doctrines, premeditated and promulgated by the influence of superstition, and converted into an union clothes warehouse, cannot be more gratified than Jeptha was when he was commander under the influence of the mail stage, connected with the Providence line, coming in full contact with *belles letters*.

"That class of beings who are never intrusted with any thing, should be careful what use they make of it; for it is a well known fact, that heterogeneous matter, compounded with a sour stomach, renders the garment unfit for use; therefore, buff vests are more suitable for the rising generation, especially when dampness does not conspire to prevent horticulture from springing up amid the vapours of enthusiasm, which would wholly destroy the circumference of Buren's hallucinations, connected with an air pump, that could not inspire genius with Junius' Letters, altho' he might have had a hand in hanging Gibbs, the pirate.

"Yours, ——— ———"

Mr. Livingston, having accepted the place of secretary of state, will probably be succeeded in the senate by Mr. Brown, late minister of the United States at Paris.

The resigned secretaries are yet acting, (except Mr. Van Buren, whose place is occupied by Mr. Livingston), so far as signing the names to official papers, &c.

Washington, May 3. We are requested to state, that "the hon. E. Livingston arrived in the city on Thursday in one of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes' elegant steel spring coaches, by way of the rail road, at an early hour.

Mr. Livingston has, we understand, entered on the duties of the office.

The National Intelligencer says—It is rumored, here, that the office of attorney general has been tendered to *Henry St. George Tucker*, of Virginia, and declined by him. He would have filled the office with great respectability.

From the Richmond Enquirer. We are sorry to see the U. S. Telegraph losing *its manners* as well as its temper. As soon as it has cleared its skirts, in a frank and manly way, of the shame of palming off "upon the 'Old Dominion' a detected and unblushing defamer—known to us, and known to the Telegraph, to be unworthy of the countenance of any decent journalist in the country,"—we will speak further with the Telegraph.

Economy. The best specimen of economy which the president has exhibited since he came into office, was the sending to Mr. Branch a transcript of his letter to Mr. Ingham, instead of taxing his private secretary with the labor of writing an original.

[*New Hampshire Journal.*

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS—*brief remarks and scraps.* The second division (12 miles), of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, will be ready for use in the present month; but, for some weeks, will be chiefly occupied for the conveyance of materials to the workmen employed. The scenery on this division is highly spoken of for its beauty, the route being in the valley of the Patapsco.

The city of *Frederick* is soon to profit by this rail road, and become the centre of a great interior trade. *Hagerstown*, further west, begins to feel the influence of internal improvement, and the rich and beautiful county of Washington is in a state of high prosperity. This county and its neighbor, the great county of Frederick, are among the happiest seats for a full enjoyment of the benefits of the "American System," which the mountain county, Alleghany, will also feel. Her now faintly worked mines of iron and coal, and her forests that perish without profit to their owners, will speedily be within 20 hours of the market at Baltimore, whither her exhaustless supplies of coal may be carried for one cent a bushel!

The *Albany Argus* of April 16 says—The water has not yet been let into the Erie canal between this city and Schenectady; but the navigation is uninterrupted from the latter place westwards. The packet boat commences her regular trips this day, we understand, between Utica and Schenectady.

The "Bethny, Wayne, county, Penn. Enquirer," of April 7, stated that the Delaware and Hudson canal will be ready for navigation on the 20th inst. The rail road is in operation.

☞ These canals have been closed nearly *five months*, since the 1st May 1830. Travelling on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, was stopped only one day, in the same time.

Lake Erie was closed with ice on the 4th inst. The great Ohio canal, then, except for transportations south, or on its southern sections, will annually be of little use four or five months, if the winters are severe—including the casualties to which such works are liable; but articles on the Ohio river, adjacent to the rail road, when made, will always be within three days travel of Baltimore.

The Baltimore and Susquehannah rail road is proceeding with spirit, on its first division—passing up the valley of Jones' Falls, which abounds with romantic and beautiful views of lofty hills and highly improved farms, water falls and cascades, flour mills and other factories.

A grand experiment was to be made at Liverpool to transport one thousand bales of New Orleans cotton to Manchester at once, by the locomotives Sampson and Goliah. It would not be *very* strange—if ships from Orleans, "taking their land tacks on board," should unlade at the warehouse of some "lord of spinning jennies," in *Manchester*—and returning, be plunged again into the water, to carry to Orleans a cargo of Manchester goods! But the *present* rail way, perhaps, though power for the operation is at command, may not be fitted for such transport of ships!

That part of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal which is finished is in full operation, and much flour and other commodities are descending. Excursions to the "Great Falls" are spoken of as delightful, and the pleasure boats are handsomely fitted.

* If Mr. Van Buren has any laughter in his soul, he must himself, laugh heartily at this.

A meeting of the Lexington and Ohio rail road company was held at Lexington on the 16th ult. *Henry Clay*, esq. in the chair. The meeting was large, upwards of 500,000 dollars of the stock being represented. Several gentlemen addressed the company, and, in the course of his remarks on the occasion, Mr. Clay, "candidly acknowledged, that the doubts and misgivings which he once entertained had been removed by the favorable exposition of the prospects of the company, and the zeal manifested in favor of the work. In his absence, his friends had subscribed for him a larger sum to the stock of the company, than he thought he could conveniently spare; but he had become satisfied that the experiment ought to be made and that the benefits likely to result from the completion of the road had not been exaggerated. He now thought that a sum sufficient could be obtained; and he had determined to stand by his friends, and ratify what they had pledged his name for during his absence."

The trustees of the town of Lexington subscribed $25,000 to the stock of the company.

It was ordered that this important work should be immediately commenced.

The rail road from New Orleans to lake Ponchartrain was opened, with much pleasing ceremony, on the 23rd ult. the state and city officers attending, and travelling over it.

The *Albany Argus* says—The business on the canal, thus far, has been greater than in any former year.—The collector at this place commenced clearing boats on the 16th of April, and on Saturday the 30th, *three hundred and fifty-eight* boats had been cleared, and about *twenty-eight thousand* dollars collected for tolls; being an average of more than $2,000 per day. Last year the canal opened on the 20th of April, and the average daily receipts at the office in this place, for the residue of April, was about $1,500.

The greatest amount of toll paid in a single day, was on the 23rd of April, on which day the collector at this place received $4,483; exceeding the receipts of any single day before, by about $800.

The *Chambly canal* is about to be made in New York. It is to be about 12 miles long, and is designed to make a navigation from St. Johns to Chambly, along the margin of the river Sorel, or outlet of lake Champlain. The completion of this canal will make a continuous navigation, by canal and steam boats, from New York to Quebec, a distance of more than five hundred miles.

The *Alexandria Gazette*, has the following communication, addressed to the editor—

Permit me to call your attention as a friend to internal improvement, as well as your subscribers generally, to a small work just published in London, by William Fairbar, engineer, detailing some important and interesting experiments on canal navigation, made but a few months ago. The following are among the best ascertained, and most prominent facts which resulted from those experiments:

1st. That with long and narrow boats of light draught, and not exceeding 60 ewt. a velocity of at least 14 miles per hour is attainable on canals, without injury to the banks from the agitation of the water.

2nd. That although generally the force of traction required, is less on deep and wide canals, yet that those of smaller dimensions are quite as well adapted for this rapid transit; a velocity of from 6 to 8 miles, producing much greater surge in the wide canals.

3rd. By the intended introduction of steam as a moving power, it is confidently anticipated that passengers will be transported with much greater rapidity, and goods more regularly, and at a cost at least one-third less, than by the present mode of towing with horses.

The friends of canals owe much to the rival genius of the admirers of rail roads, for thus awaking them from the sleep of half a century, to a sight of advantages in their reach, which may restore the balance now fast preponderating towards rail roads. May it not be hoped that our ingenious countrymen, will not be slow in appropriating to their own use the science and experience of Europe, or rather should we not expect to see Americans leading the way in every thing that tends to promote the art of navigation.

The first boat, for the season on the canal, arrived at Buffalo, April 27.

Baltimore and Ohio rail road. One of the editors of Poulson's Philadelphia Advertiser, having recently paid a visit to this city and to the rail road, speaks of our great enterprise in the following terms:—

The untiring zeal and industry exhibited by the directors of this company, through a series of appaling and almost insuperable difficulties, should be recorded as an example truly worthy of imitation, as it is of all praise. The feasibility of the entire completion of this great work, by many deemed visionary, by some impracticable, is at this time demonstrable, from the actual success achieved upon the most expensive portion of the route; forty miles of which will shortly be completed, and in full operation, with locomotive engines of the most approved construction. In relation to this undertaking, the citizens of Baltimore are no less entitled to the meed of applause, having sustained the company in their arduous labors with a constancy that has thus far produced the happiest results, and is an ample guarantee to the successful termination of this unparalleled and magnificent road.

Temperance. The contracts now offered for the grading of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, include abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors, on the line.

Line of communication to the Ohio canal. We have the pleasure to state, that it is ascertained by the survey just completed by J. Thompson, esq. civil engineer, that a rail road from the Ohio river opposite this town to a navigable point on Stillwater, can be located at a grade *under* 30 feet to the mile: distance only 55 miles 104 poles. It is expected that a permanent slack water navigation will be opened to the point of intersection, by the Stillwater navigation company, during the present season. Nothing will then be wanting but 35 miles of rail road to complete the line of communication to the Ohio canal. [*Wheeling Gaz.*

Charleston rail road. From the late annual report of the Charleston, (S. C.) rail road company, it appears eighty-eight miles of the road are now under contract. Several miles extending from Charleston, were completed during last summer, and a locomotive steam car placed on it—the performances of which were highly satisfactory, and served to give a new impulse to public opinion in that region, in favor of rail roads. The whole length of the Charleston rail road when completed will be about 135 miles, extending from that city to the Savannah river, at a point near the Augusta bridge.

The canal. The great benefits of our canal are now beginning to be realized. With the exception of a comparatively small portion of land carriage, goods have been brought from Philadelphia to this city by water! 7,927 lbs. of merchandise, consigned to Birmingham & Carlisle, arrived in this city from Philadelphia on Saturday last, having been but 15 days on their passage.

[*Pittsburg Mercury.*

The accounts from the *Union Canal* are most encouraging. The trade, since the communication to Pittsburg has been opened, is daily increasing. The number of boats which passed the canal from Friday, 28th ult. to Friday, 5th, inclusive, were 226, paying $3,198 28 cents toll.

CONSTITUTIONAL. We have some fifty large quarto volumes of scraps and fugitive pieces, for which an index is preparing. In vol. 21, page 27, we meet with the following, which appears to have been extracted from the "Portsmouth Journal," and probably from one of the numbers of that paper which issued in July, or August 1821.

"The Richmond Enquirer, after stating that whiskey and sweet milk are both of a price in the Atlantic states, and whiskey and butter milk the same in the western states, proposes that *congress* impose a tax upon whiskey while it continues below a certain price, the avails of which shall be appropriated in every county in the U. States, to the improvement and embellishment of roads."

If the preceding is a fair representation of what Mr. Ritchie said, he must have "gone the whole" on internal improvements. We should much like to have a copy of the original publication.

CONSISTENCY. The "Louisville Journal" gives the names of nineteen gentlemen, who, being members of the legislature of Kentucky, voted for certain resolutions urging the aid of the general government on behalf of the Maysville road, as a *national object;* and says that the same gentlemen were members of the late "Jackson Convention," and approved the veto of the president on the passage of the law of the United States, to aid in making said road, because that it *lies wholly within the limits of Kentucky.*

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURE. The New York "Age" publishes the following as derived from a respectable source, in London. That such a speculation is indulged, is very possible, for our leather manufactures in the United States are worth more than all the cotton and tobacco produced, and the British would gladly break them up, and so dismiss one hundred thousand fighting men from their present means of subsistence in our country; but, unless at a great loss to the British government, these manufactures are now so well established in the United States, by the protection afforded to them, that this *pleasant prospect* cannot be realized. We rather think that boots, shoes and hats are cheaper in America than in England, any duty or excise levied upon them in the latter being deducted.

"Among the rumors that are afloat here as to the measures to be adopted by the new government, is one, that a bounty is to be allowed on the exportation of *leather*, and all articles manufactured from it. Ministers, it is said, consider this article as much or more entitled to the fostering care of the government than printed cottons. Should this measure be adopted, we may expect to revive our trade to your country in boots and shoes, and the numerous articles made from leather, which, some twenty years since, constituted one of our greatest articles of export to the U. States; and should this measure succeed, we have little doubt government will soon turn their attention to *hats*, and the various articles into which the fine wool and furs enter so largely."

EDITORIAL QUARRELS. The editors of the Washington "Telegraph" and "Globe" have exhausted their whole stock of vile and abusive terms, furiously casting them by cart-loads at one another---and the people think that each knows the other excellently well. A quarrel quite as wicked, though less famous, has broken out between Mr. Mumford, editor of the New York Standard, and Mr. Noah, editor of the Courier and surveyor of the revenue of the port of New York. Mumford charges Noah with all sorts of turning and twisting, as always ready to take any side, money being a-head—says that he was cow-skinned, and makes him out to be perjured, and calls him a base coward and irreclaimable liar; and dubs him "Mordecai Molasses Manassah Noah." We do not see the "Courier," yet it seems that Mr. Noah is not to be excelled in the use of scurrilous epithets; but he appears specially desirous to make it out that Mumford "is craz'd." And so they go on. And each of these four, who thus dishonor the art of printing, values himself as a great chief or high priest, of "*the* republican party."

☞The gentlemen above named had better take care what they are about. The "Missouri Republican" of the 10th ult. relates the issue of a suit instituted by Mr. S. W. Foreman, late a "Jackson editor," against Messrs. Keemble and Brooks, "Jackson editors" of the famous "*St. Louis Beacon.*" It appears that the parties had been in contest for *supremacy*—like Messrs. Green and Blair, or Mumford and Noah; and that the latter had charged the former with a disgraceful crime; and the jury, after hearing the arguments of able counsel, returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of *five thousand dollars.* The court refused a motion for a new trial.

OUR RIVERS. The following paragraph, from the St. Louis Beacon, is highly indicative of that spirit of enterprise and hardihood for which our fellow citizens of the west are justly renowned:

"A new and handsome steam boat, belonging to the American Fur company, arrived in this port on Sunday last, and proceeds to-day, it is understood, for the mouth of the Yellow Stone, where is situated the highest trading establishment on the Missouri. This point is about nineteen hundred miles above St. Louis; not more than six hundred miles by water, and a much less distance by land from the base of the Rocky Mountains. No steam boat, we believe, has yet passed Council Bluffs, situated one-third of the way between St. Louis and the mouth of the Yellow Stone. Should the company succeed in reaching this point with their boat, we have good reasons for believing that success will repay them for all the expense, and toil, and risk, which must necessarily attend them; and we shall have the pleasure of beholding what, it was thought the other day, was reserved for the next generation."

[St. Louis, the starting place, is about 1,168 miles from the sea!]

WOOL. Late public sales at Boston firmly maintain the high prices which we last quoted. Spanish Rs. 81 a 102—coarse Spanish 64, English fleece 60, do. pulled 51 a 59, Buenos Ayres 21 cents—4 bales sold, the rest withdrawn.

COMMERCE. The Washington Globe of the 30th ult. after stating the activity of the ship yards of Baltimore, from the Baltimore American, he adds, "All the ports of the union begin to exhibit 'the bustle and activity of former years.' We owe this to the treaties which opened the seas of Turkey and the West Indies to our trade."

The treaty with Turkey has been made upwards of 11 months, and ratified three, but until the 9th April no vessel, says the United States Gazette, had cleared from our ports for Constantinople, and the first was the brig Fortune of Boston. We shall see what *the* West India trade will have done, when we get the commercial tables of the last and present year, that we may compare the figures. The opening of the British West India ports has certainly, thus far, rather injured than benefitted the navigation of Baltimore.

THE MAILS. The following is from the *Richmond Enquirer*, addressed to the editors--

It has become an intolerable grievance to this neighborhood, that the Enquirer is so irregularly received as to be of little value for the news it contains when gotten---so stale are its contents. Whether the fault rests with the editors or post masters, I do not enquire, as the evil would most probably not be remedied by ascertaining.---Suffice it, however, that the Dover mail very often goes on to Charlottesville and returns, leaving no Enquirer. I take no other paper, and it not unfrequently happens, that our Richmond correspondents meet their letters returning from a trans-mountain excursion.

I am, gentlemen, A SUBSCRIBER AND WELL-WISHER.
April 15th, 1831.
N. B. Publish this if you please.

COM. CREIGHTON. A letter dated Philadelphia, April 11, says—By this day's mail commodore Creighton has received from Washington, the proceedings of the court martial for his trial. The result is a full and honorable acquittal of that officer, on all the charges and specifications, except that charging him with having twice received pay for the month of July, 1829. The sentence says:—

"But the court, adverting to the manner in which the time for entering his name upon the books of the Hudson was ascertained, and also the fact that any error in such entry or in the amount charged or received by him must necessarily be discovered upon the first examination of his accounts by the accounting officers, do not believe that commodore Creighton was guilty of any intention to deceive or impose upon the accounting officers of the navy department of the United States; and notwithstanding the irregularity of the proceedings, there was nothing suspicious connected with them. The court sentence com. Creighton to be admonished by the secretary of the navy, to be more circumspect in his accounts for the future."

MR. RANDOLPH. A writer in the "Richmond Enquirer," exhorting the people of the district to support

Mr. Boulden for congress, against Mr. Randolph, says—"In the fall of the year 1829, Mr. Randolph returned from the convention, and in a speech at Prince Edward court house, informed the people, that he was done with political life. Yet, at that moment, he contemplated his acceptance of the Russian embassy. Nay, he had actually received the letter of president Jackson, offering to him the appointment. Mr. R. had frequently declared that there was no gift within the power of the executive to bestow, that could tempt him to an acceptance; and behold him grasping with avidity at the first one which is offered. Where are the monuments of his public labors? During his thirty years of public life, what measure of importance has he originated?—Where are the trophies of his fame, beyond the shaft of wit or the lash of satire? True, the brilliancy and keenness of his talents rendered him long the admiration of the public. But who has ever attributed to him the calm patience of investigation, the solid endowments of mind, the logical precision of reasoning, necessary to constitute a statesman of the first order? In vain may we look for these among his oratorical effusions. But even those talents, he once possessed in their highest perfection, have been injured by time and disease. Cannot it be fairly asserted, that he has never attached himself to any cause to which he did not, at least, as much harm as good?

South Carolina. Mr. Felder's majority over Mr. Preston, for congress, in the place of judge Martin, was 260. It seems that this election district *was* the very seat of *nullification*---and yet the people have *nullified* the *nullificator*, who is represented as a very worthy and capable gentleman, and preferred Mr. Felder, who "laughs at the idea of becoming a *citizen* of the *kingdom of South Carolina*," as the "Camden Journal" informs us---the union being rendered "*null* and void," by the *nullifiers*.

The Wabash. The commerce of the Wabash appears to be rapidly increasing. From the 5th of March to the 16th of April last, we learn from the Western papers, there were *fifty-four* arrivals and departures of steam boats at and from Vincennes. It is also estimated that *one thousand* flat boats entered the Ohio river from the Wabash during the spring. Their cargoes are supposed to be worth $2,000 each. The whole exports of the Wabash country, for the last year, are estimated at $700,000.

Arrival of the Java. The U. S. frigate Java, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday last, from Mahon. She touched at Havana, where a *report* was in circulation, said to have been brought to Principe, by a brig direct from Cadiz, stating that the king of Spain had been deposed, and had fled with his family to Gibraltar; and that the constitution had been proclaimed throughout Spain. It was understood at Havana that the public authorities there had received official intelligence of the revolution, but kept it secret; the people, however, only waited for the confirmation of the report, to revolt.

Free persons of color. A law of North Carolina, (and we believe that South Carolina and Georgia have some such regulations), imposes a quarantine of 40 days on all vessels having a free person of color on board. As these are always employed as cooks or stewards, (places to the acceptance of which white sailors have much repugnance) great inconvenience and much loss is felt—for even the vessels that belong to the ports of North Carolina, without being subjected to the quarantine, cannot bring those back whom they may have taken out. It is stated that vessels are now much wanted at Wilmington, and other places, to carry away the produce of North Carolina, and a writer justly observes that *a string may be stretched till it breaks*. We have always thought it strange that such a law should have existence in *North* Carolina. In South Carolina or Georgia, in which a "calculation of the value of the union"—or a resistance of the laws of the United States, were *trifling* things, we might expect such a law—seeing that the sending into these of half a dozen copies of a pamphlet written by a negro, half-scared thousands to death.

Royalty. Extract of a letter from London to the junior editor of the "Village Record"—

"The king amuses himself by attending the theatres, and holding levees at the palace. He was at Drury Lane a short time since, attended by his suite, where he was welcomed by a crowded and brilliant audience. Before the performance was over, their majesties, the king and queen, were refreshed by some coffee as they sat in the royal box. The queen, in the true spirit of love and affection, humbly condescended to put cream and sugar into his majesty's coffee. This she did by taking up the cream-jug and "*sugar-tongs*," which were undoubtedly of the purest silver, in her delicate white hand, and with an indescribably graceful motion of the elbow, she managed to deposit the wholesome and indispensable ingredients in her royal consort's delightful beverage. I thought the audience would have gone into hysterics. There is something so sublime, so much like magic, in the fingers of royalty coming in contact with a cream-jug, which I will leave you to imagine, rather than attempt to describe it. The king, in the plenitude of his kindness, has dubbed prince George, of Cumberland, a lieutenant general. He has quite a warlike appearance, being about nine years of age. A few such chieftains, with a national debt of eight hundred millions, will render England entirely invincible.

The London Age says, this year has been ominous for princes, and adduces the following circumstances:

"Three have died—the kings of England and Naples, and the pope of Rome.—Three have been driven from their dominions—the kings of France and Saxony, and the duke of Brunswick.—Queen Donna Maria has been refused admittance into her kingdom; and the king of Holland has lost half of his; while the two thrones of Belgium and Greece, are going a begging."

Handsome compliment. An article in the foreign Quarterly Review for January, in relation to England and America, and particularly commendable of the latter, concludes with this paragraph:

"Nothing, indeed, can be more honorable to the American government than the temper and forbearance which it displayed throughout the trying times that succeeded the French revolution. For some time it had even to struggle with the opposition of the people. When Washington issued his celebrated neutrality decree, the feelings and prejudices of the majority of the American people were in open hostility to the measure, and even the venerable character and well known patriotism of the president did not preserve him from those attacks which were now, for the first time, openly directed against him. The talents of that administration, to which America has never seen one equal, carried the vessel of state safely through the dangers that menaced it; Washington and Adams filled the offices of President and vice-president, Hamilton, one of the authors of the Federalist, and Jefferson, were also in the cabinet. Had European governments constantly shown the same spirit of moderation, the same disinclination causelessly to plunge their countries into the miseries of war, it is not too much to say that half the evils which that pestilence has inflicted on Europe might have been avoided."

Horrid outrage. *From the North Carolina Spectator*—A gentleman from Spartanburg district, S. C. has stated to us the following particulars of one of the most wanton outrages that we ever heard of. Mr. —— Woodruff, a very respectable and wealthy gentleman, was about to pay a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. —— Dean, who was sick; he was met a short distance from Mr. Dean's by five negro men, belonging to Mr. D. four of them on one side of the road busily engaged him in conversation while a fifth crept up on the opposite side, and with a heavy club felled him to the ground, where they killed him; they then placed the lifeless body on the horse, placing the feet in the stirrups, and directed the horse towards Mr. Dean's; when three o the murderers went back to Mr. Dean's and two fled to

the woods. The negroes had scarcely reached home when the horse of Mr. W. came, with the shoe of its owner still hanging in the stirrup. The murderers with hypocritical alarm exclaimed that their master Woodruff had fallen off his horse and got killed. The horse was tracked back, and the inanimate body of Woodruff found—the search was continued still further until they came to the spot where he had been murdered, where the deadly club was found and marks of blood and violence on the ground, together with the prints of the negroes' feet. Suspicion immediately fell on the negroes belonging to Mr. Dean, and three of them were taken up and tried, and, as we are informed, two of them hung on Friday 15th instant, and the third retained to testify against the two others when they shall be apprehended. The cause we have heard assigned for the perpetration of this atrocious deed was, that Mr. Dean being sick, and as his son-in-law would become his heir in case of his demise, and the negroes, from some cause, not wishing to fall into the hands of Mr. Woodruff, took the measure above related to prevent such an event.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

An arrival at New York brings Paris advices to the 1st of April, being two days later than those previously received.

FRANCE.

An association had been formed in Paris by the national creditors, and business portions of the inhabitants generally, to suppress anarchy. A disturbance took place in Nismes, on the 21st March, which recalled to mind the terrible days of 1792. Three orders of arrest were issued from the *cour royale*, in consequence of assassinations committed on the 27th February. One of them was executed on the morning of the above day. The people collected to attempt his rescue, which was prevented by the energetic conduct of the military and police. The town was thrown into a great ferment.

A soldier belonging to the national guards had been expelled, for crying *vive le roi! il nous faut la guerre*, as the king passed in review.

The ambassadors of Russia, Austria and the Belgic envoy, had each had private audiences with the king of the French on the 30th March; and count Vilain, a member of the Belgian congress had arrived at Paris on a special mission.

A law had passed authorising the city of Paris to raise 15,000,000 francs by loan. "The "*Tribune*" asserts that *M. Cassimir Perier* had addressed a note to the Austrian ambassador demanding explanations as to the occupation of Bologna by the Austrian troops, stating that France would not consent to it. The Austrian ambassador is said to have replied that the occupation of Bologna, was concerted between Russia, Prussia, England and Austria, and that the latter government had determined to crush every revolutionary movement wherever it might present itself in its dominions.

BELGIUM.

The dates from this distracted country are not later than those previously received. All the attempts of the prince of Orange had failed. The prince of Saxe Coburg is still spoken of as king. The Prussian corps, amounting to 90,000 men had assembled in the Rhenish provinces.

POLAND.

Though the dates are not later than those previously received from this country, some additional items are given. An expedition had been sent by gen. Sacken, the object of which was to re-establish the communication with Lomza, the road having been infested with partizan corps of Poles. In one affair, the Poles are represented to have lost 600 men, and in another in which they lost Lublin, their killed, wounded and prisoners are variously stated at from 500 to 2,000. A body of Cossacks had penetrated into Cicellanow, but were soon driven back. Several new appointments had been made by the provisional government.

SPAIN.

The report prevailed at Bayonne that the constitutionalists, had taken possession of Malaga. A letter dated Madrid March 22d states that numerous arrests had taken place there, which have afforded proofs of an extensive conspiracy in various parts of Spain. Military commissions were ordered to be organized in the provinces.

ITALY.

The mail had been stopped from Rome, which was said to be in consequence of the fall of Civita Castellana—others ascribed it to the apprehensions of a banditti, and disturbances in Rome. The Gazette de France, says that it is known to be in consequence of a body of five or six hundred revolted Bolognese, which had intercepted the communication with Rome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from Munich announce the opening of the chambers by the king of Bavaria on the 1st of March. The king, in his speech, congratulated himself on being the sovereign of a people who had been faithful to him, whilst insurrection prevailed far and near in foreign countries. His majesty then spoke of the favorable state of the finances, of reducing several taxes, and of bringing before the chambers various laws. The king's speech concludes with these words: "No one can be more faithful to the constitution than myself. I would not be an absolute sovereign. I have not only sworn to observe the constitution, but to cause it to be observed. In this I shall be as immoveable as the Bavarians will be unshaken in their attachment to me."

Cavan assizes—March 16th, *extraordinary scene*—Hugh Ward, Edward Duffy, and Michael Farrelly, were on Wednesday found guilty on a charge of Whiteboyism. A very curious scene took place at the close of the day. Just as the judge finished pronouncing the awful sentence of the law on those three unfortunate men, one of them, Farrelly, turned round in the dock, and exclaimed:—"The sentence is welcome: I dont care a curse for it." An indescribable scene of confusion followed—the country people, who crowded the court in great numbers, seemed inclined to attempt a rescue—the police screwed on their bayonets and loaded their pieces—the judge retired in haste—the jury ran into the jury room—barristers, attorneys and solicitors, in fact the whole posse of the law, fairly took to their heels, and ran across the table into the judge's room. So the sitting for this day terminated; altogether the scene may be much better imagined than described. The prisoners were ordered to be executed on the 12th of April.

[*Irish paper.*

Polish spirit.—The following is one of the many incidents shewing the fine spirit of the Polish soldiers. Can such a nation be exterminated by mercenaries?

Field marshal Diebitsch having, with his own hands, pulled the different orders of merit gained on the field of battle, off the breast of major Kiwerski, who had been severely wounded and made prisoner, the major, in consequence of such an insult, being hurt to the extreme, answered, with dignity, to the marshal, "You may take upon yourself to have us shot, but not disonor us, for when a nation declares war upon another, there are no rebels." The field-marshal, enraged at such an answer, ordered his Cossacks to take the prisoners into the interior.

London. At Bow street, a wretched looking man was brought before sir R. Birnie, charged with an act of vagrancy, in being found sleeping in the open air the preceding evening. Sir Richard said he did not know what to do with the prisoner. All the prisons were filled: in the house of correction there were 1,100 prisoners, and in the new prison there were 900, and not a single bed was empty. After considering a minute or two, sir Richard ordered him to be committed for a fortnight.

There has been a destructive fire at Guayaquil—loss estimated at three millions of dollars.

Peru and Bolivia are at war—and their respective armies were about to come into contact; one being resolved to *nullify* the other.

The work of *nullification* is also going on in the shore-province of the Rio de la Plata, against those of the interior. Col. Pacheco, of the former, has defeated col. Pedernera, of the latter, killing about 60 of his men and making 80 prisoners, &c. and we hear more about other gene-

rals and colonels, some of whom having killed-off their rivals or superiors, will become governors or presidents, in due season—to be themselves hunted down, after a while.

The small items of news that we have from Greece are discouraging. The people do not seem much, if any, better off, than when the Turks domineered over them.

Turkey is in a state of rapid improvement. Old habits are giving way, in a very unexpected manner. A letter from Smyrna says—

A boy with a slate slung over his shoulder, and a girl with a book under her arm, are now among the most common sights in the streets of Smyrna. The shops also, in their array of slates, present quite a new article of traffic. Schools are getting up in the interior, and only want a little fostering aid in the outset.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The British brig Billow, from Bermuda to Halifax, with soldiers and their wives and children, about 100 in number, with all her crew, was lost on the 9th ult.

Gold. The Fredericksburg, (Va.) Arena informs, that large quantities of gold are found in that neighborhood—that the diggers are numerous and successful. In the county of Orange, at one place, the value of 700 dollars was gathered in one week. The number of laborers is not stated—but it does not appear to have been large.

Detroit, April 14. Our express men arrived from L'Ance Kewgwenon, on the 26th of last month. By them we learn that the Indians (Chippewas) inhabiting the borders of lake Superior, were in a wretched state of starvation. Many of them, we are informed, are reduced to such a state of weakness as to crawl on all fours.

In Louisiana, although interspersed with sea marsh, swamps, ponds, lagoons, and bayous, and subject to the periodical inundations of several large rivers, the average length of human life, particularly in the French parishes, is as great as in the valleys of Switzerland. On the Teche, the La Fourche, and other streams, it is no uncommon sight to see grandfathers, and sometimes great grandsires mingling in the same cotillion with their children's children.

The nest of gold. The Winyaw (S. C.) Intelligencer confirms the account of the discovery of an isolated bed of gold, valued at $200,000, an amount, we believe, unprecedented in the history of mines and mining.

Vessels of war. It is computed that fifty acres of the most heavily timbered land do not contain wood enough to build a ship of the line—and yet such ships, on an average, do not last longer than 14 years.

Money loaned. A report made to the legislature of New York says—

It appears that near *fifty millions of dollars* are loaned in the city of New York, on mortgage, and the major part of it at an annual interest of seven per cent.

That in the months of April, May and June, 1830, $2,228,054 were loaned in that city, on mortgage, at the following rates viz:

At 5 per cent.	$20,700
At 5½ "	26,200
At 6 "	1,545,970
At 6½ "	34,000
At 7 "	601,184
	$2,228,054

The U. S. ship *Fairfield*, captain Parker, has arrived at Norfolk from the Mediterranean, all well. Left the Brandywine, Constellation, Concord and Boston, all well.

A salmon, weighing 18 lbs. was lately caught in the Hudson River opposite Catskill—a rarely known visitor of the waters of that river.

General Bernard, lately in the service of the United States, and who returned to France a short time since, has been re-instated in his former grade in the French army, as an officer of engineers, and called into actual service.

Donations—The late James Lloyd, of Boston, bequeathed $5,000 each to the asylum for indigent boys, and to the female orphan asylum, in Boston.

Expensive amusement.—At a late circuit court held at Salem, Indiana, an action of damages was brought by one individual against some twelve or thirteen others, for *tarring and feathering*. The complainant got a verdict of $600 damages.

A pair of asses. A Mr. Farnes, says a Liverpool paper, is amusing the Liverpuddlean *lovers of the drama*, "by placing a real donkey, alive on the top of a ladder, and balancing the same on his own proper chin, without any deception."

Diligence lost by an avalanche.—On the 26th of February last, a horrible accident happened to the Diligence travelling from Turin to Lyons. On the passage of Mont Cenis, it was struck by an avalanche, and precipitated in an instant into a valley below the road. What rendered the accident more frightful was that the Diligence was conducted on a *traineau*, (on account of the snow) and consequently, in addition to the six passengers, the conductor and the postilion, and six countrymen are lost, and eighteen horses. Two individuals only have been saved.

Imprisonment for debt. The legislature of Massachusetts has passed a law exempting from imprisonment for debt, all debtors for sums under ten dollars, and females for debts to any amount contracted after the passage of the law.

[We shall, in time, be ready for the abolition of all laws to compel the payment of debts—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."]

Tobacco. It has been found that tobacco, from Cuba seed, will grow as well, and be as good in Alabama, as in that favored isle. We may soon have Dos Amigos cigars equalled, if not surpassed, at Mobile.

The dey of Algiers in Italy. Amidst the grave occurrences of which Italy is now the theatre, it is hardly in keeping to talk of such a personage as the dey of Algiers; but he has taken the fine country house of his banker, near Leghorn, from which place he lately went to Florence to attend the carnival, where his highness was shocked at the waltzing of the ladies. His chief attendants were his prime minister and his executioner! (Bourreau.)

A steam boat measuring 1,370 tons, called the Royal William, was lately launched at Quebec.

Iodine. The most satisfactory results have been produced at the hospital of Saint Louis in Paris, by the administration of preparations of iodine in scrofulous cases, even of the most desperate characters.

Saxamelodicon. The name given to his invention by M. Backstein, of Cassel, who strikes flints together with so much skill as to produce very agreeable sounds.

Royal tenderness. The emperor of China has reproved the sheriff's for strangling the wrong subjects *by mistake*, and requests them not to do so in future.

"THIEVES"—"ROBBERS"—"MURDER!"

We have met with the following in the Gazette, published at Franklin, Tennessee, and suppose that it is really taken from Mr. Raguet's paper; and, always willing that our readers should see "both sides of the question," we give it a place in the "Register."

1. The tariff has caused the building "of the splendid palaces at Washington,"—though these were projected and nearly finished before the tariff, as an *oppression*, was thought of.

2. "The splendid uniforms of the officers in the army and navy, in the retinue of servants, and the large fortunes of contractors," are all owing to the tariff.

3. The appearance of every "ragged, sauntering wanderer about the streets, entreating in vain for employment"—the "*north west wind*," the "hectic cheek," the filling of the jails, penitentiaries and state prisons, with the occupancy of the *gallows*, are all owing to the tariff.

4. The supply of 600,000 muskets, at the cost of 8,313,750 dollars, exactly, provided in a *time of peace*, is all owing to the tariff.

5. The grave yards are filled by the tariff—consumption is caused by the tariff—the obligation to "clothe the naked" is forbidden by the tariff—though a great complaint is made in the south that the people of the north live better and are more comfortably supplied, because of the tariff.

6. It becomes every body, when at the "interment of a poor person," *to make a speech about the tariff.*—☞ We humbly recommend the reading of one of Mr. Raguet's essays, on all such solemn occasions.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

The effects of invisible taxation are visible in every thing touched by government. They are to be seen in the splendid palaces at Washington, in the splendid uniforms of the officers in the army and navy, in the retinue of servants, and in the large fortunes of contractors. Among those not connected with the government, the effects of this system are manifest in different forms, the general aspect of society, as effected by the invisible taxation, is indeed, relieved by pleasing appearances, the spacious dwellings of a few capitalists, and a few well built manufacturing villages.

The appropriate character of the restrictive policy is visible in the ragged, sauntering wanderer about the streets, intreating in vain for occupation—while his family wants bread—in thread-bare coats; in naked feet; in the cold hearth, surrounded by a shivering family, when the north wind blows keenly, and the stock of fuel is exhausted; in ragged, half clothed children, in the hectic cheek, in the pale brow of the father of a family, who cannot provide for its wants; in the courts; in the lists of insolvent and imprisoned debtors; in the common jails; in the penitentiaries and state prisons and sometimes on the gallows.

Muskets. The tariff, the peculiar vice of this country, is a Proteus, which assumes every form. One of its shapes is the ordnance department. This country, in time of profound peace, has provided herself with six hundred thousand muskets. Not only so, but the poor, the principal contributors, have paid for them the enormous average price of thirteen dollars and a quarter for a single musket and bayonet. The annual supply of muskets of thirty thousand, it is said, is to be increased this year to thirty-four thousand. When the contracts for this year shall have been performed, the United States will have a nominal capital in muskets amounting to eight millions three hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.—The price of so simple a manufacture as a gun and bayonet, shows that the country has been tolerably well protected against making any advance in this particular mode of domestic industry by the protecting system.

All this comes from the people in the shape of increased prices of goods, by the effect of the unknown tariff, invisible taxation, the American System. How much better would these eight millions of dollars have been in the pockets of the people than invested in guns in the United States' or state arsenals.

Sickness and death. The bills of mortality and the grave yards bear witness against the tariff. The presumption is, that the taxes of congress which increase, by one half, the price of woollen clothing for the poor, increase the disease of consumption—and those who deny that such is the effect of these laws, take upon themselves the burden of proof. I mention consumption as the prevalent disease of the country, and usually caused by exposure to cold.

Humanity, charity, the obligations imposed by the religion professed in the country—especially the obligation to "clothe the naked," forbid the extravagant injustice of forcing the garments necessary to render the poor comfortable, to double prices.

If the partisans of the tariff seek to continue this injustice, let them frankly avow it, and not add to injustice the crime of deception. The manufacture of cheap woollen cloths has been very much improved; comfortable woollen clothing, at its natural price, has been very cheap, and would be, generally, attainable by the poor, if it had not been forced to artificial prices by the tariff party.

Every interment of a poor person, who has been exposed to suffering from the want of comfortable clothing, should remind the by-standers of the *protecting system.*

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of woollen manufactures of the state of New York, was held at the Eagle tavern in Albany, on Thursday, the 5th May inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to a *national convention* of woollen manufacturers, to be held in the city of New York, on the *third Wednesday of May.*

The meeting was called to order, when William Phillips, esq. of Orange county, was called to the chair, and P. H. Schenck, of New York, and Elias Titus of Dutchess county, were appointed secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated, the following resolution was moved and adopted:

Resolved, That twenty-one delegates be now appointed by this meeting, to represent the woollen manufacturers of this state, in the national convention, to be held in the city of New York, on the third Wednesday in May inst.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed said delegates:

S. Newton Dexter, Nathan Williams, Ephraim Hart, Isaac Northrop, David Driggs, Nahum Tilder, of Oneida county; John B. Yates, of Madison county; Jedediah Tracy, Dr. Corning, Renselaer county; Hiram Holcomb, of Herkimer county; —— Stott, of Columbia county, Moses Phillips, Jesse Scofield, Jonah Decker, of Orange county; Elias Titus, Thomas Williams, A. L. Ulrich, of Dutchess county; Walter R. Jones, Samuel Weeks, of Queens county; Henry Dubois, Peter H. Schenck, of New York.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published, and the secretaries are hereby requested to send written notices to the delegates (not present) of their appointment, with a request that they would attend. Adjourned. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *chairman.*

P. H. Schenck, Elias Titus, secretaries.

At Boston.

At a meeting of manufacturers in this city last evening, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the manufacturers of woollens in Massachusetts in a convention to be held in the city of New York, on the third Wednesday of the present month, after discussing the subject, it was declared to be the general understanding and wish of the manufacturers of this state, that the attention and efforts of the convention should be confined to the single object of preventing a repetition of the extensive frauds on the revenue which have recently been practised in the entry of woollen goods.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates:—

Hon. Henry Shaw,	Joshua Clapp,
Hon. Aaron Tufts,	Benj. Poor,
Jonas B. Brown,	Lyman Tiffany,
Gen. David Mack,	John Slater,
Dr. Edward H. Robbins,	Isaac Bangs,
Maj. John Brown,	Geo. H. Kuhn,
John Bumstead,	William W. Stone.
Lemuel Pomroy,	

JOHN BROWN, *chairman.*

Geo. H. Kuhn, secretary, Boston, 4th May, 1831.

☞ We have an able address from the committee in Rhode Island, concerning the frauds on the revenue, which are complained of, and shall give it a place, that the facts which it contains may be more spread among the people and better preserved for use. It gives great and well deserved credit to Mr. Peter H. Schenck, of New York, who has, singly, breasted the whole host of foreign gentry in that city, and much discomfitted some "natives" who understand "*how* to import cloths"—whose exertions have probably added a million of dollars to the public revenue, in checking forgery and perjury, though but feebly assisted, in most cases, by those who ought most firmly to have stood by him.

THE LATE MR. MALLARY.

From the Vermont Statesman.

It becomes our painful duty to announce to the public the death of our worthy representative in congress from this district, the hon. Rollin C. Mallary; who died at Baltimore, Maryland, on Friday, the 22nd inst. at 8 o'clock in the afternoon, in the 47th year of his age.

This melancholy event has truly spread a gloom over our whole country, and more particularly over the district and neighborhood in which he resided. From the decline of his health, the solemn tidings had for some weeks been feared; yet while life remained, his friends,

who were the whole community, indulged hopes and an anxious solicitude, that he might again return among them, and be restored to his former usefulness. When the shock came, grief was literally depicted on the countenance of every person with whom he had associated.

In the death of this truly eminent man, this neighborhood, this state and our common country, have lost one of their brightest ornaments. His long and arduous services in congress, his unwearied zeal for the welfare of his constituents and his country, and his able and triumphant endeavors in favor of the protecting system, are fame enough for one man to enjoy—and are known, appreciated, and felt, better than an humble citizen can describe.

His station as chairman of the committee on manufactures has been the most laborious, and, perhaps the most important one in the house of representatives for the last six sessions, and no member from the northern states has received more homage and respect, or exerted more influence in that body, than the lamented subject of our remarks. He was an able statesman, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, a public spirited citizen, the kind-hearted friend, and the affectionate husband and parent. To say that he was without failings, would be to say that his nature was not human; but his faults were few, while his virtues were manifold and illustrious.

The warmth and frankness of his disposition was nurtured by a pure republican education which made him rise above every thing like artifice and intrigue: he would have looked upon the highest office in the gift of the people, obtained by such means, as a mere post of degradation. He arose from low beginnings by his untiring energy and perseverance, without the aid of wealth or friends, he ascended from the humble peasant boy to the exalted station which he occupied at the time of his death. Let the youth of our country, who admire the greatness and goodness of our deceased friend, and who would die with his honors, early imbibe his principles of honesty, and follow his habits of industry and benevolence.

[In our notice of the deposit of the remains of Mr. Mallary in a vault—(that they might be transferred to Vermont, as we learn that they have been), we omitted to notice the attending clergymen. The rev. Mr. *Nevins*, before leaving the house, pronounced one of the most awfully sublime and affecting prayers that we ever heard—it was *felt* by every person present. On entering the burying ground, the rev. Mr. *Johns* commenced the funeral service, with that powerful eloquence and fervency of manner for which he is so much admired—and the rev. Dr. *Henshaw* delivered a brief address and earnest exhortation, which no one heard without profit. The ceremonies were uncommonly solemn, as well as respectful to the memory of the deceased.]

Ed. Reg.

AMERICAN NAVY.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

There are now in commission, in ordinary, or on the stocks, twelve ships of the line and seventeen frigates, (besides various smaller vessels), most of which could be got to sea on short notice. In general, it would require a longer time, and much greater expense, to repair the vessels in ordinary, than to launch those on the stocks. The ships of the line, although rated as 74's, are generally larger, several of them carrying from 90 to 120 guns; and most of the new frigates are on a corresponding scale, both as to size and weight of metal. So that in fact, our navy is much more efficient in these respects than would be inferred from the number and rate of the vessels composing it. The following are the ships of the line:

Independence,	in ordinary,	at Boston.
Columbus,	do.	do.
Ohio,	do.	New York.
Franklin,	do.	do.
Washington,	do.	do.
Delaware,	do.	Gosport.
North Carolina,	do.	do.
Alabama,	on the stocks,	Portsmouth.
Vermont,	do.	Boston.
Virginia,	do.	do.
Pennsylvania,	on the stocks.	Philadelphia.
New York,	do.	Norfolk.

The following are the frigates:

Java,	in commission,	Mediterranean.
Brandywine,	do.	do.
Hudson,	do.	Brazil.
Guerriere,	do.	Pacific.
Constitution,	in ordinary,	at Boston.
United States,	do.	New York.
Potomac,	do.	Washington.
John Adams,	do.	Gosport.
Macedonian,	do.	do.
Congress,	do.	do.
Santee,	on the stocks,	Portsmouth.
Cumberland,	do.	Boston.
Sabine,	do.	New York.
Savannah,	do.	do.
Raritan,	do.	Philadelphia.
Columbia,	do.	Washington.
St. Lawrence,	do.	Norfolk.

Contracts have been made, under an act of March, 1827, for the live oak frames of five additional ships of the line, five frigates, and five sloops of war. In fulfilment of these contracts, deliveries have been made, at different navy yards, of 321,714 cubic feet of said timber, for which has been paid the sum of $368,300.

The policy of the United States in building their ships-of-war a size larger than the nominal rate, has put the naval powers of the old world to considerable inconvenience, who at once perceived that in case of war with this country, their 74's would be a source of perpetual embarrassment and anxiety, as they could not, single-handed, encounter a first-rate American 74, without an almost certainty of being captured. And so of their frigates: none of which could stand against the first class of American frigates. The consequence would be, that they would either have to run away from vessels of the same class with themselves, or submit to the still more mortifying alternative of being captured. Foreseeing this, the French have already followed our example, to a considerable extent, and the English are "beginning to think about it." A late number of the London United Service Journal says,—

"The classification of our ships is of vast importance, and difficult, not so much in the suggestion, as in the execution. We have but to look to what other nations are doing in order to determine on the best rates, throwing aside all attachment to old models, and suiting our opinions and speculations to the times. The most obvious arrangement seems to be that hitherto adopted by the Americans, and in the course of being followed by the French.

I. A large three-decked ship, carrying from 120 to 130 guns, like the Pennsylvania (3,010 tons,) Wagram and Nelson.

II. A two-decked ship like the Ohio, carrying with guns on her gangways, 102 guns, without them 90.

III. A 60-gun frigate, not less than 1,706 tons, like the Brandywine, (1,750 tons), and Barham, (1,760.)

IV. A corvette from 24 to 28 guns, like the Boston, (700 tons), or what the razeed L'Aigle will be, and what the ships built after the Hebe, and cut down, would be.

V. A ten-gun brig, and

VI. The separate but not less important class of steamers.

In such ships, and in such only, British seamen will stand a fair chance. They will be in the situation where their bravery and noble spirit alone deserve to be placed, by a country which owes much of its riches and success to their exertion. These are unexceptionable classes; containing English frigates which can never receive orders "not to engage ships of superior force," meaning American frigates: and in which captains will never be placed in the heart-breaking dilemma of either running away from an enemy nominally of the same class and with the same number of decks, and being branded in his country as a coward, or of submitting to be butchered and disgraced by a ship large enough to swallow him.

A 74, such as the Northumberland, would not be a safe ship to send to sea on a declaration of war. If she had the misfortune to fall in with the North Carolina, a two-decked ship of 102 guns, the Americans would laugh at her and blow her to atoms.

The idea, then, of continuing the antiquated seventy-four, must be dismissed. Cut them down to such splendid frigates as the Barham, which may be economically done. The Lancaster and Winchester measure only 1,460 tons, that is, they are 290 tons smaller than the foreign sixties.

After reading the above, can it be believed that a naval officer should write in this way? The pamphlet, speaking of the Endymion, of 44 guns and 1,250 tons, says, "such a ship, well-manned and well-managed, might go along-side the finest single-decked ship in the world" (the Potomac for instance, a 1,750 ton 60) "with perfect confidence of success." She must be a witch, indeed.

The new nondescripts, frigates mounting only 36 guns, of heavy calibre, are generally found fault with. The commander naturally asks, what are they meant for? A corvette might fairly decline to fight them, and a sixty would annihilate them. Another novelty has just been announced; we give her size and armament alongside of an American's of the same class, which will speak for itself.

New English corvettes Acorn and Argus.

Date.	*Description of guns.*	*Guns.*	*Tons.*	*Men.*
1831	18 medium 32 pounders	18	under 500	not known.

American corvette Lexington.

Date.	*Description of guns.*	*Guns.*	*Tons.*	*Men.*
1826	4 long 24 pounders 20 medium ditto	24	630	1 capt. 4 lieuts. 8 mid. 180 men

The idea of converting the 46 and 52 gun-frigates into fine corvettes is excellent; and the actual transformation of L'Aigle bids fair for the execution of this just and reasonable project.

COPY-RIGHT LAW OF THE U. S.

An act to amend the several acts respecting copy rights.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons, being a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, who shall be the author or authors of any book or books, map, chart, or musical composition, which may be now made or composed, and not printed and published, or shall hereafter be made or composed, or who shall invent, design, etch, engrave, work, or cause to be engraved, etched, or worked from his own design, any print or engraving, and the executors, administrators, or legal assigns of such person or persons, shall have the sole right and liberty of printing, re-printing, publishing and vending such book or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in whole or in part, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the title thereof, in the manner hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if, at the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, such author, inventor, designer, engraver, or any of them, where the work had been originally composed and made by more than one person, be still living, and a citizen or citizens of the United States, or resident therein, or being dead, shall have left a widow, or child, or children, either or all then living, the same exclusive right shall be continued to such author, designer, or engraver, or, if dead, then to such widow and child, or children, for the further term of fourteen years: *Provided,* That the title of the work so secured shall be a second time recorded, and all such other regulations as are herein required in regard to original copy-rights, be complied with in respect to such renewed copy-right, and that within six months before the expiration of the first term.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of renewal of copy-right under this act, such author or proprietor shall, within two months from the date of said renewal, cause a copy of the record thereof to be published in one or more of the newspapers printed in the United States, for the space of four weeks.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall, before publication, deposit a printed copy of the title of such book, or books, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, in the clerk's office of the district court of the said district wherein the author or proprietor shall reside, and the clerk of such court is hereby directed and required to record the same thereof forthwith, in a book to be kept for that purpose, in the words following, (giving a copy of the title, under the seal of the court, to the said author or proprietor, whenever he shall require the same:) "District of to wit: Be it remembered, that on the day of Anno Domini, A. B. of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, (map, chart, or otherwise, as the case may be), the title of which is in the words following, to wit, (here insert the title), the right whereof he claims as author or proprietor as the case may be); in conformity with an act of congress, entitled 'an act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights.' C. D. clerk of the said district." For which record, the clerk shall be entitled to receive, from the person claiming such right as aforesaid, fifty cents; and the like sum for every copy, under seal, actually given to such person or his assigns. And the author or proprietor of any such book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, shall within three months from the publication of the said book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut or engraving, deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of the same to the clerk of the said district. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each district court, at least once in every year, to transmit a certified list of all such records of copy-right, including the titles so recorded, and the dates of record, and also all the several copies of books or other works deposited in his office according to this act, to the secretary of state, to be preserved in his office.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, unless he shall give information of copy-right being secured, by causing to be inserted, in the several copies of each and every edition published during the term secured on the title page, or the page immediately following, if it be a book, or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, by causing to be impressed on the face thereof, or if a volume of maps, charts, music, or engravings, upon the title or frontispiece thereof, the following words, viz: "entered according to act of congress, in the year by A. B., in the clerk's office of the district court of " (as the case may be.)

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any other person or persons, from and after the recording the title of any book or books, according to this act, shall, within the term or terms herein limited, print, publish, or import, or cause to be printed, published, or imported, any copy of such book, or books, without the consent of the person legally entitled to the copy-right thereof, first had and obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, or shall, knowing the same to be so printed or imported, publish, sell, or expose to sale, or cause to be published, sold, or exposed to sale, any copy of such book without such consent in writing, then such offender shall forfeit every copy of such book to the person legally, at the time, entitled to the copy-right thereof; and shall also forfeit and pay fifty cents for every such sheet which may be found in his possession, either printed or printing, published, imported, or exposed to sale, contrary to the intent of this act, the one moiety thereof to such legal owner of the copy-right as aforesaid, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That, if any person or persons, after the recording the title of any print, or cut, or engraving, map, chart, or musical composition, according to the provisions of this act, shall, within the term or terms, limited by this act, engrave, etch, or work, sell, or copy, or cause to be engraved, etched, worked, or sold, or copied, either on the whole, or by varying, adding to, or diminishing the main design, with intent to evade the law, or shall print, or import for sale, or cause to be printed or imported for sale, any such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, or any parts thereof, without the consent of the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof, first obtained in writing, signed in the presence of two credible witnesses; or, knowing the same to be so printed or imported without such consent, shall publish, sell or expose to sale, or in any manner dispose of any such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, without such consent, as aforesaid; then such an offen-

der or offenders shall forfeit the plate or plates on which such map, chart, musical composition, engraving, cut, or print, shall be copied, and also all and every sheet thereof so copied or printed, as aforesaid, to the proprietor or proprietors of the copy-right thereof; and shall further forfeit one dollar for every sheet of such map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, which may be found in his or their possession, printed or published, or exposed to sale, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act; the one moiety thereof to the proprietor or proprietors, and the other moiety to the use of the United States, to be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to prohibit the importation or vending, printing, or publishing, of any map, chart, book, musical composition, print or engraving, written, composed, or made, by any person not being a citizen of the United States, nor resident within the jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, who shall print or publish any manuscript whatever without the consent of the author or legal proprietor first obtained as aforesaid, (if such author or proprietor be a citizen of the United States, or resident therein), shall be liable to suffer and pay to the author or proprietor, all damages occasioned by such injury, to be recovered by a special action on the case founded upon this act, in any court having cognizance thereof: and the several courts of the United States empowered to grant injunctions to prevent the violation of the rights of authors and inventors are hereby empowered to grant injunctions, in like manner, according to the principles of equity, to restrain such publication of any manuscript as aforesaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons shall be sued or prosecuted, for any matter, act, or thing done under or by virtue of this act, he or they may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any person or persons, from and after the passing of this act, shall print, or publish any book, map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, or engraving, not having legally acquired the copy-right thereof, and shall insert or impress that the same hath been entered according to act of congress, or words purporting the same, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; one moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for the same, and the other to the use of the United States, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court of record having cognizance thereof.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all recoveries under this act, either for damages, forfeitures, or penalties, full costs shall be allowed thereon, any thing in any former act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained, in any case of forfeiture or penalty under this act, unless the same shall have been commenced within two years after the cause shall have arisen.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the "act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," passed May thirty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the act supplementary thereto, passed April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed: saving, always, such rights as may have been obtained in conformity to their provisions.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all and several the provisions of this act, intended for the protection and security of copy-rights, and providing remedies, penalties and forfeitures, in case of violation thereof, shall be held and construed to extend to the benefit of the legal proprietor or proprietors of each and every copy-right heretofore obtained, according to law, during the term thereof, in the same manner as if such copy-right had been entered and secured according to the directions of this act.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever a copy-right has been heretofore obtained by an author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, of any book, map, chart, print, or engraving, or by a proprietor of the same: if such author or authors, or either of them, such inventor, designer, or engraver, be living at the passage of this act, then such author or authors, or the survivor of them, such inventor, engraver, or designer, shall continue to have the exclusive right to his book, chart, map, print, cut, or engraving, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act, for the security thereof, for such additional period of time as will, together with the time which shall have elapsed from the first entry of such copy-right, make up the term of twenty-eight years, with the same right to his widow, child, or children, to renew the copy-right, at the expiration thereof, as is above provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act. And if such author or authors, inventor, designer, or engraver, shall not be living at the passage of this act, then, his or their heirs, executors and administrators, shall be entitled to the like exclusive enjoyment of said copy-right, with the benefit of each and all the provisions of this act for the security thereof, for the period of twenty-eight years from the first entry of said copy-right, with the like privilege of renewal to the widow, child, or children, of author or authors, designer, inventor, or engraver, as is provided in relation to copy-rights originally secured under this act: *Provided*, that this act shall not extend to any copy-right heretofore secured, the term of which has already expired.

Approved, February 3, 1831.

MESSRS. TAZEWELL AND TYLER.

The New York Courier, has said—"Whatever may be the conclusion of impartial minds, the subject is now before the nation, and we have no doubt it will be sifted to the bottom. Messrs Tazewell and Tyler will be weighed in the balance of public opinion and their exact weight marked upon their foreheads, so that they may be estimated for what they are really worth hereafter. The speech of Mr. Livingston will aid this inquiry."

The United States Telegraph says—"It is understood, that Mr. Tazewell, at an early day of the session, informed Mr. Van Buren that he could not by any vote of his, recognize the power of the president to *originate* a mission. That his opinion upon the construction of the constitution was not only deliberately formed, but fully expressed in the case of the Panama mission. He was willing that the expenses of the treaty should be paid, and would have voted for an appropriation of the money in a shape which would not conflict with his construction of the constitution. Instead of asking the appropriation in the shape suggested, it was placed in the general appropriation bill, and assumed the power of the president to originate missions at his will. Mr. Tazewell was then called upon to take back what he had said on the Panama mission, and to approve in Mr. Van Buren, what he had condemned in Mr. Adams. He did not hesitate. He discharged his duty as a Virginian senator should do, and he is now receiving, as he expected, the abuse of a servile and profligate press. Governor Tyler has ably and fearlessly sustained his colleague. Both houses of congress sustained the ground assumed by them. Mr. Van Buren was glad to accept the appropriation in such a shape as to save the principle; and Virginia will laud the independence, and sustain the popularity of her senators."

Extracts from the speech of Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, in the senate of the United States, respecting the Turkish mission.

"Mr. President, I have presented to the senate my views of the constitution, so far as it applies, to the matter before us. If I am right in these views, all must agree with me, that the power exercised by the president upon this occasion, was without warrant, and therefore unlawful, that it is a manifest violation of the rights of the senate; and if the act was done with that view, it is a flagrant usurpation of their constitutional powers.

* * * * * * *

"Mr. President, my strength is almost gone, and your patience must be at least as much exhausted, yet a few words more—I hope they may be the last with

which I shall have occasion to trouble you. For many years I have watched the workings of this government, and have seen it steadily advancing to that condition to which our most sagacious statesmen long ago predicted it must one day come. Occasionally obstructions to its onward motion, have sometimes cheered me with the hope, that these predictions would not be verified. Nor will I ever part with this hope, while this body remains true to itself, and faithful to the states whose sovereignties are here represented. But what I have seen and heard of late is not well calculated to cherish hope. The time is not far distant, nay, it is at hand, when the theoretic maxim of the British law, will become a practical rule for the American people. The English jurists tell us, that "the king can do no wrong," *and soon may we expect to hear this fiction of the British government transferred to ours, as a solemn truth affirmed of our president.* I wish we may be able to introduce with this principle, the corrective it finds in the government from whence it is borrowed.—There, although the king can do no wrong, his ministers are responsible for all the bad advice they give him.

"In the instance before us, I am willing to believe, that the president has not knowingly violated the constitution, or designed to impair the rights of the senate, or desired to usurp for himself the entire and absolute control over all appointments, although such certainly, is the effect of his acts. In the mode in which business of this kind is done, as we all know many circumstances have existed to absolve the president from all design to exert any such power as has been here put in practice, in order to produce such effects. But what must we say of his ministers, the bounden duty of some of whom it is, to present to him the facts as they know them to be:—Of his cabinet, *four were members of this body during the memorable Panama discussion.* One of them, (the secretary of the navy) was the mover of the resolution declaratory of our rights, and denying to the president the power then claimed, and here exercised. Another of them (the secretary of state) stood by my side in that debate, the able advocate of those rights, eloquently denouncing the claim of power then preferred, as but a part of a long settled system covertly to increase the influence and patronage of the executive. *And all four united with me in the vote given upon that occasion.* Surrounded by such advisers, if no voice was raised to admonish him, if no friendly caution was given to him by any of those whose opinions upon this subject were so well known, and one of whom had in his own office a full representation of all the facts existing in the case, it ought not to be matter of much astonishment, if the president should have regarded it as one of common occurrence; and the omission to lay the appointments before the senate at their next session, may possibly have been accidental. I know not how this matter stands; but this I know, that if such a representation had ever been made to the senate, I should never have been heard to censure mere oversights, or acts of any kind unconsciously done. When honorable senators, however, instead of excusing, seek to justify what has been done; and this too by such arguments as we have heard, which, if sound, must suffice to perpetuate this power, the case assumes a very different aspect indeed. Under this different aspect I have been obliged to consider it.

"For thus regarding it, I know well what I am to encounter. I have seen the writing on the wall. I know the finger by which it was inscribed. It needs no Daniel to interpret it. But, sir, it is my consolation to know the balance in which I shall be weighed will never be held by any executive officer of this government, be he whom he may. They who sent me here, placed me as a warder on the watchtower, to warn of the approach of danger. I will not play the shepherd's boy, and cry when there is none. But when the danger stands confessed before me, come in what 'questionable shape' it may, I will do my duty."

[In his remarks on some observation of Mr. *Livingston*, as to the meaning of certain words of the constitution, Mr. Tazewell said—

"Then, the president would need but await until the senate adjourned, and he would have authority to fill up *all* vacancies. Nay, should he graciously please to refer his appointments to the senate afterwards, and they should reject them, *instead of watching a fit occasion to renominate*, (a) *the president might wait for the adjournment, and then re-appoint the same individual, and so on, toties quoties, to the end of the chapter.* A more summary method to divest the senate of all authority, and to invest the president alone with complete power over all appointments, could not well be devised."]

GENERAL BLAIR.

From the Columbia, (S. C.) Telescope.

In our paper of the 25th March, there is the following article:

Intrigue. Gen. Blair, some time since, was unadvised enough to charge upon the state rights' party, *intrigue*, in the late senatorial election. We let it pass, at that time as a charge too vague, coming from too ill an authority to be worth denial. Some of the poor echoes of the submission-party have caught up the accusation; and, in order to spare them any farther bandying of it, we must, at once, call upon gen. Blair for proofs fit to found so grave a charge upon. He must feel that nothing short of direct and strong proof will be sufficient to impeach the honor of a body of men, whose motives and characters occupy the very highest ground. If he can exhibit any proofs, however, great or small, let him speak, "or for ever hold his peace."

To this demand of proof, made of a public man, on a public question, which he was himself the first to start, we received, on the 4th instant, the following very decent reply.

Red Oak Camp, 31st March, 1831.

Editor of the Columbia Telescope,

Sir:—When you furnish the proof that I have, "charged the 'state rights' party' or any other party, with intrigue in the late senatorial election," I will determine whether I am under any obligation to respond to a *chatechiser so contemptible* as the editor of the Columbia Telescope. JAMES BLAIR.

Superscription FREE,

JAMES BLAIR,
House of representatives, U. S.

If this letter means any thing besides mere insolence and bullying, it unquestionably means a denial that he had ever charged *intrigue*, in the senatorial election, upon any party. He defies us to the proof. He shall have it, to his heart's content.

In his letter to the rev. Reuben Tucker, published in the Camden Journal, January 15th, he uses these precise words, speaking of Dr. Cooper:

"I believe his unwarrantable interference and tampering, in the *late intrigues*, by which judge Smith's re-election to the senate of the United States *was defeated*, is no *secret to any body.*"

Is this sufficient? Is general Blair satisfied? Is there here no charge of intrigue? Is not Judge Smith's election declared to have been defeated by intrigue? And, unless he means to charge judge S's own friends with having defeated his election by intrigue, whom or what, except the states' right party, could he possibly have alluded to?

The epithet of "contemptible" will scarcely stick, except to him who has committed the wrong and the indecency, in this transaction. The public will readily decide upon whom it is to be fixed, gen. Blair, or ourselves.

Contumely and violence are the habitual weapons of gen. Blair; but they shall never, for an instant, save him from exposure, wherever his conduct seems to us to demand it.

DINNER AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

A public dinner was given to Mr. *Hamilton*, governor of the state of South Carolina, and Messrs. *Hoyne* and *Miller*, its senators in congress, at Columbia, on the 15th ult. Each of the gentlemen, on being toasted, returned thanks, &c. but we have not seen reports of what they said. The following are some of the volunteer toasts given on the occasion:

By governor Hamilton: The best sustenance for a just cause—Perseverance, cool heads and firm hearts.

By gen. R. Y. Hayne: *The constitution of the United States*, the ark of the political covenant, which we have sworn to "preserve, protect and defend." When assailed by the hand of power, shall we consent to its violation, or stand forth manfully in its defence?

By the hon. S. D. Miller: The citizens of Columbia—distinguished for their sound principles and liberal hospitality—may their wealth and commercial prosperity increase in proportion to their wealth and enterprise.

By Thomas Harrison, esq. state rights, and *state remedies*—It is idle to talk of one without the other. If a state has any *sovereign* right, it must necessarily have a sovereign remedy; for the right and remedy must be of the same character. If the right is *legal*, the remedy is *legal*—If the right is *sovereign* the remedy is *sovereign*. To say that a *sovereign* right is to be asserted in a court of law, is of all legal absurdities the most preposterous.

By Theodore Stark, esq: Unauthorised taxation—Freemen can as little brook it in sister states, as in a mother kingdom.

By Mr. Cruger: The *honorable* Daniel Webster—His *honor* and magnanimity are well tested by his late dinner speech; wherein, he so wilfully and pitifully misrepresents the doctrines of the south, as intended to nullify not the *infractions* of the constitution, but the *constitution* itself.

By Mr. I. W. Hayne: *Dum spiro spero*—but *my* hope, is in the rising spirit of the oppressed not in the returning clemency of the oppressors.

By J. L. Clark, esq. State rights—The right to resist oppression at home or abroad, the legitimate rights of a state, to resist the usurpations of the general government in all infractions of the constitution.

By Mr. W. Finn: *The tariff of* 1828—If enacted according to the spirit of the constitution, the people of South Carolina would submit—if enacted, as a bounty, on northern manufactures, *we say* it should be repealed, *or opposed at all and every hazard*, by the people of the south.

By Dr. James Davis: Ireland and South Carolina- Of what advantage is the representation of Ireland in the British parliament? Just the same as the representation of South Carolina in congress. Rapacious despots? Go on and prosper: but remember there is a period in which the patience of the tamest slaves rises into fury and revenge.

By Mr. Edw. Wm. Johnson: The tariff—A thing too detestable to have been contrived, except by Yankees: to be enforced, except by Kentuckians; or to be endured, except by the submission men of the south.

By Mr. Lewis Cruger: Col. Wm. C. Preston—Though the malice of his enemies has prevailed against him—as "the towering eagle is hawked at and struck by mousing owls"—we have yet the consolation to know that his brilliant talents and noble spirit, though confined to a narrower, will still be exerted in a more useful sphere of patriotism.

☞The toasts of the principals at this entertainment are less *earnest* than might have been expected. The *argument* in Mr. Harrion's toast is curious. Mr. Finn would do well to inform us if the *minority* is to pronounce upon the true spirit of the constitution. The Mr. Preston complimented by Mr. Cruger we suppose to be the gentleman who was lately defeated by the anti-nullificatory candidate for congress, in the place of Mr. Martin, appointed a judge.

—

A public dinner was lately given at Mobile, to Mr. King, one of the senators of the United States from Alabama. On being complimented, Mr. King returned thanks, in "a very able and appropriate speech, (says the Mobile Commercial Register) which charmed the attention of the audience for about half an hour. We regret exceedingly that we have not been able to procure a copy of it for publication, as we can scarcely trust our memory so far as to attempt a sketch of it. He alluded in the first place to the condition of the state when admitted into the union, with a debt of rising twelve millions of dollars hanging over our citizens, and contrasting in eloquent terms their depressed condition at that period, and for a few succeeding years, with their present prosperity, owing, next to their enterprise, to the timely relief afforded by the national legislature in the various laws passed from time to time on that subject. He next referred in terms of pointed reprobation, to the dangerous doctrine of nullification, admitted the oppressive operation of the tariff laws upon the cotton growing states, but contended that, great as those evils manifestly were, it was the dictate of patriotism to resist them as became intelligent freemen, in the manner pointed out by the constitution."

—

At a public dinner given to Mr. *Lewis*, one of the representatives in congress from Alabama, the following toast was drank:

"The union of the North American states, and the fundamental principles of our government—may the former continue, and the latter govern for ever and ever, world without end, amen."

POLITICAL CURIOSITIES—ALL SORTS.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

A portion of the public seem not to be aware of the supposed cause of Mr. Tazewell's defection from the Jackson party, and his transformation into its bitter and virulent opponent. A letter just received from a friend places this matter in its proper light. We subjoin an extract:

"The conduct of Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler never surprised me. From the first moment that Mr. Tazewell was disappointed of a seat in the cabinet, he resolved on his course of opposition, in concert with Mr. Tyler. You must recollect, that, in order to conciliate him, he was offered the mission to London; which he rather indignantly refused.—

This was in March 1829. No man can gild his conduct with more plausible pretexts, than Mr. Tazewell! But this disappointment still rankles in the breast of Mr. Tazewell. He determined at the start, to thwart the administration of general Jackson, right or wrong, by every means in his power. Had he been received into the cabinet, you never would have heard of the foolish talk about editors. These Virginia senators started to vex, and destroy the good old hero; whom they could not otherwise reach, and embarrass. Any pretext will do for men predetermined to find fault, and to throw impediments in the path of the administration. I like old Virginia—or rather did love and admire her in old times—but ever since Mr. Ritchie pronounced "the election of Jackson a curse to the country"—she seems to have been thrown off her centre, and to have lost her equipoise. She is not satisfied—and yet is too proud to say so—knowing that she has been overlooked in the cabinet, and but poorly complimented by the Russian mission."

From the Winchester Virginian.

Amongst many other strange things which have recently taken place at Washington, not the least strange are the speeches of the Virginia senators, Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler, on the motion of the former to expunge from the general appropriation bill the item providing for the payment of the commissioners who negotiated the late Turkish treaty. We are not yet sufficiently informed on the subject to enable us to decide whether the appointment of the commissioners in this case is sanctioned by the constitution; but whether that be so or not, we do not hesitate to condemn the *manner* in which these gentlemen have chosen to express their dissent. They should leave such terms as they have applied to this mission and to the secretary of state, to such men as Tristram Burgess and Mr. senator Barton. The people of Virginia approve decidedly the general course which this administration has pursued; and if those who administer the government should occasionally fall into error, as the best may sometimes do, they will not denounce them as guilty of "rank usurpation," "lawless violation of the constitution," &c. &c.

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

"The inquiring reader may ask, where was Mr. Blair, where was Mr. Kendall (editors of the *Globe*) when Duff Green, taking his life in his hands, ventured forward, and bearded the lion in his den? They were in Kentucky, crying out at every cross road "hurra for Henry Clay, the lion of the west!" They were echoing the notes of "———— in Virginia, and calling out, "down with the *curse!*" And are those sons of Amalek, to be made elders judging the twelve tribes of Israel!"

From the Georgia Journal of March 17.

Mr. Crawford charges Mr. Calhoun with being a nullifier; and neither Mr. Calhoun, nor any of his adherents, ready as they have shown themselves to be, to repel what they conceived to be injurious imputations on their patron, have denied it, so far as it has come to our knowledge. Is it possible that Mr. Calhoun is not only a nullifier, but at the head of the nullifiers? If it be so, there is, in that single fact, strong reason to suspect the doctrine to be all wrong. Abjure it, and call it heresy. But we will wait awhile yet.

Verily, here is a revolution in the wheel of politics for you. We, who have been, during the whole of our editorial lives, opposed to Mr. Calhoun and his doctrines, are now found side by side with him, if he is accused truly, in the doctrine of nullification—so called—though ours is not exactly the same sort of a thing that goes by this name in South Carolina. And the ancient adversaries of Mr. Crawford in this state, those who have been unceasing in their opposition to him, in season and out of season, are now found by his side in the doctrine of anti-nullification!! Verily this is a bran-new predicament for us all to be in. It almost induces us to ask, as an acquaintance of ours once did an eminent lawyer:—"If you give a man all the appellations in the world, and take from him his cognomen, what will he offer at next?"

There are others, it seems, in the same condition with ourselves; on other points, though, as is shewn from the following extract. We reckon we had better all wipe out and begin anew.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

Mr. George McDuffie, that pink of nullificatinn and *consistency*, has failed, from some cause or other, to call up his proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was covertly intended to operate *retrospectively* on our present venerated chief magistrate. When such traders and intriguers as himself are driven from the halls of congress, we may then hope that legislation will be directed to some useful purposes.

The Columbian Telescope

Speaks of the editor of the New York Courier, as "the tremendous capt. Webb, at once the Thersites and Achilles of his party; and cautions Mr. Van Buren to beware, and adds:

"The hireling zeal of his minions may outrun all discretion, as it does all decency. The public sense is not so lost, but that a general indignation may be excited, when it is seen that men of the most distinguished services and highest character, to whose talents and zeal the cause of Jackson owes so much, are to be thus set upon, the instant that they shrink from any part of the measures of the administration, with which their principles are irreconcilable."

From the Washington Telegraph.

"Who does not see that those who abused general Jackson in 1824, who sustained Mr. Clay in 1825, and who joined our ranks when they saw the irresistible impulse of the hero's popularity, are now endeavoring to use the *name* of general Jackson to promote their own purposes? What do they care for him, his fame, or his *principles*, so that they can use his *name*?

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We do not approve of every act of gen. Jackson. We state this in the firmest, frankest, but most respectful spirit. But he is an honest man; he has the power to render us many acts of pub-

*This blank may be filled with the word "Ritchie." *Ed. Reg.*

lic service—and he has the weight of character to rebuke the genius of the father of the American System. When his re-election is accomplished, then let us take some man who is qualified to save the constitution and serve the country. Put aside, if you please, either Van Buren or Calhoun—take some other man of the republican party who deserves and commands its confidence—keep out Mr. Clay and preserve the constitution, and as some gentlemen fear, the union itself from a total wreck.

As for ourselves, we are pledged to no mortal man. The appointment of a successor to gen. Jackson will become the object of the greatest solicitude—when the time shall come for making the selection. But if we go on dividing, as we have done for the last four weeks, suffering our feelings to be played upon, not by each other, but by the opposition, we shall be too much distracted ever to re-unite—gen. Jackson will not be endangered—but what comes next is "clouds and darkness!"

"The stolen letter."

How a certain confidential letter from president Monroe to Mr. Calhoun got into the hands of general Jackson, without the consent or knowledge of Mr. Calhoun, is still a mystery. The Washington Telegraph thus closes a reply to the New York Standard, on the subject:—

"As we have said, it has been seen that *names* in this matter are *substantial* things; and it may be that the names of the member of congress, and of the person who assumed to be Mr. Calhoun's friend, would cast much light upon this subject, and enable the public to determine how far their agency goes to prove or disprove a *plot*. It is argued that, because they *professed* to act with Mr. Calhoun's consent, therefore there was no plot. If this argument be good, the fact that they acted without Mr. Calhoun's knowledge and against his consent, is conclusive proof that there was a plot. And we ask the editor of the Standard what he will say if it shall appear that the letter was *purloined*, and that, so far from acting under the sanction of Mr. Calhoun, this *professed* friend, after travelling from Washington to Nashville for the purpose of placing the letter in the hands of general Jackson, travelled to Albany to report progress? ☞We believe that all this *will* appear, if the *names* be given. We ask for the names, not only of the member of congress, but also of him who, the Standard says, "can tell how he got the letter."

From the Georgia Courier.

The call for a meeting of the friends of Henry Clay, in Philadelphia, was signed by 900 persons. Some of our friends say we will be in the minority again. We answer, time will show. Old Hickory is a hard horse to beat. We ride him this time—not that we believe he is absolutely the best racer in the field, but that he is as good as any, and will, suit the purposes to be answered for the peace and happiness of the country with greater probability. The only objection we think worth mentioning at present, to his success is, we do not like many of his grooms. We think several of them could be changed for better, and will probably give place to more disinterested politicians.

The Fredericksburg Arena

calls to mind the fact, that Mr. Kendall, charged by Mr. Duff Green as being editor of the "Globe," owes his appointment as 4th auditor to the casting vote of Mr. Calhoun.

From the Columbia Times of March 23.

"The letter from a Virginia member of congress to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, published in to-day's paper, will be read with interest. It may be regarded as strong proof that Virginia is becoming perfectly sound. She is growing more and more alive, every day, to the dangerous tendencies of the government administered on its present principles. Tazewell and Tyler in the senate have taken a bold and noble stand against them, which she approves. When they returned home from Washington, the Van Buren faction, of which Ritchie is the tool and organ, trusting too much to the popularity of Jackson, proposed, not formally, however, to pass a vote of censure on their conduct. It was soon discovered that such a proposition would be rejected with indignation by a large majority. The tables were turned, and Ritchie and his party had to stretch every nerve, and resort to every shift, to prevent a vote of thanks. We may calculate on Virginia as being at this time more thoroughly and firmly with us in the present contest than she has ever been.

From the Lynchburg Republican.

"His [Mr. Clay's] privacy should not be suffered to avail him—he should be pursued through every lane of life, until the infirmities of nature shall render him impotent to do evil. This man has a large account yet to settle with his country. He has not fully paid the penalty of his iniquities: he must be made to drink to the dregs the cup of degradation for his bold defiance of the people's will. If, then, it shall be his purpose to withdraw for a season from public life—for it will only be for a season, with his consent—we warn the people, solemnly, to keep him, and the ever memorable and no less corrupt deeds of his past life, in their recollection. Throw not the pall of oblivion upon offences the highest which can exist as between constituent and representative. If two years hence, or less time, as we forbode, Henry Clay shall be presented for the forgiveness and votes of his country, we trust that country will rebuke the steadfast adhesion of his party, and such unconquerable impudence in himself, in such a manner as will prostrate him and it. The thought of having Henry Clay paraded upon the stage, annoying the community—defiled, as he is, with the moral filth of the "bargain," is intolerable. A daily ablution in the king of rivers can never make him clean. There is "not rain enough in the sweet heavens" to purify him."

From the Fincastle (Va.) Patriot.

"Truth is truth, and it is useless to cone al it. The tide of party feeling has swelled to such an alarming height, that it threatens to bury in destruction our most sacred rights, to deprive us of the privilege of freemen—the privilege of judging and acting for ourselves and our country. We yield to none in the sincerity and earnestness of our political friendship for general Jackson. We believe him to be a firm and incorruptible statesman—a man of Roman virtue and integrity; and so long as he continues true to his country, he shall have our feeble, but honest support. *But general Jackson is not a God.*"

From the Washington Globe.

"We have seen enough of private letters and public papers to satisfy us, that Mr. Calhoun's ill-advised attempt to bring his private quarrels into the political discussions of the country, has utterly destroyed all chances for his political advancement, which his *"nullification"* had left."

"The nullification party unite in the scheme of the coalition, and strive to persuade the people that they do not assail the president, but those to whose arts they pretend he is a victim. They would have us to believe that he is under control, because they found on a memorable occasion, that no artifice could deceive him, nor any influence swerve him from the great cause of the country, and induce him to give his countenance to the interested schemes of partisans, however they might profess devotion to himself. The public have not forgotten the celebrated *nullifying dinner* got up under the *pretence* of commemorating the principles of the patriot Jefferson, and to which the patriot Jackson was invited to lend the sanction of his presence. Toasts and speeches were prepared to recommend the new doctrines to which the vice president had committed himself in the south, and they were so artfully disguised in the garb of state rights, that it was supposed, amidst the enthusiasm and applause of surrounding friends, the president from sympathy, would catch the contagion, and unite in proclaiming the principle of nullification, or in other words, the right of one state to dissolve the union. A copy of the toasts were placed at the plate of the president, that he might be prepared to join in the spirit of the proceedings; but no sooner had he run his eye over the paper than he endorsed on the back of it his own commentary, and put his veto upon it. This was like the night attack on the enemy, on the twenty-third of December. He rebuked, at once, the politicians who sought to entrap him, through the consenting feelings natural to such an occasion, by his peremptory toast—*"The federal union must be preserved."* From that moment Mr. Calhoun felt that his principles were out of favor; and he resolved to take the ground that the president was the *"victim of political intriguers,"* when he found him superior to all intriguers. He found that no flattery nor management on the part of himself and his friends, could bend the noble minded and single hearted patriot, to give the weight of his character and station to the designs of artful and ambitious partizans, and he has sought, through every avenue, to destroy that influence which he could not propitiate to his purpose. The good sense of the people will foil him in this, as the good sense of the president foiled his first attempt."

☞We had a very different view of this dinner. We thought it was a mere *political juggle*, as the editor of the "Globe" regards it—but for a very different purpose. "The chief cook" was Mr. *Benton*, of Missouri—it seemed as if the whole affair rested on his broad shoulders—and his chief aids were Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Woodbury, Hayne and Grundy. We believed it was *gotten-up* for effect against internal improvements and the protection of manufactures. Of the 24 regular toasts and 80 volunteers—one hundred and four in all [bless the bellies and the heads of those who *swallowed* them!] no voice was raised in favor of internal improvements, and only one on behalf of the tariff—by Mr. Craig, of New York. It was because of these things, that the Pennsylvania delegation to a man—(though they had been *coaxed* out of their money), refused to eat or drink with the party—and very few of the western members of congress were present. It was regarded as a grand movement against the tariff by Mr. Raguet, the editor of the "Banner of the Constitution," then resident at Washington, who filled his paper with the official account of the proceedings, shouting—

☞*"From this time forth, the days of the miscalled* AMERICAN SYSTEM *are numbered. The toscin is sounded and the* BANNER OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLES *is unfurled."* *"The occasion was a solemn one, one more intimately connected with the future organization of political parties in this country, than may at first sight be supposed,"* &c.☜

Mr. Raguet has made a melancholy change of his tone, in the short space of a year—he is now doling out chapters of lamentations, that the days of the "American System" are *not* numbered. But its no great matter what he says.

At this *"nullifying dinner"* as the "Globe" calls it, let us see who were the chief persons present, so far as a list of the names may be gathered from the volunteer toasts.

John Roane, of Va. was president—Messrs. Bibb, of Ken. Woodbury, of N. H. Grundy, of Ten. Cambreleng, of N. Y. Gordon, of Va. and Overton, of Lou. vice presidents. Andrew Jackson, president and John C. Calhoun, vice president of the United States—Messrs. Van Buren, Eaton, Branch and Barry—(Ingham missing), with Mr. Speaker Stevenson, Hubbard, of N. H. Wayne, of S. C. Desha, of Ten. Monell, of N. Y. Alexander, of Va. Davis, of S. C. White, of Ten. Yancey, of Ken. Troup, of Geo. McDuffie, of S. C. Archer, of Va. Hill, of N. H. Benton, of Mo. Boulden, of Va. De Wit, N. Y. Davenport, of Va. Maxwell, of N. Y. Carson, of N. C. Johnson, of Ken. Clay, of Ala. Johnson, of Ten. Lewis, of Ala. Polk, of Ten. Wickliffe, of Ken. Speight, of N. C. White, of N. Y. Dudley, of N. Y. Kane, of Ill. Craig, of N. Y. S. Smith, of Md. and Potter, of N. C. These are all the members of congress that are on the list of volunteers before us. How many of them were or are *nullifiers?*

The "Globe" has made a charge which, if substantiated, will severely strike many of the best friends of the president—and two of them, if report speaks truly, are to be called into the new "cabinet."

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The editor is, unexpectedly absent from his post this week, and any delay that may attend his usual private correspondence, &c. he hopes will be excused.

☞ We compliment our readers with eight *extra* pages—to get-in certain long and valuable articles for present and future use; especially the masterly report of the committee of the late house of representatives, through judge *Hemphill*, concerning internal improvements, to which we have added a curious estimate of costs, furnished in a message of the president of the United States, for the better understanding of some parts of Mr. Hemphill's report.

EFFECTS OF THE "SYSTEM." We have already noticed the wholesome condition of *Baltimore*. The city never was in a better state than at present—and the prospect a-head is cheering, indeed. The "decayed and deserted Baltimore" of Mr. John Randolph in 1824, has increased her population 25 per cent. since that time, and the fee of the property within her boundaries is worth twice or thrice as much as it was in that year. Just as many new houses are now building as there are materials and workmen to erect them—so, also as many ships and other vessels. The foreign trade has also much increased. It is stated, that the duties already secured at our custom house in the present year, is equal to their late usual *annual* amount. But we shall further shew below, that the tariff has *not* "ruined" the *commerce* of the country, as the foreign trade is called by the "philosophers" by way of eminence, though its whole amount does not equal that of our *home manufactures*, of which the *hides and skins of animals* are the materials of chief value—and would hardly pay for the potatoes, turnips, cabbages, parsnips, pumpkins and puddings, consumed by the people of the United States. We are not joking. Let any one *calculate* for himself, and he will find that we are quite serious in this matter.

In 1824, Mr. Randolph said *Philadelphia* was in a "state of atrophy"—"could NEVER have a *foreign trade* to any great amount, or become a *great manufacturing town*, for which she wants *all the elements* of *climate*, COAL and CAPITAL!" We do not know of any defect in her climate—she is the greatest coal market in America, and yet more and more increasing her supplies; and twenty millions of dollars can be raised in this city in twenty days, for any new and profitable investment. There is an enormous amount of wealth and surplus capital in Philadelphia. Her manufactures are in great variety and of prodigious value—not less than thirty millions a year; and her crowded streets shew also a mighty amount transacted in foreign manufactures—some of the pavements, for whole squares together, being hardly passable for packages of such goods. She has a "great amount" of foreign trade,*—and her coasting and inland trade is exceedingly important. I lately walked seven or eight miles through different streets of this beautiful city, to gratify my curiosity and for the sake of exercise—and was astonished at the bustle and business displayed. Extensive grounds, that were as waste lands, during my apprenticeship there, are covered with new and elegant buildings. Hundreds of good houses have been latterly torn down that more splendid or commodious edifices might be put up!—and especially on Market street. It is supposed, that at least *two thousand houses* are *now* under contract to be built in the present season; and it is thought that the whole number erected will considerably exceed 2,500, in the current year!* From my own observation, I cannot think that this statement is exaggerated. Bricks and mortar, and piles of lumber, are to be met with every where, even in the thickly built parts of this city. It is computed that not less than *twenty-five thousand* of the inhabitants of this city are directly supported by manufactures, which will appear reasonable from the employment in *one* branch of industry, of which we have an account that is accepted as being nearly correct: Watson's Annals inform us that Philadelphia contains 104 warping mills, 4,500 weavers, 3,000 spoolers, 200 bobbin winders, and 200 dyers, whose wages amount to $1,470,000, and the consumption of indigo 114,000 lbs. per annum; and that they manufacture 81,000 yards per day, or 24,300,000 yards per year.

New York and *Boston* are equally prosperous. Labor is in great demand in both, and bricks and mortar are in earnest request. The tariff has *not* ruined the commerce of either—as the following paragraphs will shew:

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says—The number of vessels arrived at our port within a few weeks past, is almost unprecedented, and the custom house during the whole of the month of April, has been crowded from opening till closing: the clerks have been occupied not only during the regular hours, but to keep up with the great press of business, have been engaged till near midnight. On Saturday last 357 entries were made, and 78 vessels were cleared—being a greater number than ever was known in any one day before. When the account for April, of the duties secured, and the business done, shall be made up, we believe it will be found to exceed that of any previous month in the annals of the custom house.†

And the "Boston Patriot" had the following paragraphs:—

The amount of duties at this port for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at *one million of dollars!* being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830 of $500,000. The duties for the present month, up to this day, [about the 23rd April] amount to about $600,000.

In addition to the above, we are gratified to state that preparations are making to build extensively, and that

* The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle informs us, that the amount of duties at that port, for the quarter ending April 1, 1831, is estimated at one million of dollars; being an excess over the corresponding quarter of 1830, of $500,000. The duties for April, up to the 27th, amount to about $600,000, and the arrivals from foreign ports up to the 20th were *fifty-six* more than in the same time last year.

In the month of April, the arrivals at Philadelphia from foreign ports were 14 ships, 9 brigs and 4 schooners, measuring 6,142 tons, and the coastwise were 87 vessels—7,874 tons. There cleared in the same month for foreign ports 9 ships, 20 brigs and 9 schooners—7,841 tons, and coastwise, 174 vessels—19,733 tons.

* Mr. Randolph also said Philadelphia was "overbuilt" in 1824!

† The amount of revenue collected at New York in 1830 was $15,012,553—or two millions more than in 1829. But the receipts of the present year, it is said, will largely exceed the receipts of the last year. "The imports for the last ten days of April, were upwards of *thirty thousand* packages; the duties alone, for the same period, were nearly *one million*. In the last seven months, out of more than *eight millions* of bonds, less than $250 laid over; the rest was paid punctually. The first quarter of the present year will be a million of dollars more than the first quarter of 1830. There is every reason to believe that the imposts of the year will exceed, by *four millions*, the amount collected in 1829."

he prospect is, that mechanics, as well as every other kind of business, will be in active and profitable operation.

We learn that the Liverpool packet company will continue their operations, and that they have ordered the keels of two first rate ships to be laid.

The number of arrivals from foreign ports up to the 20th inst. exceeded that for the same time last year by *fifty-six.**

Hundreds of towns and villages in the north, east and west, give us like indications of prosperity—but we cannot go into particulars now. Among the most remarkable are New Bedford, Providence, Albany, Troy, Rochester—Pittsburg, Cincinnatti and Wheeling. And many towns and villages, that were in a state of decay, have been revived and are greatly extended, by the benevolent influences of the "American System." The little city of Hudson, "away up the North river," has four large ships employed in the whale fishery; and it is mentioned as a remarkable fact, that a forest tree, cut down in the western part of New York, 360 miles from the "salt sea-side," in March 1830, and transported to Hudson, by the canal and river—was there fashioned into a mast for one of these ships—and before March 1831, had performed a *South Sea* voyage, and returned to its port.† At Vincennes, the late distant and almost *unknown* Vincennes, there were 54 arrivals and departures of steam boats between the 5th March and 16th April, of the present year, and from 450 to 500 flat-boats passed that town. It is estimated, that the whole number of such boats that entered the Ohio, from the Wabash, this spring, is not less than 1,000—and the value of their cargoes have been calculated by the intelligent editor of the "Vincennes Gazette," at 750,000 dollars! A larger amount of this value reached the factories about Boston, than the British West Indies!—and yet there are two cotton mills at Vincennes. During the month which ended on the 4th April 500,000 dollars worth of flour, whiskey, pork and lard arrived at Cincinnati, by the Miama canal, only, there being 37,642 bbls. flour, 18,384 do. pork, &c.

The following is given as the probable value of the exports of that district of country north and east of the *Kentucky* river, and a few counties bordering on its south side:

Hogs, alive and in pork, bacon, and lard	$1,000,000
Horned cattle	200,000
Horses and mules	500,000
Hempen fabrics	750,000
Tobacco	150,000
Iron in castings, pigs, and bars	50,000
Wool, ginseng, feathers, &c. &c.	100,000
	$2,750,000

"Should the contemplated rail-road to Louisville, and turnpike to Maysville, of which there is scarcely a doubt, be realized, a very great increase in our exports may certainly be expected. These roads will pass through nearly the middle of the richest portion of our state, possessing a soil of such exuberant fertility as to be capable, under improved cultivation, of trebling its present amount of products; which it will do whenever the completion of these works give encouragement, by an easy, quick, and cheap mode of transportation to market. They will also create new articles of trade, which, from their bulk and weight, will not bear transportation by the roads and means of conveyance now used."

"From the best means of information within my reach, the office of the United States bank at Lexington during the last year negotiated exchange transactions to an amount exceeding $1,500,000, equal to one half of the estimated exports of this section, the larger part of which was probably for the benefit of the stock drivers. In thus promoting the general commerce of the country, its advantages are extended to all classes, and the institution should be, and I believe is, viewed as one of the great causes of our sectional prosperity, and has thereby gained a corresponding popularity."*

Manufactures, instead of being "sinks of vice" are rather schools of virtue. Indeed, the indulgence of bad habits or vicious propensities cannot be tolerated in factories—and the females employed are remarkable for the correctness of their conduct, far beyond their sisters in the same walk of life. The men too, are compelled to behave correctly. The stake is too large to be committed into the charge of unsteady men.

The proprietor of a manufactory in Boston pays the workmen a premium of $10 per annum, for dispensing with drinking at 11 and 4 o'clock, but allows them the requisite time to eat luncheons.

THE LATE MR. MALLARY. The Columbia, (S. C.) Telescope has the following indecent and indelicate paragraph, and on another account it is *worthy* of the reckless being, (Dr. Cooper), lately reprehended by Mr. Blair—see page 154.

"*Mr. Mallary*—the American System man—died in Baltimore, on the 15th inst. We should like to know whether or not he will be permitted to introduce his system in the place to which he has gone? It would be a great improvement there."

Tribute of respect to Mr. Mallary.

At a meeting of members of the bar of the county of Rutland, holden at the court house in Rutland, on the 29th ult. Robert Temple, esq. announced the melancholy intelligence of the death of the hon. *Rollin C. Mallary*, representative in congress, from this district.

Whereupon, Robert Temple, esq. was called to the chair, Rodney C. Royce, esq. appointed secretary to the meeting, and gen. John Kellogg, Gordon Newell, and Selah H. Merrill, esqrs. appointed a committee, to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting upon this afflicting dispensation of Providence.

In pursuance of their appointment, the committee would express, in behalf of the members of this bar, their deep affliction at the intelligence of the death of the hon. *Rollin C. Mallary*, our late worthy and efficient representative in congress, by which our country has been deprived of one of its most active and useful public servants; our own state of one by whose talents and services it has been alike honored and profitted; our bar of one of its brightest ornaments, and society of an esteemed and favorite citizen. He has been taken from us in the vigor of active life, in the progress of useful exertion, and in the prospect of coming years of increasing usefulness, and accumulating honors: *wherefore*,

Resolved, That the members of the bar of Rutland county, deeply sympathize with the afflicted widow, in the mournful dispensation of Providence, in the removal of her companion.

Resolved, That we hold in the highest estimation the public services and private character of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a manifestation of respect for the deceased, the members of the bar will wear a badge of mourning on the left arm, for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to the widow of the said deceased, signed by the chairman and secretary.

R. TEMPLE, *chairman.*

R. C. ROYCE, *secretary.*

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* At Boston, on the 4th inst—*one day*, there were booked at City Hall news room, the cargoes of *eighty-five* vessels, eleven being from foreign ports, and *seventy-four* coastwise. Nearly all the coastwise vessels were from southern ports with breadstuffs, &c. no small portion of which will probably be consumed by manufacturers. The aggregate of flour received was 11,471 whole, 151 half bbls. 40,822 bushels corn, 29,230 bushels oats, 1,650 bushels rye, and 1,072 bales cotton.

What a flourish of trumpets should we have had, if so great an amount of bread stuffs had been exported to *the* West Indies, in one day!

† This ship was fitted for a three years cruise, but returned in less than one year, fully laden with the cargo desired—so great was the "fishermen's luck."

* This account of the exports, &c. of a part of Kentucky is copied from the *National Intelligencer*, derived from a highly respectable merchant, whose character guarantees the accuracy of his statements.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. Mr. Jefferson has the following remarks in one of the volumes of his works just published:

"I see too many proofs of the imperfection of human reason, to entertain wonder or intolerance at any difference of opinion, on any subject; and acquiescence in that difference as easily as in a difference of feature or form: experience having long taught me the reasonableness of mutual sacrifice of opinion among those who are to act together for any common object, and the expediency of doing what good we can, when we cannot do all we would wish."

THE NEW CAP. The beautiful effects of what some people stigmatise by the name of luxuries or superfluities, is well exemplified in a simple little story related by Dr. Franklin. "The skipper of a shallop," he says, "employed between Cape May and Philadelphia, had done us some small service, for which he refused to be paid. My wife, understanding that he had a daughter, sent her a present of a new fashioned cap. Three years after, this skipper being at my house with an old farmer of Cape May, his passenger, he mentioned the cap, and how much his daughter had been pleased with it. But, said he, it proved a dear cap to our congregation. How so?—When my daughter appeared with it at meeting, it was so much admired, that all the girls resolved to get such caps from Philadelphia; and my wife and I computed that the whole could not have cost less than a hundred pounds. True, said the farmer, but you do not tell all the story. I think the cap was, nevertheless, an advantage to us; for it was the first thing that put our girls upon knitting worsted mittens for sale at Philadelphia, that they might have wherewithal to buy caps and ribbons there; and you know that that industry has continued, and is likely to continue, and increase, to a much greater value, and to answer better purposes. Upon the whole, I was more reconciled for this little piece of luxury, since not only the girls were made happy by having fine caps, but the Philadelphians by the supply of warm mittens."

☞Franklin, of all men who ever lived, had the happiest way of illustrating more important things by familiar applications. The little story above related is one of the best commentaries on the "American System" that we have met with. But it especially rejects the idle notion entertained, that the protection of the industry of the people, in manufactures, will so affect the revenue, as to make a resort to direct taxation necessary to the support of government. It is true, the prophecies of the anti-tariffites have proved themselves false—and yet our desire always has been, and is, that *direct taxation*, the most honest of all, should be mainly depended on. In that case, "*East room stories*" would no longer be found in our newspapers. But the point of the narrative is in this—as we have many times stated, that *desire presses on means;* and that the enjoyment of little luxuries, while adding most to the comfort of the laboring classes, may rather increase than diminish the national wealth, in the more cheerful and extensive industry of the people—the source of all wealth.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH. The value of the livings in the gift of the archbishops and twenty-five bishops of England, including their own salaries and dues, is about £3,450,000—or $15,200,000, equal to about five hundred and sixty thousand dollars for each of those persons!—Besides these there are livings in the gift of the king, the nobility and gentry, the ministers, &c. in all making the revenue of the clergy for England only, at £7,000,000, or 30,000,000 dollars. The population of *England* was less than 12,000,000, in 1830, so that there was paid for every man, woman and child the sum of more than two dollars and a half, for the support of "the church," and yet about 7,000,000 of the people are not members of that church, and have to support their own clergy besides. In Ireland, the income of "the church" is about £1,300,000—say 6,000,000 dollars; but the members of that church in Ireland is only about 400,000 persons, though the whole population is 7,000,000—the clergy of the 6,600,000 receiving only £261,580!

SPANISH STATISTICS. There are in Spain 62 bishops, 23,093 canons, 1,899 prebendaries, 16,481 curates, 4,929 vicars, 17,421 clergymen holding benefices, 27,757 persons in orders, 14,015 sacristans and acolytes, 3,927 serving men belonging to the order, 38,422 professed ecclesiastics, 2,559 novices, 20,340 lay brothers, 28,111 nuns, 896 novices and 7,393 lay sisters; making in all 182,371 persons devoted to religion. In Spain there are 1,323 grandees or Castilian noblemen, 402,059 nobles, 27,243 government employers, 149,340 military men, 5,883 judges or advocates, 9,655 notaries; 13,274 proctors, agents, alguasils, &c., 4,346 physicians, 9,772 surgeons, 3,872 apothecaries, 5,708 veterinary surgeons, 29,812 students, 364,514 proprietors of the lands they cultivate, 327,423 farmers, 805,235 laborers, 25,530 proprietors of cattle and flocks, 113,628 shepherds, 6,824 merchants, 18,531 retail dealers, 5,899 individuals cultivating the fine arts, 31,238 sailors, 16,427 fishermen, 2,886 huntsmen, 489,493 artisans and workmen of all sorts, 214,000 mules, 140,000 horses, 1,065 oxen or cows, 230,000 asses, 12,000,000 sheep, 2,521,000 goats, and 126,000 pigs.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Destruction of the penitentiary and jail at Milledgeville. On the night of the 2d instant, the penitentiary and jail at Milledgeville, Georgia, were consumed by fire. They were, it is supposed intentionally set on fire by one of the convicts, who had a few nights before made an attempt to break out, but was caught and punished for it. Several other houses were on fire, but by the great exertions of the citizens were saved. The loss in stock and raw materials is estimated at between seven and ten thousand dollars. One of the prisoners, a man by the name of Wilkinson, made his escape. He was committed on a charge of robbing the mail, and the grand jury of the U. S. circuit court had found two bills against him. The penitentiary cost 150,000 dollars.

Steam boat disaster. The steam packet *Washington*, capt. Tomlinson, which left New York on Saturday afternoon for Providence, R. I. when off New Haven, at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock on Sunday morning, was run foul of by the *Chancellor Livingston*, capt. Comstock, from Providence for N. York and sunk in 20 minutes. The boats were going at the rate of 11 miles an hour, in opposite directions, and came in contact with such violence as to throw some of the passengers out of their births. Owing to the great exertions made, before the Washington sunk, $20,000 in specie, the same amount in bills, and about 50 packages of merchandise were removed to the Chancellor Livingston, and thus saved. There were 52 passengers on board the Washington, all of whom were saved. Edward Sherman, the pilot of the Washington was killed when the two vessels came in contact. It is supposed that the Washington can be raised, as her stern remains four feet above the water. There was no insurance on the Washington, which cost originally about $60,000.

Fire at Albany. The extensive fur factory of Messrs. Packer, Prentice & Co. situated on the pier at Albany, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with its contents, on the 11th instant. The loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000, upon which there was an insurance of $10,000.

An explosion. Another explosion took place in one of the buildings attached to the powder works of Mr. Daniel Rogers, near Newburgh, N. J. on the 9th instant. One man was killed.

Hail storm. The neighborhood of Levana, in Brown's county, Ohio, and Dover, in Mason county, Ky. were on the night of Saturday the 7th inst. visited with a severe hail storm—the hail fell in some places to the depth of three inches, and the stones as many inches in circumference. The shingles from many of the houses are represented as being almost wholly torn off. The town of Paris, Ky. also suffered severely from the same storm. Snow and hail fell in considerable quantities in the neighborhood of Mayslick, Ky. on the 9th instant.

Dreadful tornado. A destructive tornado, says the Charleston Mercury, occurred in the neighborhood of Flea Bite Swamp, situate about 40 miles from that city, on the South Carolina state road, on Saturday night the 7th inst. All the houses, and fences on several of the

plantations were blown down. The roads were literally covered with trees, &c. and many accidents happened to wagons from the horses taking fright.

Cumberland road. The National Intelligencer states that this road is in much better repair than it has been represented to be.

The Pensacola Gazette of the 30th ult. says:—"On the 17th inst. there occurred an unhappy affray between some of the sailors of the United States ship Vincennes, and a portion of the citizens of this place. The sailors were ashore on liberty, and being intoxicated made an attack on some young men near the Catholic chapel, who were assembling there for the services of the afternoon. In the affray, one of the sailors, Christopher Pearl, was stabbed, and has since died of his wound. An individual has since been arrested and examined for the offence. But the examining court was satisfied, that he was not the person who inflicted the wound, and had nothing to do with Pearl whatever. The circumstance of the affray is deeply lamented as being the first serious dispute between the citizens and seamen."

Tattersalls. The Arabian horses, brought over by Mr. Rhind from Smyrna in November last, were sold by auction on Monday last at Tattersalls, N. Y. and brought the following prices:

Stamboul, chesnut	$575
Kochlani, bay	450
Zeleaadi, chesnut	430
Yemen, grey	535

Mr. *Mann*, who has been publisher of the "*Morris Palladium*" N. J. some thirty years, has retired from the arduous duties of the editorial chair. His successor is Mr. *Nathaniel H. White*, who is a devoted friend to the "American System."

We learn from the Nashua Gazette of the 13th inst. that an attempt was made on the night of the 9th inst. to break into the Amherst bank. The robber succeeded in breaking into the house, and through one or two partitions, but was unsuccessful in his attempts to enter the bank. The cashier, Mr. Prentiss, resides in the same building, where the bank is kept. He heard a noise and got up, and as he was coming down the stairs, he met the robber, who immediately surrendered.

The robber first entered the parlour of Mr. Prentiss' house, and cut through the partition, which separates this room from the entry, which leads to the bank. He attempted to break open the bank door but failed, and then proceeded to the office of Mr. Means, which is directly over the bank, and endeavored to cut through the floor into the bank, it was the noise, which he there made, that alarmed Mr. Prentiss. When he met the robber, he had his lantern and tools in his hand, and when Mr. Prentiss had obtained assistance from his neighbors, the robber was conducted to jail.

Troy jail. An attempt was made on the 11th instant by the prisoners confined in the jail at Troy, N. York to effect their escape. The attack was commenced, by a criminal by the name of Parmelee upon Mr. Reed, the turnkey, when he opened the cells in the morning Reed had his ear dreadfully lacerated, and was otherwise badly injured. His cries soon brought the sheriff to his assistance, who, with the aid of one of the prisoners, succeeded in securing the prisoners in their respective apartments.

The rail road connecting lake Ponchartrain with New Orleans, has been completed. The distance as lately travelled through the bayous was about fourteen miles; upon the road it is about six, and by the help of steam power, will be travelled in from ten to fifteen minutes. The trade between Mississippi and Alabama, and the city and the transportation of goods and passengers in both directions, would seem to ensure the success of the enterprise.

The directors of the bank of Penn township, Philadelphia, on Friday the 13th inst. elected ELIJAH DALLETT, esq. president, in the room of Daniel H. Miller, esq. deceased.

Fire! A warehouse and distillery at Dover, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, were destroyed by fire on the 30th ult. with seven thousand bushels of wheat. Total loss about $10,000.

A new meeting house, just finished in Geauga county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult.

On the 4th inst. nearly half of the town of West Alexander, Pa. was destroyed by fire commencing at a blacksmith's shop, and probably originating from the heating of a wagon tire near the door. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

Mr. Ingham. The *Intelligencer*, published in Bucks county, Pa. says, that this gentleman has taken a house in New Hope, in that county, for the present accommodation of himself and family.

Mysterious disappearance. The Albany Evening Journal of Saturday says—"A drover from Dutchess county of the name of Hurd, (a brother of gen. J. N. M. Hurd of Albany), was lit to bed at Lewis' tavern, in Washington street, about four weeks ago, since which time no trace of him can be found. He had $2,200 in his possession, and had taken his seat west in Messrs. Thorp and Sprague's stage, but did not go. The police, we understand, have taken the investigation in hand."

Extraordinary snow storm. On Monday last, says the New York Commercial, a snow storm swept over the western section of the state of New York, from the valley of the Mohawk to the Genesee country. The fruit trees in the gardens of Rochester were thickly hung with isicles. It snowed furiously the whole day, so that its depth would have been from 10 to 12 inches, had it not dissolved rapidly.

Military movement. A detachment of the 1st U. S. artillery, under the command of major *R. M. Kirby*, composed of companies A. and G. from Wilmington, N. C. whence they marched on the 2d inst. via Newbern, Washington and Plymouth, passed through Norfolk on Saturday morning last, and arrived the same day at the head quarters of the regiment, at fortress Monroe. The march of 175 miles, to Plymouth, was performed in nine days. The route of the detachment was from the latter place, through Albemarle Sound to Elizabeth City and the Dismal Swamp canal, from Elizabeth City to Norfolk, in the transportation boats, the troops had the unprecedented despatch of 22 hours. The officers are major *R. M. Kirby*, commanding, capt. *M. A. Patrick*, and lieuts. *D. D. Tompkins* and *R. C. Tilghman*.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at New York on Sunday afternoon from Liverpool, papers from that place to the 9th April have been received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The statement of the quarter's revenue appeared in the London Times, of the 7th of April, and shewed a decided improvement, there being an increase on the customs and excise of £648,054. Parliament adjourned on the 1st of April to meet again on the 14th, when the question of reform would be brought forward. The question of a dissolution of parliament was again undergoing a discussion. The London Courier says that circulars were received there on the 5th of April, by the principal houses interested in the hemp trade, from the government requiring a further supply of 1,000 tons hemp, and that it had caused some speculation. Between five and six thousand ounces of gold had been shipped to Holland, supposed to be connected with some arrangement between the king of Holland and certain capitalists in England. Private advices represent his majesty as being in very embarrassed pecuniary circumstances. England, it appears coincided with France in the principles of the note addressed by the government of the latter to Austria, protesting against the occupancy by that power of the Italian states.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell had written a letter to the people of Queen's county, calling upon them to return sir Henry Parnell without a contest and free of expense. Sir R. Ferguson had been returned for Derry. Sir Richard O'Donnell had presented 52 tons of potatoes to the starving peasantry of the county of Mayo—three persons in the district of Newport had starved to death. Col. Fitzgerald, son of the celebrated lord Edward, it was rumored would offer as one of the candidates for the county of Kildare. Ministers intend to form a loan for the relief of the people of Ireland. It is their intention to furnish employment to the poor. It is, however, suggested that the proposed loan will be inadequate to the object in view.

FRANCE.

The question of peace or war between France and Austria was still undecided, though from the tone of the French ministers, it would seem they are of the opinion that they will be able to maintain the relations of peace. The reply of Austria to the explanations demanded by the government of France had not been received. The war party in France were still clamorous against the ministers, and if the tone and opinions of their presses, are to be taken as evidence of public opinion, one would be led to believe that M. Casimer Perrier was scarcely less unpopular than prince Polignac. The majority of them declare he does not understand the revolution of July—that he has belied its principles, and that he is a minister of the *restoration*, instead of being the friend of the new sovereign. It had been stated by the secretary for foreign affairs in the chamber of deputies, that baron Strongonoff and field marshal Deibitsch, had been at Berlin, endeavoring to procure permission for the passage of the Russian troops through the Prussian territories—they had, however, failed, Prussia being firmly determined to act upon principles of justice towards the other nations of Europe, and thus contribute her mite towards the preservation of peace. It is generally believed in Paris that the eldest son of M. Casimir Perrier had been despatched to London to assure the English government that France places entire confidence in its justice, and that she will only take up arms, if forced to do so, in defence of her dignity, and her national honor, and not for the purpose of aggrandizement. The French government have come to the determination of not giving up fugitives. M. Salverte in a speech in the chamber of deputies, declared that the Carlists of La Vendee were busily at work, forming associations and levying contributions. Admiral De Rigny, as minister of marine, had been sworn into office. General Lamarque, denounced the policy of France towards Belgium, said that the *protocol* of the 28th of February, to which France was a party, had sacrificed Belgium to Holland; and that the former had been punished for following the example set her by France. The minister for foreign affairs replied to general Lamarque, and denied the propriety of his strictures, and entered into a detailed view of the principles of the protocol and the relative situation of Belgium and Holland, and defended the course pursued by government. He declared that the French government were anxious to preserve peace, and hoped to be able to do so.

The Messager des Chambres states that the language of the minister for foreign affairs was irreconcileable with the state of the country; that it was pacific, and yet the Austrians were overrunning Italy, and France was making immense preparations on the Piedmontese frontier. The chamber of deputies have been charged with being engaged in intriguing to prevent the passage of the law to extend the franchise of elections, fearing that the return of a more democratic chamber of deputies would overthrow the peerage entirely, and appoint a senate in its place.

The French government wishes to raise, by loan, 120,000,000 francs in capital, which will require the issue of between 6 and 7,000,000 of 5 per cent. rentes.

Large magazines are forming in Toulon and the environs, of flour, wheat, biscuits, forage, oats, &c. for the supply of the troops to be stationed on the frontiers of Piedmont. Several bodies of this corps were already on the march, and were to be cantoned in the department of the Var, for the present. Six batteries of artillery were preparing at Toulon, and others were daily expected from the interior. There would be, when completed, 100 pieces of cannon, with all the necessary material.

BELGIUM.

Proceedings had been commenced on the 2d of April against general Nypels and colonel Borremas, both of whom were in confinement. The principal instigators of the excesses at Brussels and Leige of the 28th and 29th March, were in the hands of justice and would be punished. Tranquillity had been restored. A. M. Voortman, a manufacturer, of Ghent, supposed to be favorable to the house of Orange, had been mobbed by the populace, and dreadfully mutilated. He was ultimately rescued from their hands but his life is despaired of. The minister for foreign affairs in the states-general of Holland, had delivered a speech in the chamber, which nearly amounted to a declaration of war against Belgium.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Accounts from Poland up to the 24th March furnish nothing new of importance; but we are happy to perceive represent the affairs of its brave and noble defenders in a comparatively prosperous condition. Never was a nation animated with a purer and more ardent spirit of patriotism, or disposed to make greater sacrifices for their liberty any independence. The polish army, assembled in and near Warsaw, amounts to 60,000 men, and the corps of general Dwernicki and the other free corps, is 20,000. Dates from Cracow to the 20th March repeat a rumor that Polish deputies sent to the Russian head quarters had been received there, and have opened negotiations. General Chlopicki had got better. There had been no new operations with the Russian army, but it was still struggling against bad weather, scarcity, diseases and the partial insurrections of the peasants in the Palatinates of Lublin and Augustowo. It is stated in a journal of Warsaw of March 22d that the sultan had declared war against Russia. This report is iterated by the French papers, which add, that a communication had been opened between the sublime porte and the Poles; that each government had sent envoys to the other, and that an insurrection had broken out in Courland. Neither of these reports rested upon better foundations than rumor. The Russians have begun to make use of frightful means to depopulate the country. They carry off all the men. The cruelty which the Russians practice in Poland, must ultimately prove fatal to them. The Russian couriers cannot even now travel in any part of the country unless accompanied by a strong guard. Over the whole country from Pultusk to Augustowo, terror is so widely spread among the Russians, that, large detachments dared not pass the night in towns without previously entrenching themselves. In quitting Lublin, they chained the Polish col. Rielenske to a cannon, and thus carried him off. Col. Rielenske is a brave veteran officer, who made all the campaigns of Italy under Dumbrowski.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

The corps of the Austrian army invading Romagna consists of from 15,000 to 18,000 men, and baron Frimont, the commander in chief, has formally announced that he entered the Roman states on the application of the pope made to the emperor of Austria. The Austrian troops entered Bologna on the 23d March; and a *te deum* was to be performed in honor of the victory thus gained over the liberty and independence of Italy. The Austrians have not stopped at Bologna, but have continued the march of their army, in three columns. Rimini and Forli were already occupied on the 24th March, and it is understood to be the plan of the invading army to proceed to Ancona and Rome, without any intention of entering the capital.

The Italian patriots, are driven back every where being unable to make resistance. A number had taken refuge in the Apennines, the remainder will take refuge in Ancona. Such of the patriots as are seized are thrown into prison. The patriots are collecting their forces at Rimini, and are determined to resist the passage of the Austrians.

After four days of combat between Novi and Modena gen Zucchi, yielding to superior force, had retired from Bologna, taking with him two pieces of brass cannon, six small pieces, much ammunition, and three or four millions of silver taken from the government chest. These sums have been remitted to a responsible agent, and will be devoted to the defence of the free provinces. Before retiring from Bologna, the government placed its authority in the hands of a commission, the president of which was professor Giacomlah, who waited upon general Frimont on the 21st March, to inquire his intentions. The general told them that he came to re-establish the authority of the pope. Arrests of the patriots are daily going on; many officers of the national guards have already been seized.

SPAIN.

Discoveries of conspiracies are increasing. The house of an officer of the engineers was entered at a time when

he was engaged in writing a despatch to Mina; he however made his escape. Several persons were taken who were also similarly engaged. The correspondence seized implicates a number of Frenchmen, and proves that large sums of money had been distributed to the troops. The revolution was to have broken out on the 18th March. From the direction which the public mind has taken in Spain, but little doubt remains but that a violent commotion will shortly take place. The arrests at Madrid continued. More than 40 of the heads of the principal families have been subjected to trials before military commissions. The insurrection in Valencia had been put down. Several persons of distinction had been arrested there, as well as at Bilboa, Vitoria and Saragossa. Report says that 2,000 prisoners had been shot in the Isle de Leon. Torrijos, the patriot chief had but 1,800 men with him, a force too small to combat with the one opposed to him.

STILL LATER AND MORE IMPORTANT.

Since the foregoing intelligence was in type there has been another arrival at New York from Liverpool bringing papers from the latter place to the 16th ultimo inclusive.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We are highly gratified at the cheering news from Poland. The Polish commander in chief, Skryznecke, who was raised, as it will be remembered, from a subordinate station to the chief command, for his distinguished services in the contests of February, has proved himself worthy of the distinction conferred upon him, and fully equal to the important trusts confided to him.

Victory of the Poles over the Russians.

The Polish generalissimo having learned that marshal Deibitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small corps of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to pass to the right bank of the Vistula with a great part of his troops, after having previously sent general Uminski towards Ostrolenka, to keep in check the corps of general Sacken, and the guards who were advancing there. He quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th March and attacked, at Wawer, the corps of gen. Geismar, who were there entrenched in very strong and advantageous positions. By this bold and skillful movement upon the Russians, the Polish generalissimo was enabled to surprise their army of observation, and beat it back upon the corps of gen. Rosen, which was in its turn overwhelmed and driven upon that of gen. Geismar.

All the Russian positions were carried by storm in detail. On the 1st of April the divisions of Rosen and Geismar were brought again to battle, and an officer who set out from the camp, as early as half past one o'clock on that day and arrived at Warsaw at 5, reported that before he left they had made 2,000 prisoners, among whom were many general officers. They had also taken six cannon and magazines and muskets.

Whole battallions laid down their arms in the battle of the 31st March. This is supposed to be the first time that such an occurrence ever took place in Russian regiments.

These brilliant affairs resulted in a loss to the Russians of 6,000 killed and wounded, 6,000 prisoners, 15 pieces of cannon, several thousand stand of muskets and 2 standards, and 15 wagons filled with ammunition.

The Russian divisions under Geismar and Rosen were in full retreat, hardly pressed by the victorious army of Skryznecki, while that under Deibitsch, the commander in chief, at his head quarters of Sieneca was cut off by the Polish corps which had been despatched on the line of the Bug to meet it through the Palatinate of Augustowo.

There was a *report* that the Poles had obtained at Grochow a new and important victory over the Russians; that the corps of Geismar, had been entirely destroyed, that that officer was severely wounded, and among the number of prisoners; that marshal Deibitsch was closely hemmed in by the army and peasantry of the Poles in the marshes, and is thus in the most critical position; and that 6,000 prisoners and 26 pieces of cannon were gained by the poles by this victory. This report wants confirmation.

The enthusiasm of the Poles is represented to be so great that all the nobles at Posen who could bear arms, although at the risk of their property being confiscated by the Prussian government, have abandoned it and proceeded to Poland. A new regiment of cavalry of 1,200 men had been formed at Warsaw, composed of volunteers from the Dutchy of Posen. The Polish army consists of 90,000 men, well armed, of which there are 25,000 superb cavalry, and a number of scythe bearers.

The report of an *insurrection in Luthuania* is confirmed. The *Warsaw Gazette* has published a *proclamation* found on gen. Iermoloff, an officer decorated with the order of St. George, who was killed in a recent affair. This manifesto calls on the Russians "to insist in demanding a constitution from the ultra tory of the north, the infatuated emperor Nicholas."

ENGLAND.

In Great Britain the parliament had re-assembled, and the question of reform was again under *incidental* discussion. The ministers had in some degree modified the details, without altering the principles of the bill. Mr. Hunt astonished all parties in the house by declaring that the bill was not approved by the people—as not going far enough in giving the right of suffrage.

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Hunt disagreed on the character and efficiency of the reform bill, and abused each other most violently in the house of commons. Mr. O'Connell found fault with Mr. Hunt for his declaration that the people of several popular districts, whom in the recess he had addressed, were, *without exception*, opposed to the bill—and spoke of Mr. Hunt as a *pretended* reformer. Mr. Hunt retorted, and charged Mr. O'Connell *with negotiating with the government for office and compromising his principles for a place.* Mr. O'Connell in reply said "he was not surprised at this attack, for he was frequently attacked by tories, and the hon. member for Preston had become a tory."

He added,—"As to the hon. member for Preston, he courted his hostility, for he could no longer recognize him as a brother reformer. He was quite ready to make a present of him to the tories, and a lumping pennyworth they would have of him, [a laugh.] He did not say that the hon. member had sold himself to the tories, for he did not think that they would buy the hon. member, but he seemed to have courted the offer of purchase by giving earnest of what he was worth, [a laugh.] He saw in the proposed measure a means of getting a great practical good, and he did not scout it like the hon. member."

To this Mr. Hunt replied: "He had not charged the honorable and learned member with any thing, he had insinuated that he was trafficking for seats in parliament—that he Mr. O'C. was the last man who should accuse another of trafficking, for he himself had trafficked for the law. Before, he Mr. H. had only insinuated, then he would tell him, Mr. O'Connell in the face of the house and the country, that before the close of the last session of parliament he Mr. O'C. had trafficked with the marquis of Angelesey for that seat on the bench which was now occupied by Mr. Doherty. There would have been no agitation in Ireland if Mr. Doherty had not got the situation, instead of the hon. and learned member. That Mr. Bennett was the go-between in this negotiation.

Mr. O'Connell denied the accusation in the most positive and emphatic terms.

Mr. Hunt re-affirmed the truth of what he said; admitted that he did not know it of his own knowledge, but said he had seen Mr. Bennett, who was acquainted with the whole proceedings, and called upon Mr. O'Connell to allow his case to be brought before parliament, and he Mr. H. would be able, he thought, to produce abundant evidence of the transactions to which he alluded. Mr. O'Connell rejoined: he said, in substance, that he, Mr. O'Connell, had no knowledge, agency or connexion with any such negotiations, and if Mr. Bennett said so, he had given utterance to what was untrue. He Mr. O'Connell said that he believed that Mr. Bennett had said so, but that he had calumniated him.

SPAIN.

An extraordinary courier who arrived at Paris brought letters from Madrid up to the 7th April, with news from several parts of the Peninsula which announced that tranquillity prevailed in Spain, and that several per-

sons who had been arrested in consequence of the insurrection had been set at liberty.

TURKEY.

An insurrection had broken out in Turkey, says report, and it is added that if it be the case, it will relieve the emperor Nicholas from all apprehension from this quarter.

IRELAND.

A horrible murder had been perpetrated by the peasantry of the county of Clare, Ireland. On Easter Monday, a holyday in the country, the police of Doolen were informed that the insurgents were actively engaged in administering unlawful oaths to the peasantry. Five police-men proceeded in search of the insurgents, and at a certain house found two men administering the whiteboy oath to its inmates. These two were made prisoners, and were being brought to Dolen, in custody, when the country people assembled in great numbers, and attacked the police with stones. The police retreated, but being pursued by the mob, who continued to assault them, were ultimately compelled to commence firing, which they continued as long as they had any ammunition. The five policemen were finally overcome and stoned to death.

A letter from Loughrea of April 5th states that that part of the country was in a state of open rebellion, and that a party of 5,000 men, many of them well armed, proceeded to the house of sir J. Burke, the member for the county, and smashed all his doors and windows, and took 13 stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition. This party had committed other outrages; and the county was pretty much at their mercy, there being no police sufficiently efficient to arrest their course.

A clerk of Messrs. Brooks & Dixon, bankers of Dublin, had absconded with £2,400 of their cash.

FRANCE.

On Sunday, April 10, the Paris Polish central committee gave a grand dinner to the Polish envoy. The room was hung with likenesses of Polish chiefs. General Lafayette in the uniform of the first grenadier of the national guard of Poland, took the chair, and towards the close of the banquet made an animated speech.

BELGIUM.

Nothing more definite than at previous dates. A report prevailed that the territory was to be parcelled out; it was not however believed. An article in a Brussels paper states that official intelligence had reached there that the French government had agreed to the occupation of Luxemburg. It was not credited.

FINANCES OF FRANCE.

From the Paris National.

The result of the calculations and investigations presented to-day by M. Humann, in the name of the committee of inquiry, shows the overplus of the expenses for the last month of 1830, added to the deficit of 160 millions, left by the last government, will form a vacuum in the treasury to the extent of 251 millions; 220 millions of extraordinary expenses will, besides, add to the burdens of the present year; so that we have really to cover an expense exceeding 471 millions. No resource has been created to meet this exigency. In our present state the outlay exceeds the income by 37 millions per month. The wants of the year in 1831 will amount to 1,450,000,000 francs (58 millions sterling), whilst the resources of the same budget are only stated to be 1,225,000,000 (not entirely 50 millions sterling.) It will, of course, be necessary to supply that deficit, and to reduce the floating debt. It was to provide for these wants that the ministry proposed to increase the direct taxes nearly 100 millions.

The committee to whom the plan was referred was, however, of opinion that it was preferable to appeal to credit and to the tax-payers, and not to lay additional burdens on licences, at a moment when trade was in so deplorable a state.—Thirty additional hentimes to the existing taxes instead of 55, will only be called for—an augmentation which will produce 46,450,000 francs; and recourse will be had to a vote of credit for a capital of 56 millions. The new project of law, in which the demand for the provisional twelfths is included, rests, then, on that double basis, and the committee thinks that, by dividing in that manner the sum required by the ministry, the increase will press less heavily on the public.

STEAM ENGINES.

Among the improvements of this wonderfully progressive era, may be justly placed in the first rank, rail roads and their attendant locomotives. It was so late as 1802, that Trevethick & Vivan patented the first steam carriage, and in compacting the apparatus for the purposes of locomotion, produced a steam engine of great beauty and simplicity. In 1804, one of these locomotives was put to use at a mine at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, and conveyed at the rate of nearly *five miles and a half* per hour, *ten tons and a half* of iron. The cylinder of this interesting experimental machine, was eight inches in diameter, and the piston moved through a space of four feet. It made eighteen strokes in a minute, and the pressure was about *sixty-five* pounds on the square inch. As it raised, when employed in elevating water, 15,875,100 pounds one foot high, in one hour, its power, according to Mr. Watts' mode of computation, must have been equal to that of eight horses.

At the opening, a short time since, of the Darlington and Stockton rail road, it was ascertained that a single locomotive engine could travel at the rate of *eight miles* an hour, conveying in its train with ease and safety *ninety tons* weight. As yet no idea had been formed of the *rate* at which locomotives might be made to travel on a good road and with light burdens. But in the course of last summer, the spirit and enterprize of the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester rail road induced a trial of speed, which delighted while it confounded the spectators. A variety of the most beautiful engines were brought from different places, and tested both as to speed and power. With burdens three or four times the weight of the engines, these astonishing machines moved with almost the speed of the wind, going at the rate of from 15 to 25 miles an hour. Without loads, some of them flew onwards with a velocity the maximum of which was 42 miles an hour. That road is now in use for the conveyance both of goods and passengers, and has answered every expectation, even of the most sanguine. For once, in this anticipating age of daring speculation, conjecture has been left lagging, and the dreamer about rail roads has found his vision behind the truth of every day practice. Passengers at greatly reduced cost, and greatly increased velocity, pass daily by hundreds between Manchester and Liverpool, with fewer accidents or mishaps than would befal an equal number conveyed in any other manner.

The *Sampson* has descended from Manchester with a load of 178, tons, equal to the freighting of a goodly ship, and that too in a period of time little greater than is usually occupied by the lighter engines in the conveyance of passengers. A friend of the writer, on leaving Manchester one morning, saw his goods under preparation for transportation to Liverpool. On reaching Liverpool, he spent but a very short time in town, and then repaired to his vessel, where the goods had already arrived, and were in part actually "stowed away" in the hold.

To see more clearly the curtailing influence of these roads on space and time, let us suppose that at less speed *by a third* than *in this early stage* of locomotive experiment, has been already safely accomplished, a passenger was to set out on a rail road towards the west. He might reach Lancaster in 2 hours, Pittsburg in 10 hours, New Orleans in less than 2 days, and return to Philadelphia within a week. At the rate of conveyance ordinarily executed on the Liverpool rail road, the merchant might place his goods in Lancaster in three hours, in Pittsburg in 15 hours, and in New Orleans within three days.

With improvements of such a nature extensively laid over the face of our country, we should, in the event of a war, be able, in a very few hours, or at most in two or three days, to concentrate the whole disposable force of the country on a single point, either for attack or defence. Of such resource, an invading foe could never avail himself, since a road could be rendered impassable in a few moments by those who occupy the country.

As such works proceeded, the rapidly enlarged boundaries of our country will, in a still more rapid manner, be brought, in point of time, nearer to each other, and our children, under a patriotic and liberal government, may live to see the representatives of Arkansas or Huron, reach the metropolis at less expense of money, time or convenience, than is now demanded for the journey from Pittsburgh to Washington. If I could promise to my hopes such an administration as would look to *road*-making with half that is expended in *cabinet*-making, there would be even in *our* time a ratification of the greater part of expectation, which would probably be outstripped by the reality; for such has been hitherto the case, in all that relates to steam, but in a more remarkable degree in all that relates to its locomotive applications, whether on the land or the water. The engines of Fulton found their pathways already prepared; those of Trevethick and Stephenson must stand still until the exhaustless energies of free and *liberal* institutions are permitted to address themselves to the noblest work to which the voice of philosophy has ever summoned the political economist: a work which carries with it the promise of numberless and magnificent benefits to individuals, to states, to the nation, boundless prosperity in peace, perfect security in war; intercourse subversive of all local prejudice, divided interests rendered identical; every evil repudiated by frequent comparison, every good adopted from familiar trial of its excellence, distant schools of greater excellence brought into our domain, superior marts as accessible as the worst religious "privileges" no longer withheld. Who is there in the community to whom some sweet stream would not flow from the mighty waters of such a lake. The mere traveller, the friendly visitor, the merchant, the artist, the manufacturer, the farmer, the school boy, the sectarian, the gay and the grave, the busy and the idle, the young and the old, all—all—may have even yet a delightful *draught*, provided the alterations of the drawers of the Washington bureaux should not entirely consume the spare time of the great cabinet-maker of the nation.

In the mean time, to prepare every one for a just estimate of the value of these improvements, which are, like Antonio's goods, "in supposition," I would exhort every person to indulge a liberal curiosity by visiting the beautiful engine at the museum, which is at present delighting the public by its wonderful scientific feats. Mr. Baldwin, a distinguished mechanician, has formed that locomotive after the model of the lightest and most beautiful of the English engines: and for grace of action, ease and smoothness of motion, it will not be disparaged by comparison with any impulsive instrument hitherto constructed. On a visit to the museum I was so much pleased with its performance, that I made particular inquiry into its powers, and learned from the intelligent, ingenious, and skilful director of the museum, the following particulars.

The rail road, which is constructed of well seasoned wood, extends entirely round the extensive *suite* of rooms, to a length of 140 yards. Its curves are necessarily very sharp, being on a radius of 24 feet. To obviate any risk of overthrow at the curves, projected strips attached to the rails confine the engine car securely to the line. The cars, lightly and elegantly formed, present in the structure of the *hind* wheels, a neat specimen of the ingenious contrivance of Winans for getting rid of much of the friction. That should be carefully examined by those who have not seen it already. The engine, including its boiler, furnace, chimney, cylinder and iron wheels, weighs only 224 lbs. and looks as if it weighed scarcely so much. The boiler holds above two gallons of water; the cylinder is two inches in diameter, and the length of the motion of the piston, is four inches and five eighths; and it is effected 266 times per minute. The safety is regulated so as to make the pressure in the boiler 60 lbs. on the square inch.

The following is a hasty estimate of its power:—Square of the diameter of the cylinder multiplied by 7,854, and that by 60 lbs. gives the power of the steam which propels the piston—a deduction of one-third, which is a large allowance for frictions, gives us 125,664 lbs. as the power of motion. The extent of motion per minute, is represented by the product 102,52 feet of the length of stroke 4 5-8 inches multiplied by the number of strokes per minute 266. By multiplying the power of motion 125,664 by the extent of motion, 102,52, we obtain 12 882½ lbs. raised one foot in one minute. Taking 27,472 lbs.* raised one foot per minute as the representative of one horse power, we perceive that this instrument, less than — of the weight and size of a horse, is able to raise nearly half as great a weight in the same space of time.—On the score of *speed* the comparison becomes still more favorable to the engine.

The engine weighs	224 lbs.
The car	96
Two heavy men	480—800

With this burden the engine traversed the whole round of 140 yards in 30 seconds, going therefore at the rate of 9 1-2 miles per hour. A man of moderate size, by taking along with him fuel and water, the food of this brazen horse, might travel, with *such* a machine, upwards of two hundred miles a day, and find his bearer as fresh as when the journey commenced. The younger part of our readers will be surprised to learn, that two gallons of heated water afford the *whole power* in this case; for the machine itself merely directs that power, and rather lessens than adds to its energy.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We obtain the following information from the letter of the Register of the Treasury transmitting the annual statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States.

The imports during the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, have amounted to $70,876,920; of which amount $61,035,739 were imported in American vessels, and $4,841,181 in foreign vessels.

The exports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1830, have amounted to $73,849,508; of which $59,462,029 were of domestic, and $14,387,479 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, 51,106,189 were exported in American vessels, and $8,355,740 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles $12,376,529 were exported in American vessels, and $1,010,950 in foreign vessels. 967,227 tons of American shipping entered, and 971,760 tons cleared from the ports of the United States. 131,900 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 133,436 tons cleared during the same period.

	tons. 95ths.
The registered tonnage as corrected for the 31st December, 1829, is stated at	650,142 88
The enrolled and licensed tonnage	500,858 10
And the fishing vessels at	100,796 78
	1,260,797 81

Of the registered tonnage amounting, as before stated, at 650,142 88 there were employed in the whale fishery 57,284 38.

The total average of shipping built in the United States during the year 1829, was,

Registered	28,876 74
Enrolled	48,221 86
	77,098 65

The tonnage on which duties were collected during the year 1829, amounted as follows:

The registered tonnage employed in the foreign trade paying duty on each voyage		850,431 26
The enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade paying an annual duty; also, the registered tonnage employed in the same trade paying duty on each entry	748,750 72	
Fishing vessels the same	131,099 50	
Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States engaged in the foreign trade, not registerd		1,752 85
Total on which duties were collected		1,732,034 43

UNITED STATES' BANK.

From the American Sentinel.

"*Bribery and corruption.*"—The New York Standard states that the editor of that paper has been offered ONE

*The mean of the calculations of Desaguliers, Smeaton and Watt.

THOUSAND DOLLARS *to come out in favor of rechartering the* UNITED STATES BANK! and insinuates that several other papers heretofore opposed to the bank HAVE BEEN BRIBED TO SILENCE! Mr. Otis in the New York legislature alluded to these transactions, when a resolution against the rechartering of the bank was before that body. From all that we have seen, it is apparent, that the bank attempts to sustain itself by a system of corrupt bribery—that this system procured the passage of the Pennsylvania resolution in favor of the bank, and that by this system an attempt has been made to prevent the passage of the New York resolution against the bank. This last the bank was not able to effect, and the resolution passed by a vote of 73 to 35, and is in the following words:

"Resolved, (if the senate concur), That the charter of the bank of the United States ought not to be renewed."

When such a state of things is disclosed in regard to that mammoth institution, is it not time for the friends of freedom to look about them." [*N. H. Patriot.*

With the many injudicious and discreditable publications which have been made, charging the bank of the United States with bribery and corruption, it has not been our business to interfere—but the paragraph at the head of this notice challenges animadversion from all those who have at heart the honor and character of the state of Pennsylvania, and the purity and independence of its legislature. We confess our very great surprise and regret that such a print as the New Hampshire Patriot should have so far forgotten what is due to the parties thus inconsiderately calumniated, as to originate the libel. We confess still greater surprise and regret, that such a print as the Washington Globe should republish the libel. "A system of corrupt bribery procured the passage of the Pennsylvania resolution in favor of the bank of the United States." Such is the unqualified and blasting accusation—Of whom? The bank alone? By no means: the whole legislature of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, senate and house of representatives; for nearly all of them voted for the resolution. Why not include the governor too, for he signed it? and thus declare that an act of the constituted authorities representing the people of Pennsylvania was procured by bribery and corruption. In the name and vindication of the state thus wantonly outraged, we pronounce the charge an abominable defamation. In the name and vindication of a democratic legislature, we submit to the authors and propagators of the charge, that if they have any proof of it, that proof should be made public; that if they have no proof of it, they owe it to this state, to the legislature representing it, and to truth and justice, to make a suitable apology and atonement for so wanton and outrageous an accusation. For let them bear in mind, that if there was bribery and corruption, the bank, at whom the blow is struck, is only one of the guilty parties—the legislature being the other. To charge a legislature with being bribed, seems to our simple notions, in the pure air of Pennsylvania, to imply gross ignorance of the characters of those whom our people elect to the legislature. To bribe a legislature! We believe this is the first time such a thing was ever thought, much less published, of the legislature of this state, at any rate. We hope the Patriot and the Globe will see the propriety of withdrawing the highly exceptionable and offensive charge originating in the one and included by the other, against the legislature of a state, whose votes they will both be in need of, and whose motto they ought to know, is "*Virtue, liberty and independence.*"

THE LATE "CABINET."

From the North Carolina "Star."

Gov. Branch.—The following letter from the hon. John Branch, late secretary of the navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication:

Washington city, May 3d, 1831.

My dear sir:—You have, no doubt, before this, seen in the papers accounts of the resignations of the secretary of state and the secretary at war, and the dismissal of the other members of the cabinet.

The letters of the two former, addressed to the president of the United States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the president to the secretary of the treasury and myself. In these the president admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties; but intimates that the want of harmony in the cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the whole truth; from whence the alleged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered; and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the nation. The president is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go, in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the members of the cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still farther, and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the cabinet, and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply, that I constantly looked forward to a favorable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness, and justice of the chief magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his counsels and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose cold-hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for *true* and faithful service.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, no consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the state which gave me birth.

Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction, has subsisted between us. In the mean time, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem. JOHN BRANCH.

The following paragraphs are from the *National Intelligencer* of Monday last:

To the letter of Mr. *Branch*, it is rumored, will soon be added an exposition, by Mr. *Ingham*, of the causes of the late dissolution of the cabinet. No commentary can add force to the expressions made use of by Mr. *Branch*. Any attempt, on the contrary, to make his language clearer would but detract from the strength which it derives from its simplicity, plainness, and directness. We therefore abstain for the present from any observations upon it.

We have not conversed with either Mr. *Ingham* or Mr. *Branch* since their dismission from office; but we know, if they have a spark of human pride or feeling about them, that they must feel indignant at the treatment they have received. Our conjecture is confirmed, beyond doubt, as to one of them, by the above interesting exposition; and it can hardly be doubted that a kindred feeling pervades the bosom of Mr. *Ingham*. It is said that he, too, like his late colleague in office, is about to return home without waiting, as he had been desired to do, for his successor.

Our own information, (unofficial) confirms the information contained in the following paragraph, which we find in the U. States Gazette, of Saturday:

"Mr. *Van Buren* has, we understand, been appointed minister to England, in the place of Mr. *McLane*. Mr.

V. B. will embark on the 1st of June, in company with Mr. *Vaughan.*"

Concerning the late dissolution of the cabinet, the Pendelton (S. C.) Messenger, a paper friendly to the administration heretofore, makes the following short and sharp remarks:

"The resignation of the members of the cabinet is an extraordinary event in the annals of our country. As the most important intelligence of the day, we have made room for the correspondence which took place, to enable our readers, if possible, to comprehend the causes of the occurrence. We acknowledge our own inability to understand the explanations of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Eaton. These letters have succeeded in mystifying the matter very considerably."

MR. RANDOLPH.

We have not published any of the particulars of the strange conduct said to have been exhibited by Mr. Randolph during his few days sojourn at St. Petersburgh—but feel it due to him as a high public functionary, to give the following certificate in his behalf from the young gentleman who accompanied him as secretary of legation.

To the editors of the Richmond Enquirer.

Gentlemen:—Having seen in your paper of the 9th November, 1830, an epitome of a publication in the N. York Journal of Commerce, and the New York Commercial, relative to Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, envoy extraordinary of the United States of America to Russia, and seeing with indignation, that the accounts of that gentleman's deportment at St. Petersburgh, as published in those papers, are utterly devoid of *truth*, I deem it to be my duty to contradict them, in the most positive manner.

Mr. Randolph's conduct, on all occasions, was that which became himself and his office—such it was and will always be, to persons who are worthy of his notice. The gross slanders contained in the paragraphs alluded to above, are so preposterous that they can scarcely impose on the most credulous;—but as the writer of them may have had his own purposes in view, it may be well to disappoint him, by a flat contradiction of his statements. But, to be more particular:

It is said, that Mr. Randolph conducted himself in a most ridiculous manner, before the emperor. This is false; and the best proof of its being untrue is, that his imperial majesty has expressed the greatest esteem for him; which would certainly not be the case, if any thing *outre* had happened at the presentation. As for the other acts said to have been done—such as tearing the cards of the foreign ministers to pieces, &c. &c.—the idea of endeavoring to impose on the public with such trash, is so shallow, and, at the same time so base, that folly itself would laugh at it.

Then, say these inventive editors, Mr. Randolph refused, at first, to receive a note from prince Lieven, the principal minister of state. This I know to be false also; and moreover state that there was the most cordial, I may say friendly, intercourse between the minister and the American envoy—so much so, that when I went to ask for Mr. Randolph's passports, and to explain the urgent necessity of his leaving St. Peterburgh, on account of the very dangerous state of his health, prince Lieven expressed the utmost concern, on hearing the news, and immediately proposed to see Mr. Randolph, which was only prevented by a mistake of mine, in giving him the wrong number of the house.

All the other charges are as much founded in truth, as those which I have noticed particularly.

It is thus, that the wicked traduce the characters of the just: and it is thus, that envy, conscious of its own demerits, endeavors to assassinate the reputation of the exalted and worthy. Conscious of the badness of their cause and still anxious to set rolling a ball, that will attract the notice of a gossip for a moment, the busybodies of our nation invent the grossest calumnies, and to effect their designs, they always lay hold of the most conspicuous and generous men.

This is no defence of Mr. Randolph's conduct—for, it defends itself. To conclude—and as small events go far in circumstantial evidence, to prove that facts are true or not so—it may be well to observe, that it is stated by these lovers of veracity, that, "Mr. R. took an *upper* chamber at Mrs. Wilson's;" whereas the fact is, that both Mr. Randolph and myself occupied *lower* rooms in this good lady's house. This last, although rather a minute circumstance to notice, serves to show that the correspondent of the New York editors *imagined* he lived at Mrs. Wilson's, and *imagined* the whole tissue of slander and abuse. I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. CLAY.

Secretary of legation and charge d' affaires of the U. States at St. Petersburgh.

St. Petersburgh, January 17th, 1831.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECHES.

Certain late references to this gentleman has induced us to examine our files a little—and present the two following extracts from his speeches in the late Virginia convention, in verification of some things that we have said of him.

EXTRACTS.

"Sir, I see no wisdom in making this provision for future changes. You must give government time to operate on the people, and give the people time to become gradually assimilated to their institutions. Almost any thing is better than this state of perpetual uncertainty. A people may have the best form of government that the wit of man ever devised; and yet from its uncertainty alone, may, in effect, live under the worst government in the world. Sir, how often must I repeat that *change* is not *reform*. I am willing that this new constitution shall stand as long as it is possible for it to stand, and that, believe me, is a very short time. Sir, it is vain to deny it.—They may say what they please about the old constitution—the defect is not there. It is not in the form of the old edifice, neither in the design nor the elevation: it is in the *material*—it is in the people of Va. To my knowledge that people are changed from what they have been.—The 400 men who went out to David were *in debt*. The partizans of Cæsar were *in debt*. The fellow laborers of Cataline were *in debt*. And I defy you to shew me a desperately indebted people any where, who can bear a regular sober government. I throw the challenge to all who hear me.

I say that the character of the good old Virginia planter—the man who owned from five to twenty slaves or less, who lived by hard work, and who paid his debts, is passed away. A new order of things is come. The period has arrived of living by one's wits—of living by contracting debts that one cannot pay—and above all, of living by *office hunting*. Sir, what do we see? Bankrupts—branded bankrupts—giving great dinners—sending their children to the most expensive schools—giving grand parties—and just as well received as any body in society. I say, that in such a state of things the old constitution was too good for them; they could not bear it. No, sir—they could not bear a freehold suffrage and a property representation. I have always endeavored to do the people justice—but I will not flatter them—I will not pander to their appetite for change. I will do nothing to provide for change. I will not agree to any rule of future appointment, or to any provision for future changes called amendments to the constitution. They who love change—who delight in public confusion—who wish to feed the cauldron and make it bubble—may vote if they please for future changes.

"At that time, sir, the commonwealth of Virginia was *throughout a slave holding commonwealth:* (WOULD TO GOD SHE WERE SO NOW.) And is it, then, so wonderful that slaves should have been a subject of taxation? Yes, sir: Virginia was then not only throughout, a slave holding, but a *tobacco* planting commonwealth. You can't open the statute book,—I mean one of the old statute books, not those that have been defaced by the finger of reform,—and not see that *tobacco* was, in fact, the currency, as well as staple of the state. We paid our clerk's fees in *tobacco:* verdicts were given in *tobacco;* and bonds were executed payable in *tobacco*. That accounts for it all. While a large portion of the state has ceased to be a *slave holding*, and a still larger portion has ceased to be a *tobacco* planting community, the burden has rested on the necks of a comparatively small,

unhappy, and I will say it, a proscribed caste in the community."

"Sir, when I speak of danger—from what quarter does it come; from whom? From the corn and oat-growers on the Eastern Shore, the Rappahannoc and the Pamunkey? From the fishermen on the Chesapeake? The pilots of Elizabeth City? No sir, from ourselves.—from the great slave-holding and *tobacco*-planting districts of the state, I could not have brought myself to believe; it—nothing could have persuaded me that the real danger which threatens this great interest, should spring from those districts themselves."

"Mr. Chairman, since I have been here, the scene has recalled many old recollections. At one time I thought myself in the house of representatives, listening to the debate on the tariff; at another time, I imagined myself listening to the debate on the Missouri question; and sometimes I fancied myself listening to both questions debated at once. Are we men met to consult about the affairs of men? or are we, in truth, a Robin-hood society, discussing rights in the abstract? Have we no house over our heads? Do we forget that we are living under a constitution which has shielded us for more than half a century; that we are not a parcel of naked and forlorn savages, on the shores of New Holland; and that the worst that can come is, that we shall live under the same constitution that we have lived under, freely and happily for half a century? To their monstrous claims of power, we plead this prescription; but then we are told, that *nullum tempus occurrit* Regi—king whom?—KING NUMBERS."*

"If the naked principle of numbers only is to be followed, the requisites for the statesman fall far below what the gentleman from Spottsylvania rated them at.—He needs not the four rules of arithmetic. No sir, a negro boy with a knife and tally-stick, is a statesman complete in this school."

"Yet, let me say with the gentleman from Accomac, (Mr. Joynes) whose irresistible array of figures set all figures of speech at defiance, that if there were not a negro in Virginia, I would still contend for the principle in the amendment. And why? Because I will put it in the power of no man or set of men who ever lived, or who ever shall live, to tax me without my consent. It is wholly immaterial whether this is done without my having any representative at all, or, as it was done in the case of the tariff law, by a phalanx stern and inexorable, who being the *majority*, and having the power, prescribe to me the law that I shall obey."

"It is the first time in my life, that I ever heard of a government, which was to *divorce property from power*. Yet, this is seriously and soberly proposed to us—sir, I know it is practicable, but it can be done only by a violent divulsion, as in France—but the moment you have separated the two, that very moment property will go in search of power, and power in search of property. —"Male and female created He them," and the two sexes do not more certainly, nor by a more unerring law, gravitate to each other, than power and property; you can only cause them to change hands."

"Yes, sir, to this constitution we owe all that we have preserved; (much I know is lost and of great value), but all that we have saved from the wreck of our political fortunes. This is the mother which has reared all our great men. Well may she be called *magna mater virum*. She has indeed, produced men and mighty men."

"For my share, this is the first convention in which I ever had a seat, and *I trust in God it will be the last*. I never had any taste for conventions; or for new constitutions made per order, or kept ready made, to suit casual customers."

"Yet, as the gentleman from Spottsylvania says, I am no candidate for martyrdom. I am too old a man to remove: my associations, my habits, and my property, nail me to the commonwealth. But were I a young man, I would, in case this monstrous tyranny shall be imposed upon us, do what a few years ago, I should have thought parricidal. I would withdraw from your jurisdiction. *I would not live under king numbers.* I would not be his steward; nor make him my task master. I would obey the principle of self-preservation, a principle we find even in the brute creation, in flying from this mischief."

Vide, "Dictionary of Quotations," a book that seems to be always on Mr. Randolph's table, and we learn by it that the literal translation is "no time impedes the king,"—that is, the rights of a sovereign are indefeasible by any lapse of time.

It may be well here to add some extracts from the reply of Mr. *Alexander Campbell* to Mr. Randolph.

Extracts from Mr. Campbell's speech.

"But I am told that universal suffrage, (I am no advocate for universal suffrage), or more correctly, *general* suffrage, was the invention of the age of lord proctor Cromwell—that it sprung up for the first time during the commonwealth of England. It is called *novel* doctrine.—Were it so, that would not prove it false. Steam boats are a novel invention, and many other useful arts are comparatively novelties. The new race of men which modern science has created and made, is a new invention. I mean the wooden, brazen and iron men, which neither eat, drink, sleep, nor get tired; which are adults, without being infants, full grown men as soon as born.—These new men, these novelties, are likely to be a very useful race, for when inspired by steam, *they are as rational as our black population.*—England has two hundred millions of them, and these United States have more than ten millions of them. They are all revolutionists, and will as certainly revolutionise the world as ever did the art of printing, or any conquering invader. They are all novel too. No prophetic eye, nor prophetic pen, can describe their progress, or foretel their destiny.—All novelties are not fictitious.—But sir, notwithstanding the general historic accuracy of gentlemen on the other side, they have mistaken the date of the origin of general suffrage. It is more ancient than the British, the Roman, the Grecian, or the Persian governments. It is now 3,329 years old. I have heard gentlemen quote the Mosaic history on this floor. It will be no sin, I hope for me to quote the same authority.—Now sir, if gentlemen will look into the Exodus of Israel, they will find that the Virginia constitution was not the first *written* constitution, nor the general suffrage the invention of Oliver Cromwell. Cromwell, sir, was a prodigious genius, but this he did not invent. When Israel became a commonwealth, and, sir, they were a commonwealth, and were so denominated 2,000 years ago by a very high authority. I say when Israel became a *commonwealth*, they received a constitution from him who led them through the red sea. Israel in the wilderness amounted to 600,000 fighting men. The God of Israel first proposed a social compact. It was called in Hebrew *Berith*, in Greek *Diatheke*, in Latin *Constitutio*, in Scotch *Covenant*, after the manner of the solemn league and covenant; It is precisely equal to our English word *constitution*. This was *written*, and it is the oldest written document upon earth. After it was written, it was submitted to every man upon the *muster roll* of Israel. Their vote was required, and they voted for it as their national compact. *So old, sir, and so venerable is the origin of general suffrage.*

"I was sorry to hear, the other day, the eloquent gentleman from Charlotte, (Mr. Randolph), protest against his majesty *king numbers*, and declare his readiness to revolt from his government, and to migrate from his dominions. *King numbers*, Mr. Chairman, *is the legitimate sovereign of all this country.* Gen Jackson, the president of these United States, is only the representative, the *lawful representative* of king numbers. And, whither sir, can that gentleman fly from the government of this king? In the north, in the south, in the east, and in the west, he can find no other monarch. Except he cross the ocean, he can put himself under *no other king*. And whenever he may please to expatriate himself, he will find beyond the dominion of king numbers, there is no other monarch save *king blood, king cypher, king sword*, or *king purse*. And, sir, permit me to add, there is none of those so august as our king. I love king numbers, I wish to live, and I hope to die under the government of this majestic personage. He is, sir, a wise, benevolent, patriotic and powerful prince—the most dignified personage under the canopy of heaven."

"But, sir, one gentleman, (Mr. Randolph), referred us to the *great men*, which the present system in Virginia had produced. We doubt it not sir. I have lived in a country in which there were many great men: very learned and very powerful. But how were they created, sir? For one noble lord, there were ten thousand ignoble paupers, and for one great scholar there were ten thousand ignoramuses. That is the secret sir. *I never wish to see this mode of making great men introduced into this commonwealth.* I trust, sir, we will rather strive to make many *middling men*, than a few great or noble men. When we adopt the English mode of making great men, we will soon adopt the English mode of speaking to them. I have heard of but one "*noble* friend" in this committee, as yet; but sir, it is a contagious spirit. There are many sorts of great men. It is not necessary to create them in advance of the demands of society. Peculiar crisis call them into being. This sort of great men, has always been the creature of circumstances. One of them was found on Mount Horeb, another on the way to Damascus—one at Mount Vernon, and another was found in the county of Hanover, with a fishing rod in his hand. The Island of Corsica, produced one when he was wanted.—There is no occasion to devise any plan for creating this sort of great men. But sir, under a proper system of government, we should be able to multiply other sorts of great men a hundred fold, and we should not fail to derive benefits of every sort, intellectual, moral, and political, incomparably surpassing any sacrifice we should be obliged to make in commencing such a system.

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Extracts from a speech of Mr. Randolph delivered in congress two or three years ago, as quoted by Mr. Burges, in his speech on the Russian mission:

"Sir, what can the country do for me? As for power, what can it have for one like me? If power had been my object, I must have been less sagacious than my worst enemies have represented me to be, if I had not obtained it. * * * * * What, sir, to drudge in your laboratories in the departments, *or be at the tail of your corps diplomatic in Europe?* (Exiled to Siberia.) Alas! sir, in my condition, *a cup of cold water would be more acceptable.* What can the country give me that I do not possess in the confidence of such constituents as no man ever had before? I can retire to my old patrimonial trees, where I may see the sun rise and set in peace. * * I shall retire upon my resources—I will go back to the bosom of my constituents. * * * And shall I give up them and this? And for what? For the heartless amusement and vapid pleasures and tarnished honors of this abode of splendid misery, of shabby splendor? for a clerkship in the war office, or a FOREIGN MISSION, *to dance attendance* ABROAD *instead of* AT HOME—or even for a department itself? Sir, thirty years make sad changes in man. * * * *I feel that I hang to existence by a single hair*—that the sword of Damocles is suspended over me."

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Extracts from John Randolph's letter to his constituents, dated "York Buildings, Jan. 7, 1815."

"Nine years have now elapsed since he raised his voice against the commencement of a system of measures, which, although *artfully disguised*, were calculated, as he believed, to produce what we have all seen and fated long to feel. Had they who derided what they were then pleased to term his "mournful vaticinations, the reveries of a heated and disordered imagination," confided less in their own air built theories and taking warning ere it was too late, they might be riding on "the full tide of successful experiment," instead of clinging with instinctive and convulsive grasp to the wreck, which themselves have made of public credit, of national honor, of peace, happiness and security, and of faith among men. The very bonds, not only of union between these states, but of society itself are loosened, and we seem approaching towards that awful dissolution, the issue of which it is not given to human forsight to scan. In the virtue, the moderation, the fortitude of the people is, (under God), our last resource. Let them ever bear in mind, that from their present institutions there is no transition but to *military despotism*, and that there is none more easy. Anarchy is the chrysalis state of despotism; *and to that state have the measures of this government long tended*, amidst professions, such as we have heard in France and seen the effects of, of liberty, equality invincibility. None but the people can forge their own chains; and to flatter the people and delude them by promises never meant to be performed, is the stale but successful practice of the demagogue, as of the seducer in private life."

"Give me an arm," says the wily politician. It is only to fight the English to maintain "free trade and sailors rights"—and dazzeld by the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," heedless of the miseries that lurk beneath its splendor, the people have said Amen! Of these the heavy debt and grinding taxes that follow in its train are, perhaps, the least. Disease and vice, in new unheard-of forms, spread from the camp throughout society. Not a village, not a neighborhood, hardly a family escapes the infection. The searching miseries of war, penetrate even into the hovel of the shivering negro, whose tattered blankets and short allowance of salt bear witness to the *glories* of that administration, under which his master is content to live. His master, no doubt, some "southern nabob,"—some "haughty grandee of Virginia," the very idea of whose existence disturbs the very repose of our tender consciences, is revelling in luxury, which the necessary wants of his bondsmen are stinted to supply. Such is the stuff that wretced dreams are made of! The master consumed by cares from which even the miserable African is free, accustomed to the decent comforts of life, is racking his brain for ways and means to satisfy the demand of the tax gatherer. You see the struggle between his pride and his necessity. That ancient relic of better times, on which he bends his vacant eye, must go. It is itself the object of a new tax. He can no longer afford to keep it. Moreover he must find a substitute for his youngest boy, called into service. His eldest son has perished in the tentless camp, the bloodless but fatal fields of the fenny country—and even for the cherished semblance of this favorite child, he must pay tribute to Cæsar. The tear that starts into his eye, as he adds this item to the inventory of exaction, would serve but to excite a philosophic smile in the "*grimm idol*" *of the levee and its heartless worshippers.* Such is the condition of the better and more enviable classes of society. There is more than one beneath it—a husband, the sole support of a wife and helpless children, a son, the only stay and comfort of a widowed mother. You have the outline—fill up the picture—for you can do it with a master's hand.—We shall then see the *patch work* of the cradle and the party colored rugs of squalid poverty, fluttering amidst the ensigns and standards which some cadet for military promotion lays at the feet of our *president's lady*, on his knees."

The course of measures, to which during seven years I had opposed myself in congress, drew in the session of 1811-12, to that catastrophe, which I felt it my duty to arrest by the best efforts of my understanding. In the exercise of this high constitutional duty—at once a duty and a right—I was arbitrarily silenced on the floor of an assembly calling itself deliberative, abusing the once venerated name of an American congress—Then was the time as I thought, and still do think, *for the members of the opposition to have quitted their seats, and to have abandoned an infuriated conclave to the misrule of their own mad passions, instead of lending by their presence the countenance of deliberation to an assembly, that had ceased to be deliberative!* Gentlemen, whose opinions I hold in the utmost deference thought otherwise. To resign my commission into the hands of those from whom I had received it, was the next step that occurred to me. But I immediately perceived that this act of political suicide would at once gratify my oppressors and injure my constituents, who would be thereby deprived of a vote on the great question of war, which was soon to come before congress. My part was taken—to remain at my post and calmly await the consequences."

"To my constituents I made my appeal. The war was declared—the election supervened, and they disavowed me.

The editor of the "Richmond Patriot," the paper in which the address appeared, in publishing it, said—

"There was a time when we admired him—but for his want of charity to others, we should now pity him, so much is he "crazed with care" and disappointment."

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Extract of a letter from WILSON J. CARY *esq. dated Fluvanna, Dec.* 14, 1814, *and published in the Richmond Enquirer, March* 1815.

"We were speaking generally of political concerns, and I adverted to the conduct of the British in their attack upon capt. Porter upon a neutral coast, and condemned it in strong terms, Mr. Randolph justified it by remarking that our government had not respected the neutrality of Spain in regard to the occupation of West Florida. Amongst other observations I recollect he asked, suppose they had met upon the coast of Kamptschatka, would you have them respect the neutrality of that coast? I made some observations to shew the difference between the case put, and the affair as it actually occurred, but not necessary to be repeated. The conversation then turned on the capture of Washington—I reprobated the destruction of the public buildings—and to my great astonishment, Mr. R. justified it—I cannot remember the precise language he used, but certainly it went to the point of justifying the conduct of the enemy in that transaction."

ANTI-TARIFF PROSPECTS.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

The readers of this paper will have observed, of late, a wavering of our faith in the potency of argument, as an efficient means of rescuing the country from the fate that awaits her in the event of the American System's being fastened upon us as the settled policy of the country. So long as we felt a strong confidence in the issue of the struggle, we spoke in language calculated to cheer the drooping spirits of our southern friends—and as soon as we began to doubt, we felt ourselves bound to say so. The truth is, that the questions of the tariff, and of internal improvements, which are sheer questions of political science and constitutional law, have now been so interwoven into the party politics of the day, that it would seem to be altogether vain to expect a decision upon them on any other than party grounds. The late dinners given in this commercial city, to Mr. Webster, the leader of the American System party in the senate, and to Mr. Burges, the leader of the same party in the house of representatives, have fully convinced us that a great portion of the merchants of New York, are prepared to sacrifice all their predilections and convictions in favor of free trade upon the altar of party. We have too much reason to fear the same result at Boston. A friend in a late letter says—"Here the whole free trade party are going over to Clay, and are well rewarded, by dividends of ten, twenty and thirty per centum. More than five millions of dollars are now invested in new factories, within sixty miles of Boston, and twenty millions more will follow the next two years.—Some of the stock is twenty-five to thirty, and one corporation fifty-five per centum premium per annum."

Now, if the party adverse to Mr. Clay were in decided opposition to the American System, there would be ground for indulging the strongest hopes. This, however, unfortunately is not the case. In some states the Jackson party is as clamourous in favor of the tariff and internal improvements, as their opponents, and there is not, it appears to us, the slightest chance, under present appearances, of there being a majority in congress, at the next session, hostile to "the system," although there may possibly be a majority opposed to some of its measures. What then, is to be done? Shall we give up the ship, and strike our colors in despair of ever awakening the people north of the Potomac to a true sense of their own interests, and of the demands of justice and patriotism? God forbid that the cup of patience should be dashed from our lips until it be drained to the last dregs. In a government originally founded upon conciliation and compromise, much must be borne before we abandon hope altogether. What said Mr. Jefferson on this subject? "Are we then to stand to our arms? No! that must be the last resource—not to be thought of until much longer and greater sufferings. If every infraction of a compact of so many parties is to be resisted at once as a dissolution of it, none can ever be formed which would last one year. We must have patience, then, with our brethren, while under delusion. Give them time for reflection and experience of consequences; keep ourselves in a situation to profit by the chapter of accidents; and separate from our companions only when the sole alternatives left are the dissolution of our union with them, or submission to a government without limitation of powers."

We are aware that this wholesome advice of Mr. Jefferson was given so long ago as the 26th December, 1825, about six months before his death, and that many persons believe that the crisis designated by him has already arrived. A majority of the southern people, however, does not so believe. They will wait yet longer: but, according to the indications we have seen, we are of opinion, that, should the next session of congress close without a material modification of the restrictive policy, all hopes of an amicable adjustment of the question will be abandoned. There has been no time, since the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, we think, at which, in the southern states, the doctrine of "principles first—men next," has more extensively prevailed; and, should the Jackson party in congress, representing the middle and western states, yield nothing of their devotion to the American System, in accommodation to the state rights party of the south, which almost to a man supports the present administration, we should not be surprised to see a withdrawal from the electoral field, in 1832, of a great portion of that party, upon the ground that professed political friends were as hostile to their interests as political foes.

THE SOUTHERN GOLD MINES.

The following paragraphs are extracted from an account of a tour in North Carolina, addressed to the editors of the "New York Observer," and are very interesting.

This state is rich in *gold* mines, as you are aware. The gold region is far more extensive in the south, than most suppose. It commences in Virginia, and extends south-west through North Carolina, nearly in the middle of the state as regards its length; along the northern part of South Carolina, into Georgia, and thence north-westwardly into Alabama, and ends in Tennessee. The mines in North Carolina and Georgia, are now worked to a great extent; those of Virginia and South Carolina to a small extent; and those in Tennessee have not been worked at all, although it is probable that they will be soon. In this state, the counties of Burke and Rutherford contain the best *gold washings*, as they are called, —that is, the gold there is found in small and *pure* particles mixed with the sand, which lies in deposites, as it it occupied (as the miners believe) the beds of what were once streams of water, creeks, rivers, &c. The gold is there obtained by washing away the sand, and it is a simple process. But the counties of Mecklinburg, Rowan, Davidson and Cabarras are the richest [illegible] that may be properly called gold *mines*—that is, where the gold is found in *ore*, and not distinguishable by the eye, and which is separated by smelting, using quicksilver for the purpose of detaching the gold from the gross earthy substances. This is done by first pounding the ore, (what the miners call stamping it), then grinding it, mixed with the quicksilver, to a fine powder, (like flour), and afterwards distilling the whole in an alembic, which separates the quicksilver from the gold. This part of the business is simple and easy. But to become an expert and skilful *miner*, to detect gold in the ore with certainty, and to know how to conduct, if I may say so, the perforations, that is, sinking shafts, (like wells) and forming and fortifying galleries or horizontal perforations to reach the veins, &c. requires great ingenuity as well as experience.

The best veins of gold are not horizontal, nor often vertical, but have a dip of 45 degrees to the horizon. They vary in width from a few inches to several feet. They are not confined to hills at all, but are found also in the low lands. These veins are often parallel to each other at unequal distances. Their depth in most

places has not been ascertained! There have been no shafts sunk lower than 120 feet. In some of the mines the galleries, or lateral perforations, (or arched entries as they may be called), extend a great distance in various directions from the main shafts, and so reach the veins. They are usually about 20 feet, one above another, which enables the miners to work with the greatest advantage.

It is not five years since these mines began to be worked to any considerable extent; indeed it is hardly half that period. And yet many of them are worked upon an extensive scale. And mills for grinding the ore, propelled by water or by steam, are erected in vast numbers. One of the Messrs. Bissels, who are probably doing more at the business than any others, told me recently, that their company employs 600 hands! And he stated that the whole number of men now employed at the mines in these southern states, is at least 20,000. He also estimated the weekly product of these mines to be equal in value to $100,000, or $5,000,000 annually! But a small part of the gold was sent to the U. S. mint. By far the larger part is sent to Europe, particularly to Paris.

The chief miners (I mean laborers) are foreigners—Germans, Swiss, Swedes, Spaniards, English, Welch, Scotch, &c. There are no less than *thirteen* different languages spoken at the mines in this state! And men are flocking to the mines from all parts, and find ready employment. Hundreds of land owners and renters, work the mines on their grounds on a small scale, not being able to encounter the expense of much machinery.

I am pained to learn that the *morals* of these miners is deplorably bad. Indeed I can hardly conceive of a more immoral community than exists around these mines. Drunkenness, gambling, fighting, lewdness, and every other vice, exist here to an awful extent. Many of the men, by working three days in the week, make several dollars, and then devote the remaining four to every species of vice. The colored people—slaves—are generally the most moral.

Mr. B., of whom I have spoken above, informed me that he and his brothers were very desirous of seeing something done to promote Sunday schools, and the preaching of the gospel among the miners. By the efforts of a devoted female, one Sunday school is maintained, possibly there may be more. Several of the miners who were imported from Cornwall are excellent men, belonging to the Methodist church, and one or two of them preach, if not with success among the miners, yet quite so among the country people around. Cannot something to be done for these people? Ought not something to be attempted by our missionary societies? But let them not send any man, unless they can send one of the right stamp—cheerful as well as serious, devoted, and pungent in his preaching, of much vivacity and tact in getting along with such ungodly men,—full of meekness and kindness, and patience and perseverance.

The village of *Charlotte*, in Mecklenburg county, is in the immediate vicinity of several of the largest mines. It is growing rapidly.

Before I conclude this brief account of the gold mines, I ought to state one fact which is of deep interest, that is, that there are indubitable evidences that these mines were known and *worked* by the aboriginal inhabitants, or some other people, a long period since. Many pieces of machinery which were used for this purpose have been found. Among them are several *crucibles* of earthenware, and far better than those now in use. Mr. B. told me that he had tried *three* of them, and stated that they last twice or three times as long as even the Hessian crucibles, which are the best now made.

These gold mines prove that the whole region in which they abound, was once under the powerful action of fire. And it is a fact not generally known that the miners who have come from the mines in South America and in Europe, pronounce this region to be more abundant in gold than any other that has been found on the globe. There is no telling the extent of these mines; but sufficient is known to prove they are of vast extent.

I have no means of ascertaining the number of mines which are now opened; it is however very great, and constantly increasing. These mining establishments are of every variety as to extent of operation. There is a vast amount of capital invested by the different companies which are now embarked in this business. A large portion of this capital belongs to *foreigners*.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have at length had an opportunity of passing up the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, as far as the great falls of the Potomac, being something more than half of the distance that is now navigable. What we have seen of it has filled us with admiration of the grandeur of the enterprize, and the boldness and skill with which it has so far been carried into execution. It exhibits indeed one of the noblest conquests that we can imagine of art over nature. The craggy rocks have been subdued, and the valleys lifted up, to form a commodious passage for the fruits of man's industry to the markets of the world. It is impossible for any thinking man to look at this wonderful work, and in imagination to pursue it along its progress to its termination, without a deep conviction of the important political as well as social benefits which may be anticipated from it. Let him then consider that three years ago the first contract for the construction of the work had not been entered into, and he can hardly credit his senses when he perceives how much has been already accomplished, in an undertaking which was but a few years before regarded by many but as the wild dream of visionary enthusiasm.

It is not easy to imagine a more delightful excursion for pleasure at this season of the year, than that in the canal packet boat to the falls, or even to Seneca. The boat is very handsomely fitted and furnished for the service it is employed in, and, in visiting the falls, the Crommelin hotel affords a most accommodating resting-place. We recommend the jaunt to all our readers who can spare time and means for such enjoyment. The grandeur of the scenery through which the canal passes, and that of the great falls adjacent, independently of the gratification of curiosity in seeing the canal, will afford them ample compensation for the time which they will spend in the journey.

Along the whole line of the canal we observed not a single defect, nor any evidence of there having been any. The hands at some of the locks are not as dexterous in the management of them, perhaps, as longer practice will make them. The passenger who is not on his guard, may chance thus to get a jolt or two; but as this involves no danger he will not regard it. The bridges over the canal are few; and a moderate inclination of the body enables those who stand on the roof, (or *deck*), of the boat to pass under them; whilst those who remain in the cabin are as much at ease and as comfortable as if they were in their parlors or drawing rooms at home. The packet-boat is drawn by three horses, at the rate of six miles an hour whilst in motion. The passage of the locks of course causes some detention, but we made the whole passage to the falls, with about seventy persons on board, in less than four hours. The number of locks from Georgetown to Crommelin is twenty, of which sixteen are now in use. The distance ascended by the canal to overreach the great falls is a hundred and sixty-one feet above tide-water, being the most expensive and difficult work upon the line. Four locks more are passed to arrive at the aqueduct which crosses the Seneca creek, and only seven more to reach Harper's ferry.

The ascent from tide-water to Cumberland is estimated at 586 feet. So that the lockage from tide-water to Crommelin is more than a fourth of what will be required for the whole distance to Cumberland.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON.

We accidentally obtained sight of the following letters, and deemed them so creditable to all the parties, that we were very unwilling they should be withheld from publication. Messers. Barnett, Shorb & Co. finally, after a very earnest request, furnished us with a copy of the correspondence, and reluctantly permitted us to give it publicity. [*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Pittsburg, March 22, 1831.

Henry Clay, esq.—*Dear sir:* Accompanying this you will receive, by the hands of our mutual friend, Mr. Stephens, a few articles, which we beg you will do us the honor to accept. They were made by Messrs. Pack-

ard & Estep, of this place, from steel of our own manufacture. We have just commenced this branch of business, and it affords us great pleasure in having this favorable opportunity to present for your acceptance these first fruits of our successful labors. We hope you will receive them, not only as one sample of the many good effects produced by that course of policy of which you have been the able and untiring advocate, but also as a token of our high regard for your private character and eminent public services. There is a peculiar propriety, as we conceive, in making you a present of this kind, (however trifling), from this place, inasmuch as whatever has a relation to a city and state which owes so much to your exertions, must be gratifying to a statesman who, we sincerely believe, looks for the reward of his labors only in their beneficial effects. It will no doubt be agreeable to your patriotic feelings, to be informed that every particle in the composition of these utensils, from the ore to the finished instrument, is the produce of American soil, skill and labor. The iron was made under our personal inspection, and the steel in our convertory, under the direction and according to the improved process of an American gentleman, Mr. E. L. Losey. We therefore take a pride and pleasure in warranting these articles to you as good. In conclusion, we beg leave to tender you the assurance of our high regard and best wishes. Your obed't serv'ts

BARNETT, SHORB & CO.

P. S.—The carving knife and fork were manufactured by Mr. E. L. Losey. B. S. & Co.

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Ashland, 3d May, 1831.

GENTLEMEN: I postponed answering your obliging letter of the 22d March last, borne by Mr. Stephens, until the fate of the articles also committed to his care for my use was certainly ascertained. After various narrow escapes, from accidents unfortunately occurring, I believe, to several steam boats, I have the pleasure to inform you that I yesterday safely received them, consisting of a spade, shovel, axe, hoe, and carving knife and fork. They are all excellent of their kinds, and do great credit to the artisans by whom they were made. I beg your acceptance of my grateful thanks for them, for the friendly spirit which prompted you to tender them, and for the flattering terms in which they are conveyed. Their value is much enhanced, in my view, as you justly anticipated, by the fact that every particle of these utensils, from the ore to the last finish, is the produce of American soil, skill and labor. The successful manufacture of steel at Pittsburgh was a desideratum, and I am happy to perceive, from the specimen in these articles, that the quality of it, as far as I can judge, realizes every wish.

You are right in supposing that I derive very great satisfaction from witnessing the prosperity of Pittsburgh, and the complete success of our American System. Never had the friends of any great measure of national policy more cause to rejoice, never were the predictions of the foes of any such measure more fully refuted, than in the instance of the triumph of that system. It was objected to it, that it would dry up the sources of the public revenue. The revenue has been increased. It was said that our foreign commerce would be destroyed. Our foreign commerce has been greatly nourished and extended by its operation, changing only some of its subjects. It was urged that it would impair our marine. Our navigation, and especially the most valuable part of it, has been rapidly extended. It was reproached with comprehending enormous burthens to consumers, by obliging them to purchase worse, and at dearer prices, articles of American origin, than similar articles of foreign manufacture. Almost every protected article has been greatly reduced in price, and, in some instances, so much that the cost of the article scarcely equals the duty of protection. It is in vain that the opponents of the system seek, by subtle and ingenious solutions, to account for this gratifying fact; the fact itself falsifies their predictions, and it is worth a thousand hair-splitting theories. Finally, it was urged that the system would be a fruitful source of vice, immorality, and depravity. It has rescued from impending ruin, thousands who, or the want of employment, would have been lost to society, and has filled their abodes with comfort, abundance, and happiness. It has saved and made virtuous members of the community, thousands, of both sexes, who, but for its existence, would have become victims to vice, indolence and dissipation: and I sincerely believe that every part of our common country has been benefited by it.

With my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. *Barnett, Shorb & Co.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

House of representatives—February 1831.

Mr. *Hemphill*, from the committee to which was referred that part of the president's message [of December 7, 1830] relating to internal improvements, made the following report:

That they had bestowed upon it that deliberate consideration to which its high character and importance are justly entitled.

The essential benefits to a nation from good roads and canals, and the improvement of water courses, are so universally acknowledged, that the committee will not investigate the subject by tedious reasoning. A brief notice will be all that is necessary. Their object is rather to bring into review the laudable ambition and ardent desire, so long manifested by the people, for the enjoyment of these real blessings.

Mr. Fulton, in his letter of the 7th December, 1807, to the secretary of the treasury, to enable him, in part, to prepare his report of the 4th of April, 1808, remarked that, "it is obvious to every one, who will take the trouble to reflect, that, on a road of the best kind, four horses, and sometimes five, are necessary to transport only three tons, but on a canal, one horse will draw twenty-five tons, and thus perform the work of forty horses; the saving being in the value of the horses, the feeding, wagons, and attendance." Rail roads, where they can be adopted, being now considered of similar value to canals, like results will follow from the use of them.

The whole saving, on any given line, must, in a great degree, be conjectural, unless resort is made to a very minute calculation. But any one can perceive, from this simple statement, that a very large proportion of the expenses of transportation would be a certain gain to the consumers, and, indirectly, to the whole community.

A barrel of flour can be shipped from Philadelphia to Liverpool, a distance of three thousand miles, for fifty cents, while, on a turnpike road from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, a tenth of the distance, it would cost five dollars.

A few facts will show the enormous expense of transportation in time of war. In the late war, flour, in some instances, cost the government nearly one hundred dollars per barrel, and pieces of artillery each near one thousand dollars; and owing to the delay, were useless when they arrived. The first of transportation across the peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, a distance of only sixteen miles, amounted in one year to a little less than half a million of dollars. The saving to the union by good roads and canals, would be immense, and amount to many millions in a year, besides the wealth gained by the additional quantity of articles from the bowels and surface of the earth, raw and manufactured, which the expedition and cheapness of conveyance to market would inevitably bring into existence.

The internal trade of a country increases with amazing rapidity, and it is considered by the ablest writers on political economy to be the most profitable trade; customers contract acquaintances, and no sea risk is incurred.

We have already seen between two and three thousand sloops, of upwards of fifty tons each, engaged in the North river. In England, there are more than five hundred ships, none under two hundred tons, and many over three, carrying the single article of coal from Newcastle to London. In China, it is said that, in consequence of the cheapness of their conveyances, their home trade is nearly equal to the whole market in Europe.

The commerce of the United States with South America should attract our earnest attention. The independence of these republics will form an important era in the history of this country. No country can offer to us commercial advantages more rich, or more within our reach, than the Spanish American republics. Our territories touch.

The ports of Louisiana and Vera Cruz are connected with the same sea. Our access to Mexico will be easy; and, as regards the importance of this country, it is illustrated by the circumstance, that it is the richest and most extensive of all the Spanish American republics. It exceeds in magnitude Spain, France, and Italy united. All the eastern coast of Mexico, the kingdom of Terra Firma and Paraguay, are nearer to us than the ports of Europe, presenting a wide range for the commercial intercourse of the United States. It must be enlightened policy on our part, as soon as possible, to place the country in a condition to compete with the nations of Europe, and to draw a fair proportion of the South American commerce into our own ports, before its rich channels are pre-occupied, in consequence of their superior facilities and cheapness in the principal transactions of their internal trade.

The idea of improving the country with national aid was coeval with the government. The "Federalist" noticed it among other advantages of the union.

In No. 14, written by Mr. Madison the objections made against the constitution from the extent of country were answered; and, with other reasons it was said:

"Let it be remembered, in the third place, that the intercourse throughout the union will be daily facilitated by new improvements. Roads will be every where shortened, and kept in better order; accommodations for travellers will be multiplied and ameliorated, an interior navigation on our eastern side will be opened throughout, or nearly throughout, the whole extent of the thirteen states. The communications between the western and Atlantic districts, and the different parts of each, will be rendered more and more easy by those numerous canals with which the beneficence of nature has intersected our country, and which art finds it so little difficult to connect and complete."

The same distinguished statesman gave a practical construction to those views of the effect of ratifying the federal constitution, by submitting to the house of representatives, in 1796, seven years after it went into operation, a resolution to cause a survey to be made of a road from north to south, through all the Atlantic states, with a view to the foundation of a system for their improvement. That the capacities of the country for improvements are equal to any on the earth, there is no difference of opinion.

Its vast extent, its varity of soil and climate, its mountains, and valleys, intersected with streams of every size; its geographical separation into distinct natural parts, each inviting the commercial intercourse of the others, by artificial means—the portion along the shores of the Atlantic, and back to the Allegany mountains, being one; that on the lakes and St. Lawrence, another: and that watered by the Mississippi and its branches composing the third.

As soon as the funded debt of the revolution was nearly extinguished, and Louisiana acquired, the improvements of the country were commenced. Mr. Jefferson caused a reconnoissance and survey to be made of a road between the city of Washington and New Orleans.

In 1806, congress authorized the construction of the Cumberland road, thereby assuming the principal power for which the real friends of the policy have ever since contended. In 1808, Mr. Gallatin's celebrated report appeared, exhibiting much solid information on the subject; but the attitude of our relations soon after with England and France, and the final declaration of war against England, retarded the execution, while it evinced, in the strongest manner imaginable, the propriety of this policy. It was seen from actual experience, that the money wasted in consequence of the want of national improvements, would have been sufficient to construct the chief of those of the most prominent character.

After the war, the spirit of internal improvement again revived. It rose up in the south; and on the 16th of December, 1816, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of setting apart the bonus and nett annual profits of the national bank, as a permanent fund for internal improvements. On the 23d of the same month, a bill to this effect was reported.

On the 6th of February following, a motion was made to strike out all the first section after the enacting clause, and insert a bill differently expressed, "for the construction of roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and give security to internal commerce among the several states, and to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions necessary for the common defence," the fund to be applied to such objects as congress, with the assent of the states, might direct.

Mr. Calhoun moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "*with the assent of the states*," which being lost, the amendment was carried; and on the 8th of February, 1817, the bill, as amended, passed the house of representatives. After being agreed to in the senate, it was sent for the approbation of Mr. Madison, who, on the 3d of March, 1817, rejected it on constitutional grounds.

On the re-consideration, there was still a majority of the representatives of the people in favor of the bill.

This was the last act of Mr. Madison's administration. Mr. Monroe being then secretary of state, and president elect, probably accorded with his predecessor in the rejection of the bill, as, at the next session, the first of his administration, he gave his concurrent opinion in advance, without waiting to hear the arguments of the new congress. On the 3d of December, 1817, this part of the message was refered to a committee, and on the 15th of December a report was made, in direct contradiction of the sentiments of the president. The resolution which closed it, resting the power in question *on the assent of the states*, it was stricken out, and the house finally resolved, by a majority of 90 to 75, that congress had power, under the constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and for the improvement of water courses. Motions to amend, by inserting "*with the assent of the states*," were negatived. Thus, it appears that, on the first opportunity, after the opinions of two presidents were declared, the representatives of the people independently expressed their own sentiments to the country.

"During the same session, two resolutions were adopted—one directed to the secretary of war, and the other to the secretary of the treasury, of nearly the same import, requiring them to report to the next session a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of congress to the purpose of opening and improving roads, and making canals, together with a statement of the undertakings of that nature, which, as objects of public improvement, may require and deserve the aid of the government; and, also, a statement of works, of the nature above mentioned, which have been commenced; the progress which has been made in them, the means and prospect of their being completed; the public improvements carried on by states, or by companies or incorporations which have been associated for such purposes, to which it may be deemed expedient to subscribe or afford assistance; the terms and conditions of such associations, and the state of their funds; and such information as, in the opinion of the secretary, shall be material in relation to the objects of this resolution."

"Ill health prevented the secretary of the treasury from acting on the subject; but the secretary of war, on the 7th of January, 1819, made an interesting report: 'A judicious system (he said) of roads and canals, constructed for the convenience of commerce and the transportation of the mail only, without reference to military operations, is itself among the most efficient means for the more complete defence of the United States. Without adverting to the fact that the roads and canals which such a system would require, are, with a few exceptions, precisely those which would be required for the operations of war, such a system, by consolidating our union, increasing our wealth and fiscal capacity, would add greatly to our resources in war. It is in a state of

war, when a nation is compelled to put all of its resources in men, money, and skill, and devotion to country, into requisition, that its government realizes, in its security, the beneficial effects from a people made prosperous and happy by a wise direction of its resources in peace."

"But I forbear to pursue this subject, though so interesting, and which, the farther it is pursued, will the more clearly establish the intimate connexion between the defence and safety of the country, and its improvement and prosperity, as I do not conceive that it constitutes the immediate object of this report."

After many appropriations for the repairs of the Cumberland road, and other acts of congress manifesting their steady pursuit of this subject, a select committee, in 1822, was raised, which, on the 2nd of January, brought in a report, accompanied with a bill to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, of the routes of such roads and canals as the president might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, for the transportation of the mail.

In 1823, it was partially acted on, and, on the 30th of April, 1824, it became a law. The object of this bill was to obtain information, and lay a solid foundation for the improvement of the country by the aid and direct action of the general government.

Mr. Monroe signed the bill, and, in the same session, he approved of the act authorising a subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company.

At this period, Mr. Monroe seems to have yielded to the current of public opinion, as far as is necessary for most practical purposes.

The survey bill was considered as the precursor to all future improvements. Its design was to obtain an accurate knowledge of the topography of the country, by the examination of scientific men, under the direction of the president, who were to make plans, &c. of such objects as the president should direct, reserving to congress to select in succession the routes which they might deem the most urgent, and of the highest national importance, to be first executed.

In virtue of this act, many important parts of the country have been explored, of whose capacities for improvement we were ignorant. The spirit of this act accorded with the practice of France and other countries, where every information of this kind is considered valuable, and collected and deposited in their respective bureaux.

It was not expected that *every survey* made should be acted on immediately; many years, it was known, would pass away, before all could be effected. Still, the information was desirable, and advantageous to the union, the states, and individual enterprise; it afforded a store of knowledge, at all times accessible, and free of expense.

The proceedings of the engineers produced effects of salutary importance. They were every where welcomed: states were awakened from their lethargy; and, aided by the science of which they were in possession, companies arose, to whom they imparted their valuable assistance, and the people became inspired with a desire of enjoying the natural advantages of their country, and, in accordance with this spirit, were acting with increased animation in the promotion of its best interests.

The assistance given by the general government to the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, deserves here especial notice. It had been in contemplation for more than half a century. The first attempt failed; the second had to contend with unforeseen embarrassments; and, notwithstanding the boldness and energy of those conducting it, to say the least, it is probable that individual enterprise would have sunk under the many obstacles which were presented, and the work have been abandoned, had not the United States interposed, and aided, by their liberal subscription, for stock in the company. The value of this noble improvement to the nation, as a link of the Atlantic canal along the sea coast, cannot be too highly appreciated.

The Louisville and Portland canal, and the Dismal Swamp canal, were equally indebted to the countenance and protection of the federal government.

President Monroe deemed an avenue over the Alleganies mountains of such national magnitude that the route of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was the first which he caused to be surveyed under the act of the 30th of April, 1824. This magnificent undertaking has likewise received the countenance of the United States, by the subscription to its stock of a million of dollars.

Acts passed to improve the navigation of the Ohio river, by removing bars and other impediments; to free the Mississippi from the danger of snags and sawyers, and for the clearing of many other rivers. In accordance with the same spirit, the Cumberland road, without reference to the assent of the state, was continued from Canton, in Ohio, to the Muskingum river, at Zanesville, in that state; and additional provisions were occasionally made for the repairs of this road, and its further extension; a variety of roads in the territories, and for military purposes, had been effected; and at the last session, congress passed laws to subscribe for stock in the Maysville and Lexington turnpike company, by a vote in the house of representatives of 96 to 87; for stock in the Washington and Frederick turnpike company, by a vote of 74 to 39; and for stock in the Louisville and Portland canal company, by a vote of 80 to 37.

In the two last cases, there was little if any doubt as to the nationality or expediency of the object; and the principle of the policy alone governed the members. They present the fairest test of the opinion entertained by the representatives of the people, concerning the propriety of subscribing for stock in private companies. Wherein, then, it is most respectfully asked, consists evidence of a change in the public mind on this interesting subject? It may be presumed that the message alludes to those public prints which justified the veto on the Maysville road bill? Is it not a fair answer, that the opinion, thus partially ascertained, was founded on a belief that the road was of a local, and not a national character. Whether it was or was not, is immaterial at the present moment; because it never was pretended, by the friends of internal improvements, that congress had power over mere local and state objects; and, for this reason, they have always disputed the right to distribute money, generally, among the states, for internal improvements, as the money in that case, might be expended on local objects, over which congress had no authority. The act to set a part the bonus and dividends of the bank of the United States, to be divided among the states according to the ratio of their representation, retained in congress the control over the objects on which the money was to be expended. This, alone, sustained its constitutionality. Lands have also been granted for the same purpose for specified objects.

The committee are aware of no instance in which congress can distribute money generally among the states, unless it be in the case of education, which is clearly distinguishable from that of internal improvements.

Congress has established the military academy; it has also agreed with the land purchasers in the new states to allow a certain proportion of the soil in each township for the benefit of schools, without indicating the mode and manner of instruction. Education in every stage is designed to qualify the rising generation for all the ends of citizenship. In the improvement of the mind, whether by common schools or the elevated seminaries of learning, there can be no departure from nationality.

The committee will quote the words of the present executive, from his message, to show its equal application to the power of the United States over internal improvements.

"The power to impose duties originally belonged to the several states. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The states have delegated their whole authority over imports to the general government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to the inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the states, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and consequently if it be not possessed by the general government, it must be extinct.

"Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own in-

dustry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case: this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the states, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated."

To apply the above where the object of any internal improvement embraces two or more states, the committee will observe, that, antecedent to the union, the states as separate sovereignties, could have entered into negotiations and treaties to execute any extended line of road or canal; but, after its adoption, they were excluded from forming any compact with each, without the consent of congress. The states, then, have wholly surrendered the power under which alone they could have effected great leading and permanent roads or canals, for their mutual accommodation, and cannot regain it by the mere exercise of their own wills. If the power be not extinct it is wholly within the control of the U. States, and must fall within the scope of the authority over the subject expressly delegated to congress, and be directly incidental to them.

Again: the power to regulate commerce among the states is granted in the same words with that to regulate commerce with foreign nations. In the one case, it is agreed that imports can be cheapened by public works; the same reason will apply to the power to cheapen the transportation of inland trade, that being of importance, equal to foreign commerce; and the power must be as necessarily incidental to the express power.

This directly incidental power carries with it the full means of execution and protection, and does not rest on the undefined tenor of continued and uninterrupted usage, which is said to have been employed "at the expense of harmony."

The committee will pursue this subject no farther than to say that, in their opinion, the same constitution which legalizes the removal of brambles for the free passage of the surveyor's chain, gives equal right to construct the contemplated work. That there is no partition of power. If congress can act at all, it can act, with effect; if it can make a road or a canal, it can employ the accustomed means of the country to keep the work in repair.

In relation to the subject of internal improvements that there is a line between national and merely state objects, of a sound and practical meaning, is generally admitted; and where this line is, the wisdom of congress must decide in each case as it arises.

With no pretension of describing the precise line, the committee will suggest that an object of national improvement may be entirely within a state, as a road to a fortification, such as that from New Orleans to Fort St. Philip, in Louisiana; or perhaps a better illustration is supplied by the Delaware and Raritan canal, lying wholly in the state of New Jersey. The object may embrace parts of two states, as a bridge over a river dividing the states; in this instance, congress could erect the bridge, if necessary for any national purpose. In every case where the improvement is to take a wide range through many states, in instances within a state where an object is considered as a link of an extended line; and in all cases where its end is to connect, by artificial means, the grand geographical divisions of the country, to draw the line, it must be expected, will sometimes give rise to debate, but not more frequently, nor of a more perplexing nature, than will occur in attempting to draw the line of correct legislation on various other subjects.

The tariff to protect American industry is declared by the president, constitutional, but does he prescribe the exact limit required for this object? Congress can impose direct taxes, yet in the exercise of this power, excesses would be real grievances.

But a road or canal, even of a doubtful character as to its nationallity, would benefit the country; so it would seem that no federal power can be exercised with less cause of alarm.

In adverting to the message, the committee will not examine it by paragraphs, for fear of committing any error. A particular part of it can be better interpreted in connexion with the whole; they will only make allusion to some of the ideas conveyed by it, concerning which there can be no mistake; leaving the application of their general observations, where they come in collision with any part of it, to the judgment of the house, to be considered as an answer.

The president, after carefully revolving in his mind, the whole subject, has formed these opinions—that it is improper and inexpedient to subscribe for stock in private associations; that, unless an entire stop be put to the practice, certain bad consequences will follow; and that the course heretofore pursued to advance the internal improvements of the country; is the worst, perhaps, that could exist.

Among the reasons for these opinions, it is asserted, that, when an improvement is effected by the funds of the union, the citizens ought to enjoy it without being compelled to pay tolls; that money so raised ought to be subject to the rule of revenue; that discredit might result from the government's embarking with its constituents in joint stock associations, and that, in certain instances, the control of a portion of the public funds would be delegated to an authority unknown to the constitution.

To these objections and reasonings the committee reply, in the first place, that, if it is constitutional to subscribe for the stock of private companies, which does not appear to be controverted, none of the agencies thereunto appertaining can be alien to the constitution.

In regard to the idea that the citizens, respecting public improvements, ought to be exempt from tolls or any imposition of that character, this doctrine would apply to the states with the same force as it would to the federal union. In the states, however, it is the universal practice to receive tolls from those who use the roads of incorporated companies, in which a sovereign state is interested. The traveller gains an equivalent, and is not heard to complain. To say nothing of the consequent ruin of state enterprises, if the citizens should be treated better by any mode of internal improvement, under the auspices of the general government, than by the laws and institutions of their respective states, their affections might be unwarily weaned from the one and bestowed upon the other. As yet, such favor has not been extended, even to American genius. The inventor of the most valuable discovery has to pay for his patent.

With reference to the rule of revenue, it is provided by the constitution that all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States; but the paying of tolls is clearly a tax of no description. A valuable consideration being received, it is no collection of revenue. It is only a profit on the revenue on hand. It is as much a contract as the purchase of public land, in which case the buyer is to pay for the value he receives; and in like manner the scientific inventor has to purchase his patent. Respecting the impropriety of subscribing for stock in private companies, this committee, and former committees, and both houses of congress, have deemed that the most eligible and least objectionable mode of effecting many of the improvements of the country. The opinion has been as generally entertained, that the direct agency of the government should be resorted to only in cases where states or private companies had not sufficient interest or means to induce them to embark in their execution.

The committee cannot discover how any deception could be practised in this mode of expenditure, more than in the direct application of the public money. No circumstance respecting the former can be better concealed. The United States' engineers can give as accurate information in the one case as in the other. In each, the same inducements will exist for additional appropriations, when the first have proved inadequate.—Besides, when subscriptions are made, congress will have the opinion of state legislatures, and the guarantee of private subscriptions of stock, as to the importance of the undertaking, before they are begun; and in conducting them afterwards, the advantage of the vigilance and zeal of interested and enterprising individuals. In what manner disguise could be practised, the committee are at a loss to conjecture. It must be admitted that unforeseen obstacles will occasionally obstruct the progress of such improvements, and call for additional aid, in defiance of the skill, foresight, and honesty of man. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and the Louisville

and Portland canal, afford instances of uncommon occurrence. In the first, the embankment for a considerable distance, sunk about one hundred feet; and the latter had to be excavated through a solid rock of unusual and unexpected hardness.

In ordinary cases, the construction of roads and canals is reduced to strict rules, and contracts can be formed with reasonable certainty. Throughout the union, such works are now executed by such contracts; which incorporated companies are as capable of making as the government and much more likely to execute with vigor.

The committee on roads and canals, in 1825, after describing what they considered improvements of the first class, proceeded as follows: "The committee, however, are of opinion, that there is a secondary class of cases in which the general government and states can act conjointly by the subscription of stock on the part of the United States in companies incorporated in the respective states for internal improvements."

"The plan proposed, after much reflection, has been deemed the most judicious of any that can be devised. It is a plan of encouragement, and in its operation will not interfere with objects of the first class. It will excite the states to incorporate companies for such objects as will be sufficiently national to induce congress to countenance them. It leaves congress to decide in each case, when presented, upon its own circumstances and merits. The committee cannot conceive how the general government can aid in the internal improvements of the country, in most cases, with greater propriety than by subscriptions in companies incorporated by the respective states. Congress will have the opinion of the United States' engineers, who will make the necessary surveys, plans and estimates; and it will have the opinion of the state in each case, and intelligent stockholders, as to the important and probable profit of each work; and, finally, congress will exercise its own judgment on the utility and national character of the work. The prosecution of the works, besides, will be conducted by interested individuals, with less expense and delay than perhaps it could be done by the public."

The plan of subscribing for stock in companies has, also, the advantage of augmenting the expenditures on public works far beyond the sum invested by the general government. Congress may adopt the principle, that no subscription shall be made to any incorporated company until a certain proportion, say two-thirds, of the estimated expense be subscribed by a state or by individuals. By this plan, ten millions belonging to the United States would cause the expenditure of thirty millions on public undertakings; and, in time, congress might dispose of their stock, and use the same fund to aid in other works.

The practice of subscribing for stock in private companies by state sovereignties, has long and extensively prevailed, they have joined their constituents in creating banks, and in promoting improvements. Without any disparagement to the general government, state sovereignties, in this respect, stand on the same footing, and would be equally subject to inconveniences, if such really existed. The states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, subscribed for stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; Virginia and Maryland subscribed to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal; and the practice has been approved by four or five distinct congresses. To impair a principle so long acted upon, it would seem to the committee to require a train of abuses and inconveniences plainly to be laid before the people. How can any discredit result from the government's embarking with its constituents in the great work of national improvements?

It cannot be expected that the general government would ever associate itself with companies merely with a view of pecuniary speculation; and by the report of the committee on roads and canals in 1825, and the bill accompanying it, a provision was introduced, allowing the state or states creating the companies to purchase, at pleasure, the stock of the United States in such companies.

Congress, it is believed, will never be disposed to act without the co-operation of the states, except in a national work, in which the states or individuals, for want of interest or adequate resources, are unwilling to embark, or, if commenced, are unable to continue and complete. Such cases, in the opinion of the committee, may be considered as of the first national class, and cannot be included under any specific system.

The action of the government in the first class will require other direct appropriations, to be expended under the agency of the United States, or subscriptions for stock in private companies. In this class, also, it is obvious, and by none denied, that no rule of equal distribution can be adopted. The localities of the country will require that much larger sums should be expended in some parts of the country than in others. As an illustration of this, the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would absorb the equal distribution to which the state of Delaware would be entitled for perhaps a half century, while this state is far less benefitted by the construction of the canal than many other sections of the union.

Fair and important considerations may, likewise, induce more than a proportional expenditure of money in certain divisions of the country. For instance: while the erection of public works on the seaboard cheapens importation, and diffuses a general benefit among consumers, whether in the exterior or interior of the country, it must be acknowledged that the expenditures on lighthouses, beacons, fortifications, &c. afford an additional advantage to those sections of the nation wherein they are erected, by the circulation of large sums, amounting, in fact, to many millions, among the people of those districts.

The new states do not enjoy corresponding advantages; and any degree of equal benefit, in this respect, cannot be effected, unless more than the representative proportion of the funds of the union be expended among them. As internal improvements are the only objects of magnitude alike advantageous to the new states and to the union, it is by acting on these alone that congress can equalize the public benefits of the country. The new states have no unsettled land to constitute a fund for this purpose and the nett proceeds of the sale of public lands will avail very little towards the execution of their leading roads. The rise and condition of the western states have, in an eminent degree, augmented the power and consequence of the union. The citizens of these extensive regions have purchased our wild lands, and converted them into useful farms. The intercourse between them and the Atlantic states is daily increasing. For the mutual enjoyment of the internal commerce thence arising good roads and canals are indispensable. It is true, the old states, with few exceptions, have prosecuted their own improvements to a great extent without federal aid; but many of these states possessed funds derived from the sales of public lands, and other sources not attainable in the west. It will be no more than an act of generous and good feeling in the Atlantic states to aid their younger sisters. A passage from the late message of the governor of Pennsylvania we admire for its public spirit and truly American patriotism. It is as follows:

"Although extensively engaged in the construction of works of internal improvement within her own limits, and at her own individual expense, Pennsylvania has uniformly, with a magnanimity and a spirit of patriotism which does her honor, advocated and maintained the constitutional right of the general government to aid in the construction of works of internal improvement of a national character, tending to bind, and to connect more closely together, the remote parts of our widely extended territory; to multiply the facilities of communication between the different parts of the union; to diminish time and distance in the intercourse of its citizens with each other, to beget, by means of such intercourse, feelings of amity, kindness and friendship, instead of those sectional jeaousies, local prejudices and unkind and uncharitable prepossessions, which a want of free and friendly intercommunication is always seen to produce; and generally to increase the comforts and promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States."

If we descend from this elevation, and confine ourselves to the narrow, parsimonious pursuits of gain, no policy more substantial could be devised. What roads or canals, except cross roads for neighboring purposes, can be made in the west, which will not benefit the states on the Atlantic?

In what direction will they look for their sales and barter? It must certainly be towards the seas and manufacturing districts. All their national highways will be calculated to meet the eastern improvements, namely, those of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. The Cumberland road, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the canals of James river, of Roanoke, and others, yet farther to the south, are all designed to conquer the mountains between these two great sections of our common country.

In the secondary class of cases, congress can appropriate money to national objects with as judicious arrangements among the states as the true interests of the country will demand. They can, as in the bill of 1816, for the gradual increase of the navy, set apart a fund for the gradual improvement of the country, and appropriate so much per annum to be applied to national undertakings to be completed, or towards the discharge of expenses incurred on national objects already executed by the several states. Under such a provision, states which have led the way in improving the face of the country can, in part, be reimbursed for their valuable exertions.

No tribunal can be so competent to regulate these national concerns as congress; they bring intelligence from the various parts of the nation, and can impart to each other a knowledge of the course of trade, and of the bearings which particular improvements will have on each other, for the good of the whole.

Internal improvements accommodate themselves to all the leading interests of the nation; by their facilities the farmers will be enabled to produce more and sell cheaper, by them foreign imported articles will reach the consumers in the interior at reduced prices. But with none are they more intimately connected than with the manufacturing interest, as they will cause a diminution of the expenses of transportation to and from their factories; and, in time, will enable the proprietors to bear, without injury, a reduction in the tariff. Thus, while the duties on imports supply, in part, the means of internal improvement, those improvements, good roads and navigable canals, to a still greater extent, lessen the cost of those imports to the consumer, and, in enhancing the value of his produce, enlarge his means of comfort and enjoyment.

The opponents to the immediate execution of internal improvements, speak, repeatedly, of *judicious* plans and *systems*, without disclosing their ideas upon any practicable scheme to supplant that which they condemn. The sincerity of their motives is not questioned, although the tendency of their scruples cause only procrastination, and leave us equally as unenlightened. What *system* have the states adopted to regulate improvements between the different parts of their respective territories, better than that hitherto pursued by the United States?

The wisdom and experience of the legislative bodies constitute the tribunals which govern as the objects are presented.

It has also been urged that the project of national improvements with the funds of the union creates corrupt passions and excites vicious practices. If the mere allegation of corruption is to check the prosecution of internal improvements, it will interpose a barrier against all public works; for it is equally applicable, whether the improvements are to be completed by the states or by the federal government. The human heart will remain unchanged, and the motives of influence can never be eradicated. If a road is to be located for sixty or one hundred miles, the individuals interested in the route will be actuated by the same zeal, and practice the same means of gratifying their wishes, whether the improvement is to be effected by a county, by a state, or by the United States. Whenever a state engages largely in public undertakings, motives of interest can, with equal propriety, be ascribed to the members of the state legislatures, as to the representatives of the same people in congress.

The following passage in the president's message early attracted the attention of the committee: That "the expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars," and that the estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amounts to more than "ninety-six millions of dollars." The committee, apprehending some mistake on this head, directed their chairman to offer a resolution requesting the president to transmit to congress a statement of the expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements, specifying the several works, and the expenditures of each; also, a statement of the estimated expense of the works of internal improvement for which surveys have been made; together with a like statement of the estimated expense of other works projected and partially surveyed.

In compliance with this request, the president transmitted a report from the secretaries of war and treasury, from which it appears that the meaning of the president comprehended objects which the committee, heretofore, *had not included under the head of internal improvements.* Their idea was, that the term internal improvements did not embrace works affording facilities to foreign commerce; that the popular acceptation confined it to roads and canals in the interior of the country, and to the clearing of rivers above tide water.

It appears from the treasury documents, that the item of "five millions of dollars and upwards," for internal improvements, embraces not only expenditures for roads and canals, but also the expenditures of the government, *since its commencement*, "in *building piers, improving and preserving ports, bays and harbors, and removing obstructions to the navigation of rivers.*"

The latter objects, and others of a similar character, made up nearly one-half of what is called "expenditures for internal improvements."

In reference to the item of ninety-six millions of dollars and upwards, the communication, in answer to the call of the house, arranges the works into three distinct classes—works commenced by the general government; works not commenced, for which surveys and estimates have been made; works projected and partially surveyed; the estimates for the last class being conjectural. The first class includes all the works commenced by the general government, and amounts only to *three millions seven hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars*, embracing altogether about fifty distinct works; forty-three of which are building piers, improving bays and harbors, and removing obstructions to the entrance and navigation of rivers. The other works contained in this class are roads now under construction, all of which, except the Cumberland road, are in the territory of Michigan.

The estimated expense of the second class is near fifty millions. It embraces fifty-four works, of which thirty-seven are for the improvement of harbors, opening the navigation of rivers, and the erection of piers and break-waters. The other seventeen are surveys and estimates of routes for roads and canals.

With reference to the remaining class, estimated also at about fifty millions, it is made up of all the variety of works embraced in the other two classes. It is conjectural, and founded on no ascertained data.

The works executed or commenced for the benefit of foreign commerce have emanated from the committee on commerce.

As to internal improvements proper, the president is authorised by the act of the 30th April, 1824, to cause the necessary surveys and estimates to be made, and most of them have originated from this executive source. There are but few instances in which congress would be expected to bear the whole estimated expense. Under the head of the second class, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is put down at an estimate of near *twenty-two millions and a half of dollars.* The eastern section of this canal, a space of 189 miles, between Washington and Cumberland, and more than half the length of the entire canal, computed separately at 8¼ millions of this sum, is now in progress under the direction of an incorporated company, with no other aid from congress than the subscription of a single million of dollars, and with resources acquired or anticipated, adequate to its completion without further assistance form the general government.

Under the same head, a canal from Baltimore to the Potomac river is estimated at nearly three millions of dollars; but the project is abandoned: and in lieu of it, a rail road is projected, and contemplated to be made with private funds.

When we consider that all the works now in progress, on the seaboard, and in the interior, only amount to three millions seven hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, no fears need be entertained of the caution which congress will always observe in making appropriations of money.

The committee consider the detailed communication from the president as very important; and lest any erroneous impressions be made concerning it, they have deemed it proper to have it annexed to this report.

As to the "*five millions of dollars and upwards*," expended on internal improvements, the committee refer to the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 20th December, 1830, in compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 26th of May, 1830, which is also appended to this report.

On the subject of the Maysville road, the Louisville canal, and the Washington and Frederick turnpike, the committee will barely remark that the two latter, in their judgment, are clearly of national character. The one connects the seat of government with the whole western country, and the other is greatly interesting to nine or ten states.

The Maysville road lies in the heart of a fine country, and the travelling on it is continual. It is calculated to facilitate the trade of a rich portion of the union with Pittsburg, the lakes, and the towns and villages lying on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, onwards to New Orleans.

It is represented "that the present state of the road requires about thirty-six hours for the transportation of the mail from Maysville to Lexington, a distance of sixty-five miles, and that too, on horseback, exposed to every incident of weather. This state of things generally continues about six or seven months during the year, making an average of about thirty hours, or a little over two miles per hour, for the transit of the great western mail; the tardy and frequently impeded progress of which, the people of the west have long considered a national grievance." A good road, it is believed, would reduce the transit of the mail from Maysville to Lexington from thirty to six hours, in all seasons of the year; and create a saving in carrying the mail, nearly equal to the interest of the money proposed to be subscribed by the United States.

This is but a limited view of this improvement. It is in a direct line, and designed as a link in the contemplated national road through the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi, to the great southwestern mart in the state of Louisiana, passing by many towns; traversing states abounding with iron ore and the various productions of the soil, calculated for military defence and internal trade.

In a case thus circumstanced, the committee think that the immediate representatives of the people were the appropriate judges.

The veto power had been exercised, *in cases of expediency*, but two or three times in the last forty years.

The committee will pass over these recently made, and confine themselves to the principles which the power contains.

The presidential veto, considering the difficulty of obtaining two-thirds, is nearly as absolute here as in England.

No cause of alarm is here suggested, as either actually existing, or shortly to arise; still we may fall on evil times, when a vain and ambitious man, armed with his constitutional patronage, would seize on the example afforded by a popular president in days of political calmness.

Should the people become familiarised with the exercise of this power, it would lessen respect for themselves and their immediate representatives, and be a virtual change of the spirit of the constitution.

It would enable a designing man, with but ordinary address, to "ingratiate the favor of the people, even in opposition to their own representatives; and, as soon as the sacred spark of confidence in the capacity of the people for legislation, through their representatives, shall be dimmed or extinguished, then indeed, fears for the liberties of the country should be seriously entertained. This, of all other powers delegated by the constitution, ought to be more cautiously exercised.

In similar views on this subject, the committee have been preceded in the report to the house of representatives on president Monroe's message of 1817, which grew out of a difference of opinion between the legislature and the executive on the constitutional powers of congress.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, as chairman of the committee, made a report, in which the following passage occurs in relation to this contested power:

"Involving, as it is supposed, a great constitutional question on the one hand, and intimately connected on the other with the improvement, the prosperity, the union, and the happiness of the United States, it presents the fairest claims to candid and diligent investigation. Nor is it without additional interest from the division of opinion to which it has heretofore given rise between the executive and legislative branches of the government—a difference which, in the indulgence of the rights of free opinion, will be still found to exist between the sentiments promulgated in the message of the president, and those which will be advanced by your committee in this report; nor do they conceive that the expression in the message of the president of an opinion unfavorable to the constitutional powers of the general government, should be permitted to have any influence on the disposition of congress to legislate on this interesting subject. For, if the constitutional majority of the two houses should differ with the executive department, the opinion of the latter however respectable, must yield to such an expression of their will. On the other hand, if, from deference to an opinion promulgated in an executive communication, congress should refrain from entering upon the consideration of a question involving constitutional doctrine, it might happen that the opinion of the president would prevent the enaction of a law, even though there should be the constitutional majority of two-thirds of both houses in its favor. Thus, by the introduction of such a practice, the presidential *veto* would acquire a force unknown to the constitution, and the legislative body would be shorn of its powers, from a want of confidence in its strength, or from indisposition to exert it. Whilst your committee are perfectly aware that nothing like this is contemplated by the executive branch of the government, they presume the house of representatives will scrupulously avoid a course which may be construed into a dereliction of their privileges."

In reviewing the ground over which we have gone, the committee cannot perceive the "*wrongs of the past*" or "*the evils to be arrested.*" Who among those most unfriendly to national improvements, could rejoice in the annihilation of what has been already accomplished? The Cumberland road, admitting its great expense, growing out of want of experience in the construction of such works at the time, has been of inestimable benefit to the country. Who would wish its advantages destroyed, and the dilapidation of the dwellings and flourishing villages to which it has given rise? Who would desire ignorance of the topography of many important parts of the union, in preference to the accurate knowledge of which we are now in possession? To whom would it give pleasure to behold the impediments in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers replaced? Would any patriot resist the efforts of the nation in the assistance given to effect a communication over the Alleghany, from the Chesapeake to the Ohio, which general Washington had so much at heart, and to which, in his opening message of 1825, president Monroe invited the attention of congress? And lastly, could any citizen desire the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and the Dismal Swamp canal, to be monumental ruins of the enterprise of their countrymen?

The committee do not propose to meddle with "*the discharge of the public debt,*" as now provided for by existing laws. But, even supposing an interference, should its trivial amount retard the rising prosperity of the country?

If we desire to be an example to the other nations of the earth, let us not fold our arms. It is the employment of the mind, and the activity of the body, that bestow true glory on a nation. We can perform no action more beneficial to ourselves and posterity, or afford no precedent of more valuable instruction to others, than

to improve the natural advantages of a country which the beneficence of Providence has given us to dwell upon, and which is surpassed by none within the compass of the globe.

When can we expect a more favorable opportunity to pursue this great and good cause on a scale intrinsically worthy of its importance, and of the extensive resources of this powerful nation?

If station gives influence to individual opinions, the committee are fortified with those of the president's two predecessors, who agreed in sentiment that the time had arrived to prosecute national improvements with the funds of the union. Mr. Monroe used these emphatic words when the public debt was more than double its present amount: "It is of the highest importance that the question should be settled. If the right exists, it ought forthwith to be exercised."

The committee will trouble the house with only a few additional remarks.

A change of public sentiment by the great body of the people is intimated, and made, in part, the foundation of future action.

The people, ever watchful of the true interests of the country, embarked early in this cause and persevered in a manner the most remarkable and praiseworthy. Although checked by the vetos of two presidents, and not cheered heartily by the countenance of any, they never abandoned the pursuit of this important object; and, at the commencement of the present administration, after the severest contest the country had ever witnessed, the representatives of the people, coming fresh from among them, and acquainted with their feelings and wishes, manifested again their unrelaxed zeal in favor of promoting their country's prosperity by national improvements.

If there is any change of public opinion, it is important that it should be known.

No citizen reveres the voice of this tribunal more than our chief magistrate, and none can give more accurate information on the subject than the immediate representatives of the people.

The committee therefore offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the general government should continue to prosecute internal improvements by direct appropriations of money, or by subscriptions for stock in companies incorporated in the respective states.

For the public information, as well because it is a real curiosity, we add the document, in *extenso*, on which the committee of the house of representatives have made such free remarks in the previous report.

House of representatives, Jan. 5.

A message was received from the president, accompanied by letters from the secretary of war and chief engineer, transmitting the following statements upon the subject of internal improvement.

A statement exhibiting the estimated cost of the several works of internal improvement which have been carried on, or for which surveys and estimates have been made, under the direction of the engineer department; and conjectural estimates of the cost of those projected and partially surveyed; made in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 17th Dec. 1830.

Works commenced.

Building a pier at Steele's ledge, near the harbor of Belfast, Maine	*dolls.* 1,033 76
Removing obstructions in the Kennebeck river, at Lovejoy's narrows, do.	12,500 00
Erecting piers and removing obstructions at and near the entrance into the harbor of Saco, do.	7,000 00
Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of Piscataqua river, do	8,000 00
Repairing pier at the entrance of Kennebunk river, do	7,175 00
Repair of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	43,560 90
Deepening the channel over the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river, do.	47,841 33
Extending a pier at Edgartown, do.	4,273 56
Improving the harbor of Hyannis, do.	25,567 82
Preservation of Deer island, in Boston harbor, do.	99,390 00
Preservation of a point of land forming Provincetown harbor, do.	11,000 00
Improving the harbor of Nantucket, do.	41,541 50
Erecting a pier, and a beacon thereon, at Allen's rocks, in Warren river, Rhode Island	4,000 00
Erecting piers or other works at Stonington harbor, Connecticut	37,145 00
Removing obstructions in Saugatuck river, do.	1,500 00
Improving the harbor of Mill river, do.	6,097 00
Improving the harbor of Sackett's Harbor, N. York	6,096 18
Improving the entrance into Big Sodus bay, do.	71,931 20
Improving the entrance into Genesee river, do.	53,919 16
Improving Black Rock harbor, do.	37,367 70
Improving the harbor of Buffalo, do.	62,594 00
Improving the harbor of Oswego, do.	72,435 87
Improving the harbor of Dunkirk, do.	23,728 20
Improving harbors in Delaware river, Pennsylvania and Delaware, (including cost of dredging for 10 years to come)	84,413 00
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	44,313 43
Repairing the Cumberland road from Cumberland to Wheeling, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia	230,274 00
Continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Ohio	1,023,076 92
Continuation of do. in Indiana, Indiana	493,582 95
Continuation of do. in Illinois, to Vandalia, Illinois	210,883 81
Improving the navigation of the Conneaut creek, O.	20,001 65
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Grand river, do	26,997 81
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek, do.	28,357 41
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek, do.	6,473 82
Removing obstructions at Huron river, do.	20,706 84
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Black river, do	2,334 22
Improving Cleaveland harbor, do.	27,653 91
Improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Ohio, Virginia, &c. (estimated cost to the close of the year 1831)	305,000 00
Improving the navigation at Ocracock inlet, N. C.	58,000 00
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river below the town of Wilmington, North Carolina	72,393 25
Improving the inland navigation between St. Mary's in Geo. and St. John's, in Florida, Georgia and Florida	15,000 00
Removing obstructions in the Appalachicola river, Florida	13,000 00
Improving the navigation of river and harbor of St. Macks, Florida	23,936 00
Improving the harbor of Mobile, Alabama	30,000 00
Deepening the channel thro' the Pass au Heron, Ala.	18,000 00
Removing obstructions at the month of the Pascagoula river, Mississippi	25,500 00
Improving the navigation of Red river at the Great Raft, Louisiana	25,000 00
Constructing a road from Detroit to the Miami of lake Erie, Michigan	37,914 75
Constructing a road from Detroit to Chicago as far as the boundary line of Illinois, Michigan	85,850 00
Constructing a road from Detroit to Saganaw bay, do.	50,000 00
Constructing a road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, do.	40,000 00
Completing a pier at La Plaisance bay, do.	6,996 61
	Dolls. 3,732,658 56

Works not commenced by the general government, for which surveys and estimates have been made.

Marking out the ship channel of the Penobscot river, Maine	410 00
Improving the navigation of the Cocheco branch of the Piscataqua river, New Hampshire	4,199 36
Improving the harbor of Marblehead, Massachusetts	271,927 59
Improving the harbor of Holmes' Hole, do.	47,807 00
Improving the harbor of Sandy bay, do.	48,692 60
Improving the navigation of North river, do.	16,283 02
Improving the harbor of Bass river, do.	19,930 00
Constructing a breakwater at the island of Nantucket, do.	898,393 14
Canal from Buzzard's bay to Barnstable bay, do.	669,522 00
Improving the harbor of Church's Cove, R. Island	24,062 85
Constructing a pier at the N. end of Gnat island, do.	13,669 12
Improving the harbor of Black Rock, Connecticut	6,201 20
Improving the navigation of the river Thames, do.	72,650 13
Improving the harbor of Westbrook, do.	23,678 57
Improving the harbor of Norwalk, do.	15,668 95
Improving the harbor of Stamford, do.	13,250 05
Rail road from Hudson, N. York, to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, Massachusetts and N. York	420,000 00
Rail road from Catskill to Canajoharie, N. York	698,506 78
Rail road from Oswego to Ithaca, do.	177,028 00
Road from Painted Post to Genesee river, near Rochester, do.	333,540 00
Road from Painted Post to Sackett's Harbor, in Oswego, do.	660,600 00
Improving the harbor of Salmon river, do.	17,060 95
Improving the harbor of Silver creek, do.	33,209 30
Improving Portland harbor, do.	39,966 19
Improving the harbor of Little Sodus, do.	32,327 59
Improving the harbor of Big Sandy creek, do.	36,465 30
Improving the harbor of Pultneyville, do.	30,896 69
Improving the harbor of Sag Harbur, do.	31,087 65
Preserving the harbor of Tucker's Island, N. Jersey	5,695 40
Improving the harbor of Twenty Mile creek, Penn.	4,067 03
Marking out the channel of entrance into Sandusky Bay, Ohio	360 00
Road from Washington city to Buffalo, N. York, District of Columbia, Maryland, Penn. and N. York	1,856 646 90
Improving the navigation of Back creek, Maryland	40,000 00
Improving the harbor of Baltimore, (estimated annual cost of dredging), do	12,391 58
Road from Washington city to Fredericktown, do.	118,833 15
Canal from Baltimore to the Potomac river, Maryland and District of Columbia	2,980,815 40
Chesapeake and Ohio canal, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania	22,375,427 69
Continuation of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Alexandria, District of Columbia	202,562 00

Road from Cumberland to Leesburg, Virginia	383,132 70
Improving the navigation of Deep creek, do.	29,000 00
Road from Washington to N. Orleans (by middle route) District of Columbia, Virginia, &c.	5,997,802 30
Improving the navigation of Pasquotank river, N. C.	2,500 00
Opening Roanoke inlet, do.	568,573 60
Rail road from Charleston to Hamburg, S. Carolina	687,342 00
Connecting the Tennessee and Altamaha (by a canal and rail road), Georgia and Tennessee	4,443,734 42
Improving the harbor of St. Augustine, Florida	35,640 00
Improving the entrance of the harbor of Pensacola, do.	106,690 00
Improving the navigation of the Tennessee river at the Muscle and Colbert shoals, Alabama	1,687,280 46
Marking out the channel between Mobile bay and lake Pontchartrain, by light-houses, &c. Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana	37,500 00
Canal from lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river, Louisiana	974,304 00
Improving the entrance into the river Teche, do.	30,000 00
Road from Zanesville to Florence, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama	2,195,477 75
Canal from the village of Monroe to La Plaisance bay, Michigan	24,259 00
Improving the harbor of Chicago, Illinois	59,722 74
	49,311,082 15

Works projected and partially surveyed.

Canal from Merrymeeting to Casco bay, Maine	140,000 00
Canal from the Kennebec at Gardiner, to the Androscoggin at Leeds, do.	600,000 00
Canal along the valley of the Androscoggin river, do.	1,500,000 00
Canal from the Androscoggin to the Connecticut, by the valleys of the Ammonusuc and Dead rivers, N. H.	480,000 00
Improving the navigation of Kenuebec river from Augusta to Seowhegan falls, Maine	150,000 00
Canal from lake Winnipiseogee to the Cocheco at Dover, New Hampshire	600,000 00
Canal from the Merrimack near Plymouth, to the Connecticut at Haverhill, do.	1,000,000 00
Canal from the Merrimack near Concord, to the Connecticut, by the Sunapee lake, do.	1,400,000 00
Canal from the Connecticut to lake Memphremagog, by the valley of the Pasumsic, Vermont, (considered impracticable)	
Canal to connect lake Memphremagog with lake Champlain, do.	2,000,000 00
Canal to connect lake Champlain with the Connecticut, by the valleys of Onion and White rivers, do. (practicability not determined.)	
Canal from Rutland to White hall, do.	560,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Connecticut river, N. Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Conn.	2,400,000 00
Canal from Taunton to Weymouth, Massachusetts	1,250,000 00
Rail road from Catskill to Ithaca, New York	1,500,000 00
Canal to connect the Delaware & Raritan rivers, N.J.	1,500,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Delaware and Raritan rivers near the outlets of the canal proposed to connect them, do.	200,000 00
Post road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland	600,000 00
Improving the Alleghany river from Pittsburg to Franklin, Pennsylvania	2,500,000 00
Canal to connect the Pennsylvania and Ohio canals, Pennsylvania and Ohio	2,800,000 00
Road from Union Town, through Pittsburg, to lake Erie, Pennsylvania	500,000 00
Road to connect the Black Swamp road, in Ohio, with Cumberland road and Pennsylvania turnpike, Pennsylvania and Ohio	500,000 00
Canal from Annapolis to the line of the proposed canal from Baltimore to the Potomac, Maryland, (considered impracticable.)	
Canal from the Potomac to the Rappahannock, Va.	600,000 00
Canal to connect the James and Kenhawa rivers, do.	3,000,000 00
Canal to connect the Roanoke and Kenhawa rivers, do.	2,300 000 00
Canal from the Neuse to the North river, N. C.	200,000 00
Canal from Elizabeth river to Lockwood's Folly, do.	100,000 00
Canal to connect the Tennessee and Savannah rivers, S. Carolina and Tennessee	4,400,000 00
Canal to connect the Gulf of Mexico with the Atlantic, Florida	3,900,000 00
Improving the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi river, Louisiana, (practicability not determined.)	
Canal to connect the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, Tennessee, and Alabama rivers	4,000,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Kentucky river, improving the navigation of Licking river, improving the navigation of Green river, Kentucky, (practicability not determined on.)	
Removing obstructions at the Falls of Ohio, Kentucky, (practicability not yet determined on.)	
Canal around the falls of Ohio, on the Ind. side, Ind.	520,000 00
Canal to connect the waters of lake Michigan with those of the Wabash and White rivers, do.	5,000,000 00
Canal to connect the Miama of lake Erie with the Wabash, Indiana and Ohio	2,000,000 00
Improving the navigation of the Wabash river, from its mouth to Eel river, Indiana	200,000 00
Canal to connect lake Michigan with the Illinois river, Illinois	1,800,000 00
Continuation of the Cumberland road from Vandalia to the seat of government of Missouri, Ill. and Mis.	1,000,000 00
Marking out a road from the western confines of Missouri to the boundary of N. Mexico, Missouri ter.	
	51,200,000 00

RECAPITULATION.

Works commenced	3,792,658 86
Works not commenced, (by the general government), and for which surveys and estimates have been made	49,311,082 15
Works projected and partially surveyed	51,200,000 00
Dolls.	104,243,740 71

Engineer department, Washington, 21st Dec. 1830.

Statement of expenditures made on account of internal improvements, to include the 30th September, 1830, specifying, as far as practicable, the several works, ascertained from the books of the 3d auditor—furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the house of representatives of the 17th December, 1830.

Building piers at Steel's Ledge, *dolls.*	1,033 76
Erecting of piers, placing beacons, &c. at Saco harbor,	7,000 00
Removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river,	8,000 00
Survey of the Piscataqua river,	190 46
Removing obstructions in the Kenebec river	3,220 32
Repairing piers at the entrance of Kenebunk river,	5,000 00
Repairs of Plymouth beach	38,896 90
Preservation of Plymouth beach	1,850 00
Making surveys, and improving the harbors of Edgartown and Hyannis, mouth of the Merrimack	11,150 00
Extending a pier at Edgartown harbor	3,725 27
Deepening channel over the bar at the mouth of Merrimack river	35,606 72
Completing breakwater at Hyannis harbor	6,517 82
Preservation of Deer island	86,803 50
Survey in relation to constructing piers in the harbors of Holmes' Hole and Marblehead	249 42
Survey of Saugatuck river and harbor	400 00
Removing obstructions to the same	1,471 97
Survey of Stonington harbor	200 00
Erecting piers at Stonington harbor	23,351 77
Improving the harbor of Nantucket	29,406 00
Erecting a pier and beacon at Allen's Rocks	3,811 44
Improving the harbor of Mill river,	6,097 00
Improving the harbor of Sackett's Harbor	5,487 00
Improving the entrance into Big Sodus bay	25,680 00
Improving the entrance into Genesee river	20,856 05
Improving Black Rock harbor	33,198 00
Improving the harbor of Buffalo	64,694 00
Improving the harbor of Oswego	50,403 93
Improving Dunkirk harbor	20,155 50
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle	35,223 18
Examination and survey of piers at Port Penn, Marcus Hook and fort Mifflin	9,476 89
Examinations and surveys of piers at N. Castle, Port Penn, Marcus Hook and Chester	6,600 00
Examination and survey of the piers at Chester	28 25
Closing the breach in the peninsula of Presque Isle bay	7,390 25
Repairing the Cumberland road	145,000 00
Continuation of the Cumberland road	605,749 00
Continuation of the Cumberland road through Indiana	37,000 00
Continuation of the Cumberland road westwardly of Zanesville	118,212 82
Opening of the Cumberland road through Illinois	2,000 00
Payment of a balance due John McClure for repairs on the Cumberland road	510 00
Improving the navigation of Conneaut creek	13,200 00
Removing obstructions at the mouth of grand river	20,318 29
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Ashtabula creek	21,343 75
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Cunningham creek	6,473 76
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Huron river	17,228 71
Removing obstructions at the mouth of Black river	15,540 00
Improving Cleaveland harbor	23,100 00
Completing a pier at the mouth of Grand river	1,000 00
Purchase of a dredging machine, &c. for removing obstructions or shoals at Ocracock inlet	38,800 00
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers	212,253 97
Improving the navigation of Cape Fear river	24,260 00
Improving inland navigation between St. Mary's Georgia, and St. John's, Florida	13,498 75
Survey of Pamptico sound	932 70
Removing obstructions in the Appalachicola rivers	5,000 00
Improving the navigation of the river and harbor of St. Mark's	5,000 00
Survey relating to a canal to connect the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico,	19,680 90
Improving the harbor of Mobile	11,578 78
Deepening the channel at Pass au Heron, near the bay of Mobile	11,950 00
Preservation of the harbor at the mouth of Pascagou river, &c.	9,600 00
Improving the navigation of Red river	17,924 00
Road from the northwest boundary of the state of Ohio, near the rapids of the Miami of lake Erie, to Detroit	20,000 00

Road from Detroit to Chicago	39,000 00
Road from Detroit to Saganaw river and bay, and to fort Gratiot,	11,773 56
Completing road from Detroit to fort Gratiot	15,000 00
Completing a pier at La Plaisance bay	6 095 86
Survey of the ship channel at Penobscot river	297 30
Survey of Cocheco branch of Piscataqua river	59 76
Survey to ascertain the particability and necessity of constructing piers in the harbor of Holmes' Hole and Marblehead	249 42
Examining pier at Sandy bay	150 00
Survey of North river, &c.	178 94
Survey of Bass river	149 43
Survey of the harbor of Nantucket	2,99 37
Survey of a canal route to connect Buzzard and Barnstable bays	2,023 13
Survey of Church Cove and town of Little Compton	195 19
Survey of the river Thames	150 00
Survey of the harbor of Weshrook	130 00
Survey of the harbor of Norwalk	80 00
Survey of the harbor of Stamford	100 00
Survey of the mouth of Sandy creek	127 44
Survey of the bar at the mouth of Sag harbor	150 00
Survey of Flat Beach Tucker's island	100 00
Survey of Deep creek	80 00
Survey of Pasquotank river	80 00
Survey of the harbor of St. Augustine	300 00
Survey of the Muscle and Colbert shoals,	200 00
Survey of the water tract between Mobile bay and lake Pontchartrain	175 00
Survey of Sandusky bay	350 30
Survey of the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi	411 40
Sea wall for the preservation of George's island	7,260 68
Survey of the Wabash river	500 00
For a road from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico	20,000 00
Survey of southern shore of lake Ontario	390 53
Survey of Oswego bay and harbor	200 00
Survey of the Genesee river	300 00
Building piers at New Castle	25,000 00
Repairs of certain roads in the Creek Nation	10,000 00
Completing the public road through do.	3,621 01
Opening a road from Reynoldsburgh through do.	4,000 00
Survey of the river and harbor of St. Mark's	302 75
Military road from the mouth of the Matanaweook to Mars' Hill	61,708 65
Completing military road from Plattsburgh to Sackett's harbor	3,500 00
Opening and repairs to Old King's road	6.740 30
Opening a road from Pensacola to St. Augustine	33,000 00
Opening a road from St. Mary's river to Tampa bay	18'000 00
Opening a road from cape Sable to Suwanee river	3,000 00
Opening a road from or near Turner Brashears', on the old Natchez road to a point on the military road	5,000, 00
Opening a road from fort Smith to fort Towson on the Red river	11,114 65
For connecting the Detroit on the river Raisin with the Maumee and Sandusky roads and opening the same	17,900 09
Survey of La Plaisance bay	110 80
Surveying and making a road from opposite Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock	24,065 00
Surveying and making a road from Little Rock to cantonment Gibson	10,000 00
Military road between Pensacola and Blakely and Mobile point	3,000 00
Repairing the Military road between Pensacola and Tallahassee	3,000 00
Repairing the military road between St. Augustine and Tallahassee	3,000 00
Completing repairs of road between Alachua court house and Jacksonville	1,000 00
Making a survey of the water courses tributary to, and west of the Mississippi, also, those tributary to the said river, and north and west of the Ohio	9,803 46
Making surveys, maps and charts of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from the rapids of the Ohio at Louisville to the Balize	4,186 21
For the survey, and completing the survey of ports and harbors	12,003 53
For the survey of the coast of the United States	46,726 66
Erection of a breakwater at the mouth of the Delaware bay	318,134 50
Survey of the Pea Patch island, &c.	25,000 00
	Dolls. 2 740,373 78

Expenditures under the act of the 30th of April, 1814, &c. for surveys, roads and canals, viz:

Survey of a canal route between the Mississippi and lake Pontchartrain	dolls. 186 37
Reconnoissance of a route for a road from Zanesville Ohio, to Florence, Alabama	175 23
Survey of a canal route to connect the Tennessee with the Coosa river, and a survey to improve Tennessee river at the Muscle shoals	2,184 41
Survey of a canal route from Weymouth to Taunton river, Massachusetts	2,539 45
Survey of a canal route from Boston bay to Narraganset bay	1,446 86
Survey of Mill river, Fairfield and Black Rock	110 46
Survey of Newport and Warren, Rhode Island	387 59
Survey of a rail road route from Hudson, N. York to Pittsfield, Massachusetts	327 08
Survey of a rail road between Ithaca, Catskill, &c.	2,538 61
Survey of a canal route between lakes Memphremagog and Champlain by Black river and the La Moile	5,733 05
Survey of a canal route between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Elk river	5,467 73
Survey of the Allegany river	806 70
Survey of canal route from Baltimore to the Potomac	3,760 97
Survey of the James river and Kenhawa canal route	9,951 90
Survey of the James and Kenhawa and the Roanoke and Kenhawa canals	1,731 20
Survey of the road from Cumberland, via Winchester, &c. to the district of Columbia,	1,533 49
Survey of the Charleston and Hamburg rail road	5,949 51
Surveys between the Savannah and Tennessee rivers	1,448 78
Survey of a canal route between the Tennessee and Altamaha	8,496 25
Surveys in the state of Indiana	27,116 23
Surveys of Kentucky, Licking, Green and Batren rivers	337 24
Surveys of routes to connect the Black Swamp road with the Cumberland road	714 46
Survey of the Ohio and Erie canal	68 31
Reconnoissance of a road from Cleveland to Uniontown	4 10
Survey of the Cumberland road to the District of Columbia	1,438 13
Survey of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road	6,685 83
Survey of a road from Washington city to Buffalo	485 00
Survey of a road from Baltimore to Philadelphia	423 08
Survey of a road from Washington city to N. Orleans	4,626 88
Survey of a road from Washington city to lake Ontario	1,479 10
Survey of the Chesspeake and Delaware canal	51 00
Survey of various canal routes in Florida, Louisiana and Alabama	4,864 46
Surveys for Pennsylvania and Ohio canals,	6,181 20
Survey of the Dismal Swamp canal	339 40
Surveys, (in common), in Indiana and Ohio	1,809 12
Survey of the rapids of the Mississippi river	152 21
Surveys in Vermont and New Hampshire	3,288 69
Surveys in Kentucky	190 20
Surveys of the Michigan and Illinois canal	7,876 94
Survey of Kennebeck river	3,442 22
Bridges across the Ohio river, &c.	45 18
Survey of the Connecticut river	3,179 61
Survey of the Hudson and Berkshire rail road	885 19
Surveys of the Delaware river, &c.	469 73
Survey of the Raritan river	553 30
For various expenditures incident to the board of engineers for internal improvement, and for the topographical officer at the seat of government, purchase and repair of instruments, &c. and for surveys of rivers, &c. which could not be particularly ascertained or designated, and for pay of civil engineers, &c. &c.	94,777 12

Total amount on account of surveys, plans, and estimates, &c. upon the subject of roads and canals, per act 30th April, 1830, &c. dolls. 226,219 62

It may be proper to remark, that the accounts for internal improvements were not generally referred to this office for adjustment prior to the act of 30th April, 1824, hence, the expenditures contained in the foregoing statement do not include any other than those the accounts for which have been settled in this office.

Treasury department, third auditor's office, Dec. 31, 1830.

PETER HAGNER, *auditor.*

Statement of payments made at the treasury of the United States for sundry objects of internal improvements, the accounts of which have been kept and settled under the head of the civil list, from the commencement of the government to the 16th of December, 1830.

Opening roads in the Northwestern territory, now Ohio	dolls. 5,264 53
Road from Nashville to Natchez,	3,000 00
Road from Georgia to New Orleans	5,500 00
Road under the treaty of Brownstown	5,367 29
Road within the Indian territory, Nashville to New Orleans	7,920 00
Road from the Mississippi to the Ohio river	5,539 35
Roads in the territory of Illinois	8,000 00
Repairing the road in the Indian country, Mississippi	15 000 00
Repairing the post road in the state of Alabama	6,000 00
The Cumberland road 1,057 325 20 } Repairing the Cumberland road 25,000 00 }	1 692,325 20
Roads and canals within the state of Indiana, 3 per cent. fund	131,752 82
Roads and canals within the state of Missouri 3 per cent. fund	22,702 24
Roads and canals within the state of Mississippi, 3 per cent. fund	26,385 52
Roads within the state of Ohio, 3 per cent. fund	324,096 38
Stock in the Chesapeake & Delaware canal company	450,000 00
Stock in the Dismal Swamp canal company	200,000 00
Stock in the Louisville & Portland canal company	233,500 00
Stock in the Chesapeake & Ohio canal company	410,000 00
Roads and canals within the state of Alabama 3 per cent. fund	63,654 03
Removing obstructions in the Savannah river	46 666 59
	dolls. 3,667,673 92

Treasury department, register's office, Dec. 24, 1830.

T. L. SMITH, *register.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 13—VOL. IV. BALTIMORE, MAY 28, 1831. [VOL. XL. WHOLE No. 1027.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ The rightful "credit" was omitted to be given to the interesting article on "steam engines" inserted in the last REGISTER—and we have now forgotten to whom a just acknowledgment is due.

☞ The proceedings at the late Tammany dinner at New York, will amuse or interest many who look into the "politics of the day."

☞ *To subscribers.* Once in two years it is indispensable that a particular examination of the account of every subscriber should be made, with a view to its prompt collection, if in arrears. Many who with all possible cheerfulness and punctuality, pay hundreds and thousands of dollars, feeling able to meet our little demands at *any time*, wholly neglect to meet them at all, until called on—and there are some whose memories are so treacherous about money-matters, or else are always seeking some season more convenient than the present, who require frequent *jogging*, in behalf of the *quid pro quo*; and hence the publisher suffers much for the want of small sums, which cannot be important to any, in their individual character.

The editor gratefully acknowledges a much increased attention on the part of his subscribers, that his press may be promptly supplied with the "essential oil" by which it is kept running—still there are many, (the aggregate of whose accounts is exceedingly burthensome and hard to bear) who neglect to furnish their quota of this *interesting* material. We have endeavored to perform our duty to all these, and incessantly labored to amuse or inform them; and the book-keeper of this establishment, Mr. Philip Reigart, is now to enter upon his biennial tour of duty, to inform all such of the state of their accounts and urge the discharge of them. We wish that many—that every one, may anticipate his application, and relieve us of the necessity of such proceedings in future. But the fact is—we must have money. There "is no mistake about that."

☞ Soon after leaving the wharf at New York on Monday last, I was surprised to find in the "Courier and Enquirer" of that morning, an editorial article headed "A GRAND CONFERENCE," in which the names of several gentlemen, as well as my own, were rudely given to the public, as connected with certain political transactions, which were gravely stated as having just then taken place in that city—introduced as follows:

"A grand conference (we will not call it a *caucuss*, "though it is very like one), has taken place between "the leaders of the anti-masonic party, and the leaders "of the American system party, now assembled in con-"vention in this city. Mr. Weed of Albany, and judge "Morris of Butternuts, being in town at the same time, "we presume represented the anti-masonic interest. "Mr. Niles, Mr. Matthew L. Davis, and several other "gentlemen, interested in the question, are supposed to "have acted in behalf of the American system men. "The object of the conference it is understood, related "to a candidate for the presidency, to be offered by the "convention to be held next fall in Baltimore."

The editors then proceed to offer many speculations, suggestions, and *positive assertions*, to shew the ground taken by the parties to this "conference"—with all the firmness and precision of a person who had been present on the occasion—nay, as if notes had been taken on the spot of what was said, as will be seen in this paragraph:

"In the course of the deliberations, a curious avowal "was made. 'It is impossible,' said one of the anti-ma-"sonic agents, 'to give Mr. Clay the anti-masonic vote "of this state, of course gen. Jackson will be elected.' "'We cannot help it,' said one of the leading tariff men, "'Mr. Clay will succeed gen. Jackson—if not at the "next election, he will certainly unite the west in his "behalf after gen. Jackson retires. Should we now with-"draw him as a candidate, we sacrifice him forever, and "also our character for consistency and fidelity.'"

It is more than twenty years since I published a party political paper, and it is more than probable that I shall never be engaged in such an undertaking—unless so far as the support of old principles may bear upon passing political discussions and events: but the time has been, and for several years, when I was the proprietor and editor of a daily newspaper which, in the "reformed" language of the day, might have been called "the organ of the democratic party" in Maryland—and it was conducted with no small share of party prejudice and passion: but never was the name of a private gentleman editorially mentioned as connected with political transactions, until after a careful investigation of the truth of the matters alleged, and even then with general reluctance, lest the right of private opinion and individual action might be too roughly interfered with; not considering it decent thus to drag a fellow citizen into public notice, or as consistent with the dignity of the press to become a mere *Swiss* "for the preservation of the republican party," as was said when the freemen of a great state were refused the privilege of voting for a president of the United States. *Tempora mutantur.* In the present "*improved condition of the press*," every MENDEZ PINTO'S tale is accepted in preference to "proofs from holy writ," if it better answers the ephemeral and mean purposes of the day.

Now to the facts, as roundly asserted and carefully detailed to enlighten "*the* democratic party." I have never knowingly seen, nor corresponded with, "Mr. Weed, of Albany" or "judge Morris, of Butternuts"—their persons and political preferences are equally unknown to me, however distinguished they may be in New York, as I suppose that they are, because of this notice of them—so little informed am I of *local* parties at political proceedings in that state. To Mr. Davis I think that I have been twice introduced, at a long interval; the last time at Washington, in December last, when we had a general conversation of about five minutes; since then I have not seen and recognized him or communicated with him, and should not know the gentleman if meeting him on the street. So far as to the *persons* of those who held the conference and agreed upon certain things.

But I will go further and say, that during the three days which I spent last week in New York, I attended no meeting of persons, for the consideration of any subject whatever, except the convention of manufacturers, to which I had been invited—and discussed no matter whatsoever, unless with reference to questions which had been stated in that convention, with widely opened doors, and over whose deliberations a most worthy and highly valued citizen of New York, Nathan Williams, esq. of Utica, presided—who is, as I casually learned, a "Jackson man."* The object of this convention was solely and purely to take into consideration the best means of preventing frauds on the revenue of the United States, as committed through the custom-houses, and

* Nor did I understand that any other meeting was contemplated, or held, or other subject discussed, by any of the gentlemen who attended the convention—and I think it nearly impossible that either could have happened without my privity. Besides, had any political operation been designed, it would have obtained my protest against it—for, whatever may be my own individual preferences, or however far I am willing to go in support of them, I never have, nor ever will, yield my consent to any party political arrangement concerning the "American System"—though not indisposed to take a full share in political concerns generally, as a *private* man.

thereby secure that protection which the laws designed should be extended to the national industry, in all its branches.—And frauds *are* committed exceedingly injurious to the manufacturers of iron, and which must prove fatal as well to the *growers* as the manufacturers of wool, unless promptly checked with a strong arm—as I shall take occasion to shew at an early day.* And these things so occupied my time and mind—that, perhaps for ten times three years, I have hardly spoken or heard less of transient political subjects in any three days together, than in those which I last spent in the city of New York. My journey there had no sort of connexion with them, except so far as the interests of the free working people of the United States, and of all classes and descriptions, are concerned in the operation of principles which I have entertained and steadily supported for more than thirty years past—and to the yet only partial success of which I ascribe the present unexampled prosperity of my country, in all its parts where labor is honored. To be among the humblest of the agents in bringing about this glorious state of things, is a consideration which carries with itself its own reward; and is not subject to human punishment.

The article in the "Courier and Enquirer" invites much reflection on the motives that led to its *manufacture* and publication. But I have not time to go into an investigation of them. Gentlemen engaged in [foreign] commerce may hold conventions when they please, and "caucus" in "chambers of commerce" every day—but no sooner do those concerned in a far greater interest meet together, than the *British* or party press opens a foul battery upon them, misrepresenting their purposes and grossly falsifying their proceedings. At the present time, and for reasons which the editors of the "Courier and Enquirer" can promptly advance, if willing to do so, every movement of the manufacturers is regarded with particular jealousy. But this will not avail any thing. Our object is to secure that protection which the law establishes, to promote the general prosperity of the republic in peace and defend it in war, and we shall obtain it, in despite of the perseverance and cunning and perjury of *British* agents, or the scoffs and sneers and misrepresentations of those who, on any account, directly because of pecuniary rewards, or indirectly for party purposes, support a *foreign hostile interest.*

The article in the "Courier and Enquirer" shews that terror-stricken state of feeling which pervades the mind of a village school boy when he passes a churchyard in the evening, and sees eyes of fire and mouths of flame in stones and stumps and harmless trees—or a spirit of mendacity which disregards means to accomplish purposes, and proclaims *"all's fair in politics,"* even to the violation of a seal. On one of the horns of this dilemma, the editors of the "New York Courier and Enquirer," so far as it concerns myself, are placed—they will elect either which they prefer, and there stand impaled for the rudeness and wantonness of their assault upon me.

H. NILES,
Editor of the Register.

Baltimore, May 25, 1831.

*** As I have no hope that the editors of the "Courier and Enquirer" will make reparation in an acknowledgment of the false statements which they have published—[I call them *false,* because they are too circumstantial to have been conceived in error], I respectfully request that the friends of truth in the city and state of New York, so far as they conveniently can, will give a circulation to this article, and oblige H. N.

☞ The base charge of "bribery"—of mean and rascally money-made-corruption, preferred against the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania *en masse,* because of their vote concerning the bank of the United States, has been indignantly repelled by some of the gentlemen implicated—see page 224. But we much doubt the propriety of this proceeding against persons whose praise or censure may be purchased for six cents the bushel—if we are right in apprehending that no others than such as these could have suggested and promulgated so foul a falsehood. Party discipline—and an unjust surrender of private judgment to political "combinations" (as on a very recent occasion and also relating to the bank), too often leads into legislative proceedings that should be severely reprehended, and *individuals* may be corruptly influenced—but a charge of bribery against *the whole body,* as it were, of the legislature of so great a state as Pennsylvania, is too gross to be entertained except in the minds of persons conscious of the vile spirit which directs their own conduct, and can hardly be called *scandalous*—for no other than the corrupt can believe an accusation so infamous: Hence our doubt of the propriety of the rejection of this charge. But such things, proceeding from what are called "organs of the government," are calculated to injure us abroad, and herein we discover the only excuse for those gentlemen in arraying themselves against a pair of editors. The enemies of liberty are always on the alert to make it believed, "that the people are their own worst enemies"—and that, as "every man has his price," it is better to have some sort of authority in which the fulness of *infallibility* may dwell, than permit the people "to manage their own concerns in their own way"—crying out, that he who has the power to "reward" or "punish" cannot do a wrong thing; so long, at least, as they themselves partake liberally of the pluckings of the public goose: and hence the present "improved condition of the press" in our own country, as shewn in a preceding article.

☞ As a matter for record, we intend to publish as soon as convenient, the letter of *Richard Rush,* esquire, to the anti-masonic committee of the county of York, Pennsylvania, though rejecting certain parts of his communication, and believing that his charges against the press are both illiberal and unjust. There are many persons, (and we admit ourselves to be of the number), who have some favorite object in view, which they consider so important that it should take the lead of, if not swallow up, most other considerations—and in this spirit it is, we apprehend, that Mr. Rush has preferred the charges suggested. But having yet enough to do with our own particular pursuit, we neither will, nor *can,* enter upon any new subject of discussion so extensive as that in which Mr. Rush has embarked, whatever may be our private opinions or public wishes concerning it. Had we given up our pages to that subject—publishing all the statements of facts on both sides of the question, as our practice is, we should oftentimes have had no room left for any thing else—and the end would have been, a complete diversion of this publication from the purposes to which it was originally devoted. The like reason must, doubtless, influence others—and we think that Mr. Rush, on due reflection, will feel disposed to withdraw a large part of the amount of accusation which he has heaped on the press. But we shall not enter upon any controversy on this point, or any other connected with it, for the causes already set forth.

EFFECTS OF "THE SYSTEM." The following is an extract from a letter to the editor from a venerable and much valued friend, resident in one of the lately built manufacturing villages in the north, and we offer it as a fair and honest specimen of the general effects of the "American System"—for similar facts do exist at *every* such place with which we are personally acquainted. Education, refined manners, sound morality with a close attention to what are regarded religious duties, regularity of life, economy, comfort and prosperity, issue from these establishments as exhaustless fountains of good—while an extended production, with a mightily increased value of land, irresistibly follow them. We know villages near which the price of *farming land,* not possessed of any extraordinary qualities or privileges (except because of its location), is held at from 100 to 300 dollars an acre—we know places lately desolate, where the water-fall wasted itself in useless foam, that are now thronged with busy men, worthy and intelligent women, and cheerful and happy children—at which there are "young ladies," who, because of their sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks and neatness of apparel, might attract attention even in the famous "Broadway displays" of female grace and beauty in New York—and whose gene-

* The present great demand and high price for wool, to the contrary notwithstanding.

ral information or observance of that course of conduct which renders woman really respectable, will not fail in a comparison with the acquirements and proceedings of their fair sisters of that great city, at large—but are decidedly superior to the qualifications and conduct of their own classes resident therein, in all that adorns the sex, and renders them good wives and joyful mothers. The truth is—that these establishments, because of the absolute necessity of preserving order in and about them, instead of being "sinks of vice," are schools for virtue—at which the rudest and roughest materials are fashioned into rational and worthy men and women—laboring, it is true, but leaving their old rank as mere animals on the face of the earth, and assuming a consciousness of their own responsibilities and powers,—steadily looking forward, and confidently expecting, a bettering of their condition—the principle of which is the strongest of all human excitements to perseverance in well doing. How often have we wished that southern ladies would make themselves acquainted with these things, that they might influence their husbands and fathers in favor of their sex, and so rescue yet tens of thousands of the poor,—helpless orphans, perhaps, or the children of ignorant or brutalized parents, from the ignorance and vulgarity, and all the concomitant vices or crimes which flow from such sources! Woman, by nature, is always gentle, generous and kind—place her in the way of being good, and she will generally be so; but untaught the value of herself, or unable to obtain an honest and honorable subsistence, how often, alas, does she fall into habits to obtain a temporary relief which terminate in long enduring misery and premature death! Let the ladies of the south be rendered sensible of the real condition of things, and we shall have advocates for the "American System" whose generous persuasions will establish the success of our cause beyond the influence of political circumstances, or the power of foreigners, whose constant effort it is to break it down—that they may have profit in the afflictions of our laboring poor, and because of the common degradation of free American people.

But to the letter. Our feelings always run away with us when our mind is led to a consideration of the subjects to which it so happily relates.

Letter to the editor.

After some matters of business—"Our place increases moderately but substantially. None of our manufacturers have remitted labor for a single working day, nor neglected to settle and pay off, at the end of every quarter. About one hundred scholars in the male and female departments, are fully supplied with books, maps, charts and globes, and other requisite articles, and a classical branch is soon to be added to our school establishment. Our lands have been doubled in their production since manufacturing commenced here. The sale of spirituous liquors has been abandoned at five stores within the last two years, and they are sold no where by small measure except at the taverns, and not much in them. Out of more than twenty drunkards that we had, fifteen are under the influence of temperate habits, and, from complete tipplers, have been turned into regularly working men. No ardent spirits are used in any description of labor in this village, and thrift and comfort are apparent every where about us. These, my dear sir, are some of the fruits of the American System co-operating with temperance efforts, among a rational and industrious people. The condition of our manufacturing population would rejoice your heart—having so much contributed to bring about this happy state of things. Travelled, as I have done, from the colonial condition of my country to the present day, and personally mingled in the revolutionary contest and witnessed the departure of the last of the invaders of our land—and since then experienced several painful seasons of reaction because of temporary abandonments of the true policy of this republic, as well as felt, with tens of thousands of others, the happy state of things when that policy was recurred to—I think that I cannot be mistaken in imputing the present prosperity of all classes of persons under my observation, *to the progress and developements of the* AMERICAN SYSTEM. This great truth is becoming more and more apparent every day, and nothing can resist its march as education extends to make known its benefits, and exalt the character of man.

"Excuse me. I never can touch the subject without feeling an influence that I cannot resist. I did not intend to say more than to congratulate you on the success of the cause which you have so nobly espoused."

☞Such is a genuine letter, fresh from the yet warm heart of a revolutionary soldier—esteemed for long past services to his country in the time of its need, and at the head of the society in which he lives, not because of his wealth, but on account of his active virtue, sound intellect and unquestioned integrity—and I freely confess that I would rather *deserve* and receive the praise of such a man, than be *honored* with the approbation of his "most gracious" and most wise majesty, king William the fourth. And I beg leave respectfully to tender to my venerable friend the sincerest thanks for this additional act of his kindness towards me. It is pleasant to repose under the shade of such oaks of the revolution—for there is safety in the glory which surrounds them.

Extracts from another letter.

While on this subject, we may as well add some extracts from a letter of a gentleman of *North Carolina*, received on Thursday last.

After handsomely speaking of some money enclosed, it says—"when your paper first came under my observation, my notions considerably coincided with those of my southern brethren—but as I continued to read, they became softened, and, finally, I became very much interested in the question which has long put you and the south at variance—and to every candid and impartial mind, your illustrations of the subject have been satisfactory; yet, as it has created much contention and division, I am willing to give a still more careful and attentive perusal to your facts and figures.

"We are aware that the doctrines which you have so zealously adhered to have been unjustly assailed, and that your motives have been unwisely impeached—but whatever means may be employed to swerve you from your course, they cannot alter one jot or tittle of your support of principles, let nullifiers, disunionists and anti-American System men say what they please. You are the same, one and inseparable. You have heard it said that the southern states are on the eve of rebellion—that the day was not distant when the south would rise in her majesty, and take just vengeance on her oppressors; all this is absurd and ridiculous—we are as much opposed to disunion and nullification as any set of people in the union," &c.

☞There is some satisfaction in the matter stated by our friend in North Carolina. Many, like him, have ascertained the merits of the question at issue, being willing to receive the truth; but others not only close their own eyes against the light, but have despotically interfered to prevent others from seeing it, by proscribing this paper and abusing its editor. Yet our principles are rapidly gaining ground. Dr. Thomas Cooper and Mr. Condy Raguet have changed sides, and endeavored to *write down themselves;* while thousands of worthy, but hitherto prejudiced, persons have examined for themselves, and joined us in the great cause of American Independence and national prosperity, through the encouragement and support of the national industry; and tens of thousands are ready to come unto us, the opportunity to investigate the facts being allowed them. Forward, friends! "The revolution is not over"—the chains that bound us to Great Britain cannot be dissolved, while we remain dependent on her iron manufactories for ploughshares and muskets, and on her flocks and factories for clothing and blankets—the want of which latter cost us ten times more lives than we lost in battle, in the war of 1812. Thousands of brave men miserably perished, because that it had been the policy of their country to rely upon *foreigners*, for materials indispensable to the nation's defence. Shall the like happen again? Let the patriot answer! We say—NEVER.

REPORTS. It is reported that a vessel is to be fitted at Norfolk to convey Mr. Eaton, late secretary of war, to Russia—Mr. Randolph being soon expected home from England!

That Mr. Van Buren will succeed Mr. McLane as minister at London, but not leave the United States until after the arrival of Mr. McL.

That Mr. Van Buren will not be a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States.

That judge White, of Tennessee, because of private reasons, has declined the place of secretary of war.

That Mr. Crawford is about to make a final reply to Mr. Calhoun, under his own proper signature.

That col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, will be the new secretary of war.

A CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS was held last week at New York, in Clinton Hall—present about 80 delegates and invited members. The hon. Nathan Williams, of Utica, was appointed president, and the hon. Henry Shaw, of Massachusetts, and Samuel D. Hubbard, esq. of Connecticut, officiated as secretaries. The object of the meeting was to check, or prevent, frauds on the revenue. The convention, having brought its business to a close, adjourned on Friday evening, the 20th inst. An account of the proceedings may be expected in the next REGISTER.

MR. INGHAM. *From the American Sentinel, of May 25.* The following letter from Mr. *Ingham* to a friend, has been handed to us for publication. The intense curiosity which prevails to ascertain the causes which produced the breaking up of the late cabinet, renders all authentic matters connected with it of general interest. Mr. Ingham it seems distinctly repudiates the existence of any want of official harmony among the heads of department.

Washington, 6th May, 1831.

Dear sir—I learn with some surprise from your enquiries, as well as those of others, that an impression has been made on the public mind to a considerable extent, that the cabinet was so much embarrassed by the dissensions of its members as to render it incapable of transacting the public business. You may be assured, that there is not the slightest truth in such a rumor. The official intercourse of the heads of departments with each other and with the president, has never, to my knowledge, been interrupted for a moment, nor has any difference of opinion as to the measures of the government, divided the cabinet in a single instance, so far as I recollect, according to the line of separation now so generally ascribed in the public papers. I am, very respectfully, yours, S. D. INGHAM.

☞ This letter appears to be in direct opposition to the facts stated by Mr. Branch, who broadly speaks of a "want of harmony in the cabinet"—says he went as far as a "*man of honor could go*" to promote a good understanding in it—but adds "it seems I was expected to go still farther [that is farther than a 'man of honor' could go], and not doing so, *it has been held good cause for my dismissal.*" And the president himself, in his letter to Mr. Ingham, clearly admits that the cabinet had ceased to be a "unit." But every one will draw his own conclusions on this subject. It is now intimated that a publication which Mr. Ingham was said to be preparing for the press, will not appear. We know not whether he intended to publish, or whether he has declined it.

MR. BRANCH. The following is the reply of this gentleman, to a committee of the citizens of Bertie county, North Carolina.

Enfield, May 17th, 1831.

Gentlemen—Your communication of the 10th inst. in behalf of a number of the citizens of Bertie county, conveying their wishes that I should become a candidate to represent this district in the next congress of the United States, was handed me yesterday evening.

This manifestation of continued confidence and support, especially at this time, has deeply affected me, and I pray you gentlemen, to assure my fellow citizens of Bertie county, that while I entertain a deep sense of my own unworthiness, yet under the influence of the strongest ties which can bind man to his fellow man, I feel incapable of denying to them any services within my ability to render; and further, that were my public services ten times greater than I know them to be, the kindness of my fellow citizens would more than compensate me for any personal sacrifices which they have cost me.

My official connexion with the present administration has been dissolved under circumstances painful to me; yet rest assured that no considerations shall induce me to change my political course, or throw me into collision with the friends with whom I have hitherto most heartily co-operated.

Accept, in return for your generous wishes for my prosperity and happiness, assurances of profound respect and esteem, JOHN BRANCH.

To Jos. D. White, Alexander W. Mebane, Geo. B. Outlaw, Thos. Bond, Jos. B. G. Routhac, Robt. C. Watson, Jno. Watson, John F. Ward, Edward Hardy, Nathaniel W. Fletcher.

MR. MCDUFFIE. A public dinner was given to this gentleman at Charleston on the 19th inst.—"for his zealous and uncompromising exertions to support the rights and interests of the southern states." Elias Horry, esq. presided on the occasion, assisted by H. L. Pinckney, Jacob F. Mintzing and James Ferguson, esquires. On being toasted, Mr. McDuffie rose, and spoke for three hours. We have no other particulars of the proceedings, except that gov. Hamilton also addressed the meeting.

APPOINTMENTS. The Washington Globe, the "official organ" of Wednesday, contains the following appointments, by the president, &c.

Edward Livingston, of the state of Louisiana, secretary of state, in the place of Martin Van Buren, resigned.

Levi Woodbury, of the state of New Hampshire, secretary of the navy, in the place of John Branch resigned.

The office of the secretary of the treasury, which has become vacant by the resignation of *Samuel D. Ingham*, has been offered to *Louis McLane*, of the state of Delaware, at present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain. Messrs. Livingston and Woodbury have entered upon the duties of their respective departments. Mr. Ingham, we understand, will remain in the treasury department until some unfinished business, upon which he is engaged, is completed. *Hugh Lawson White*, of Tennessee, who, on the 9th ult. was offered the appointment of secretary of war, in the place of John H. Eaton, resigned, has declined accepting it. We understand that the vacancy in that department will be forthwith supplied, and that in the meantime its duties will be performed by Mr. Eaton.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA AMERICANA. This popular dictionary of arts, sciences, literature, history and politics, is now in a course of publication, five volumes having been already issued from the press of those enterprising and high spirited publishers, Messrs. *Carey & Lea*, of Philadelphia. It is for sale in most of the principal book stores in the United States, and must, from its intrinsic merit, commend itself to all intelligent and judicious readers, as it is the intention of the editors to furnish an accurate view of the *sciences as they now stand.* This is a desideratum much required by the rapid advances made in every branch of them, within the last few years, and particularly in those applied to the mechanic arts. In addition to the various subjects legitimately connected with the heads just given, it is the intention of the publishers to include a copious collection of articles on American biography; and, from the earnest already given in the volumes now before the public, of the attention to be paid to this particular department, we calculate on a rich treat for all who regard the fame of eminent men as consecrated property of their country.

Our time does not permit us to enter into reviews of the publications of the day; but, from a considerable examination of the volumes before us, we feel entirely justified in saying, that this must prove a valuable acquisition to all the reading and reflecting public, as the editors have managed, thus far, to present the various subjects discussed by them in a style so unostentatious

that they cannot fail to win golden opinions, alike from the learned and unlearned. Every parent who has the means of so doing, should procure the work for the edification of his children; as it will be a library in itself, always ready to furnish fresh amusement and instruction.

CUNNINGHAM, *late postmaster at Abingdon, Maryland.* It will be recollected that this man was not found guilty of the charge of *felony*, though many letters that contained *money* had been robbed on the route on which his office was located—because that the *bait* which caught him was in counterfeited notes, value being necessary to sustain an action for felony; but being tried for a *misdemeanor*, in detaining and opening letters conveyed to his office by the mail, he was promptly found guilty, though every point against him was contested with uncommon zeal and ability. He has been sentenced to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment in Baltimore county jail for six months.

SALES OF BANK STOCK. *From the Albany Argus.* The Comptroller sold yesterday at auction, 845 shares of stock in the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank of this city, and 600 shares of the New York State bank.

The highest premium given on the stock of the Mechanics' bank, was forty one and a half per cent., and the lowest thirty-eight per cent. above par—the average differing a fraction only from 38 2-3 per cent. above par. The amount sold of the stock of this bank was $14,365; the premium upon which is $5,554.

The highest premium on the stock of the State bank was thirty-two and three-fourths per cent., and the lowest thirty-one per cent above par; the average being 32¼ per cent. above par. The total amount sold of the stock of the State bank was $16,800. The premium upon which is $5,389 25.

The total amount of the premium realized to the state, from the stock sold in these two banks, is *ten thousand nine hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents.*

COLOMBIA. The provinces which have declared in favor of the government of Bogota, are reported as containing a present population of 1,291,421 souls. Venezuela and "the republic of the south," are not, of course, included. So it seems that there are three sovereignties in Colombia—blessed "nullification," and contests of plundering generals for power.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The New York alms house. It has been officially announced at New York, that there are now in the alms house of that city one hundred and forty children laboring under partial or total blindness from disease.

Philadelphia and Delaware county rail road. Books for receiving subscriptions to the stock of this company were lately opened in Philadelphia and Chester. Of the 4,000 shares into which the stock is divided, 2,700 were taken by the commissioners, 900 were subscribed in Philadelphia, and it is supposed that the other 400 shares were subscribed for in Chester.

Scientific and literary. According to an article in the Quarterly Review, the following sums are annually voted by the French government: or scientific and literary establishment, 69,000*l.*; for those of the fine arts, 18,875*l.*; for artists and literary men, 15,925*l.*—total 103,791*l.*

Two bucks were shot in Bath county, Va. recently, whose horns had been interlocked in a combat, so that it was found impossible to separate them. They appeared to have been so for several days: the one that was shot last, dragged the other 100 yards before he also was shot.

Imprisonment for debt. The Zanesville Messenger mentions the imprisonment of two females of good character, for debt. The amount of the debt against one of them was but a dollar and twenty-five cents. The money was collected and the women liberated as soon as their situation was made known.

Drowned veal. A butcher by the name of Campbell, in the city New York, has been fined $22 50 cents by the city authorities for selling the meat of a calf that had been drowned.

The stomach pump. A woman at Portsmouth, N. H. who had taken two ounces of laudanum, was lately successfully relieved, by the application of the stomach pump.

Commodore Barron. This officer left Norfolk for Philadelphia on the 18th instant, to take charge of the navy yard at the latter place. Prior to his leaving his late command at the navy yard at Gosport, the civil and military officers attached to the station gave him a dinner. Commodore Barron is succeeded in the command of the Gosport navy yard by commodore Warrington.

Ulster county bank, N. Y. The books for subscription to the stock of this bank were closed on the 5th instant. The whole amount of stock subscribed was $475,050, being an excess over the capital required of $375,050.

Fatal rencontre. A rencontre took place in the woods about 18 miles from Little Rock, Arkansas territory, on the 16 ult. between general Hardy Robinson and a young gentleman about 19 years of age, named Gen. F. Owen, which resulted in the death of the latter. No other person was present during the combat. Immediately on the death of Mr Owen, general Robinson surrendered himself up to the civil authority.

Damages against town officers for neglect. The Long Island Star states that Chester Kellogg, and Rufus Coles, of Amherst, Massachusetts, have each recovered damages against the town of East Windsor, for injuries received by them in falling through a bridge, in a stage in May last, which bridge belonged to the town, and which it was their duty to keep in repair. Mr. K. had his leg broken in two places, and the jury awarded him $1,500 damages; Mr. Coles had his thigh broken and the jury gave him a verdict for $1,050

University of Virginia. Great disorders are said to have been committed by the students at this institution, because that one of their fellows had been dismissed.

Col. Rochester, the venerable founder of the flourishing city which bears his name, lately died at his residence therein, in the 80th year of his age.

Florida. After a most severe political contest, col. White, though opposed, as the Tallahassee paper says, by "official influence in every quarter," has been re-elected a delegate to congress. For Mr. White 1,516—Mr. Gadsden 1,385; majority for White 131.

Norfolk. During the first two weeks of the present month there were but two deaths in the town of Norfolk, out of a population of 10,000.

Charleston. A large quantity of lumber took fire in this city on the 18th inst. and was consumed, with two or three neighboring houses.

Riot. A serious riot lately occurred at Lowell between the American and Irish working people employed therein. One life was lost because of the affray, by an accident—but several were much injured. The leaders had been arrested.

Prolific. A Mrs. Buckminster, of Franconia, New Hampshire, has had nine children at three births, all living and doing well, and all boys—3, 2 and 4. There names are Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; Elisha and Elihu; Enoch, Noah, Samuel and Elijah.

A sublime compliment. Speaking of the tag rag and bobtail gentry of New York, who occasionally visit Long Island for sport, on Sunday, the Brooklyn Patriot says, with vehemence—"We do not believe that if *ten thousand tons of tartar emetic*, could, by any possibility, be thrown into the very bowels of purgatory, it could vomit out such a *set of animals!*"

Tight lacing. A young lady at Reading, Pennsylvania, while dancing, fell down and was dead, because of tight lacing—and it is said that a *female-man* lately met with a like accident, from the same cause, in a neighboring city. The latter was of no consequence.

The Cherokee Phœnix of the 7th inst. states that there is a report, to which they are inclined to give credit, that the *president, accompanied by the secretary of war*, intends to visit the Cherokee nation some time in the course of the ensuing summer.

Buffalo harbor was first opened to navigation on the 11th inst.—"January lingering in the lap of May."

Money seems very plentiful in most parts of the United States, because of the exceeding high price of good old stocks, and the extraordinary eagerness manifested to make new investments, in banks, rail roads, &c.

Hayti. It is stated in recent letters from Port-au-Prince, that a revolution in St. Domingo had been feared; but that affairs had subsequently assumed a more quiet state.

Gibraltar. The communication between this fortress and the interior has been suspended by the Spanish authorities—who allege that the British have afforded protection to refugees.

Martinique. Accounts from St. Pierre's, 20th April, received at Norfolk, mention the execution of 150 negroes concerned in the late revolt!

Cuba. The tonnage duty on all vessels exporting 1,000 boxes of sugar and upwards, from Havana and Matanzas, is reduced from $2 50 to $1 50 per ton.

Santa Fe. We observe a paragraph from the *Gazeta Mercantil*, in the *Argentine News* of Buenos Ayres, that the government of Santa Fe has equipped a flotilla to cruise in the Parana. The schooner brig Uruguay sailed from Santa Fe on the first of March last. The rest of the vessels of war were to follow immediately. Captain Gordon was to be invested with the command of the whole flotilla.

The mint, at Philadelphia. The new and elegant building preparing for the mint will be in a fit state for the reception of the machinery in about two months. Mr. John Richardson, son of the late assayer of the mint, has received the appointment held by his father for a very long period.

The father of a child. An action was brought in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which turned on the question whether a child could have for its father a person who had been dead ten months and fourteen days, and decided in the negative.

Markley, charged with the horrid destruction of Mr. Newey and his family, has been tried at Frederick and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death. He was a nephew of Mr. Newey, and had served five years in the penitentiary for a robbery of his uncle. To revenge this just punishment, he destroyed the whole family.

Bishop of North Carolina. The rev. Levi S. Ives, of St. Luke's church, New York, and son-in-law of the late bishop Hobart, has been elected bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in North Carolina.

M. M. Noah, (U. S. surveyor of the port of New York) a few weeks ago, purchased one half of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, which has since been published by *Webb* and *Noah*.—Within the last few days, however, the name of Mr. Noah has been withdrawn, without any cause being assigned for it, which has given rise to various conjectures among the New York editors.

John Norvell, lately editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, has been appointed post master at Detroit, in the place of James Abbott, turned out.

Money.—We learn from the Patriot that the five per cent. city loan of $50,000, reimbursable at the pleasure of the corporation of Baltimore after the year 1858, was taken on Monday by Messrs. Cohen & Brothers, at a premium of 3 per cent. Many other offers were made, which show an abundance of capital in market.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrivals at New York from London and Havre, bring papers from the former city to the evening of April 15th, and from Paris to the 16th inclusive.

FRANCE.

Capt. Clark, of the Havre packet ship and a passenger states, that on the morning of their sailing, the 18th April, they saw a letter from Paris announcing an insurrection in that city, and that the national guard was ordered out. In speaking of this affair the *Moniteur* of the 16th says:

"Yesterday some individuals clad as workmen appeared on the Place de Greve with a tri-colored flag, and raised seditious cries. They were, however, instantly and easily dispersed."

The *Gazette de France* has a paragraph of similar import, and adds:

The guard at the Town House took arms, and the disturbers immediately fled. The standard bearer and four others were arrested. This miserable attempt only served to prove signally the inability of the disturbers to produce any bad consequences.

Paris still remained in a feverish condition.

The electoral law was passed in the deputies on the 12th, by a majority of 300 against 57.

The chamber then took up the subject of granting to the ministry an extraordinary credit of 100,000,000 francs—upon which a warm discussion ensued.

A royal ordinance for a loan of 80,000,000, was issued by Louis Philippe on the 15th.

The French journals contradict the attempted escape of Polignac.

ENGLAND.

In consequence of the reported defeat of the Russian grand army and capture of Deibitsch, the commander in chief, stocks had risen in London.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

It was rumored in Paris that Deibitsch and his army had been taken prisoners, and a letter is said by the London Globe of the 15th April to have been received by Estafette in the city from Paris, confirming the rumor; but the Gazette de France, of Paris of the 16th, says, that the report had no other foundation than supposition.

A despatch from the Polish commander in chief dated on the 1st of April, states, that his success has been fully as great as previously represented; that he could not exactly compute the loss of the Russians, but that 3,060 men had already laid down their arms, and that the number was augmenting every moment. The Polish army had captured the hospital of Minsk, in which they found 1,200 wounded Poles. News had been received, that the 95th regiment of Russian troops had deserted and joined the Poles. The Russian troops who have thus deserted amount to 4,000.

The Russians on the 30th of March attempted by means of fire ships to burn the bridge from Warsaw to Praga, but failed; two of their fire ships were burnt and a third run aground, and the shells beginning to burst killed some of the Cossacks and obliged the others to put back. A heavy cannonading had been heard in the direction of Willanow.

Up to 12 o'clock on the 2d of April, 7,000 prisoners had been brought into Warsaw, and more continued to arrive; and 11 pieces of cannon taken in the battle have also been brought in.

A very large proportion of the prisoners taken are from the provinces formerly belonging to Poland.

According to the latest accounts, the several Russian corps had collected in great forces between Kaluszyn and Siedlec, and a decisive battle was shortly expected.

The Russian government has invited the nobles of Courland and Esthonia, as well as all others who have the right to bear arms, and do not belong to any associations, to enter into military service.

Official accounts of the insurrections in Volhynia and Lithuania have been received and the grand duke Michael had marched with 4,000 of the guards for Lithuania. The Castilian count Plater is said to be at the head of the central government established by the revolutionists.

BRUSSELS.

It was stated in Paris that a deputation had arrived there from Brussels offering the chief command of the Belgian army to gen. Lamarque.

PRUSSIA.

The king of Prussia has just granted to the provinces acquired in 1815, the municipal franchise enjoyed by old Prussia.

The Berlin news of April 5, states that fifteen thousand Prussians are about to enter Luxembourg, all is prepared for war, and our activity will not be damped by the pacific assurances of the French ministers. Prussia has more need than France to assume an imposing attitude.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna states that the dutchess of Parma had taken two regiments of Austrian infantry into her pay, and that 10,000 men of the same army will be maintained by the pope for a limited period.

Another arrival at New York from Liverpool brings the London morning papers of the 17th April, being two days later than those previously received. The intelligence from the continent is not as late as that received from France given above.

ENGLAND.

The London Times betrays some apprehensions that the great measure of reform may be defeated. As the time for bringing it forward approached, its enemies were redoubling their exertions to ensure its rejection. It was reported that should the reform bill fail, the king would not agree to the dissolution of parliament. The report was however discountenanced, as it was generally believed that ministers had brought forward their plan with the approbation of the king.

In the house of commons on the night of the 15th of April, a provision was unanimously voted for the queen, in case of her majesty surviving the king. The sum voted is £100,000 per annum, and Bushy-park and Marlborough-house are to be assigned as residences.

The slave question has been again agitated in parliament.

Mr. C. Grant gave notice that in pursuance of act 53, Geo. III, he should move that the speaker give notice to the East India company that the public debt due to them should be discharged. This was a preliminary step which would leave the public the privilege of revoking the charter, and the house unpledged as to any further course.

PORTUGAL.

On the 25th March, Miguel went on horse back to the capital of St. George, and amidst acclamations of fidelity and gratitude, ordered the release of the prisoners arrested for desertion. He stood godfather to the child of an officer of the 5th regiment, tasted the provisions of the soldiers, and performed other *popular* acts, which have thrown the Lisbon Gazette into an extacy of admiration, and caused a general illumination and the display of flags from the fort to the palace of Queluz.

POLAND.

The London Times contains a letter dated Warsaw, April 2nd, on the subject of the Polish victory of the 31st of March. It is calculated to encourage the friends of the holy cause in which the Poles are engaged, whatever may be the result of the present contest. It says "our men fought like lions; our general flew from post to post, from rank to rank, directing, animating, and encouraging.—This is a glorious triumph! The barbarian has indeed felt

"The might that slumbers in a peasant's arm."

O! could you have seen our heroes,—could you have seen the burning zeal with which the recruit hurried on with the old soldier—and even the half recovered wounded of our great previous achievement—how they hurried to the field, you would have said, this people cannot die the death of slaves—they were not born for eternal bondage."

"We are tired of appealing to the great powers who were parties to the treaty of Vienna. They give us sympathy—well, our next treaty shall be inscribed in letters of blood on the field of battle—the condition is our country's freedom: we shall achieve it ourselves, and single-handed if we can, if not—well then—we know how to perish."

"The pursuit is still hot, but we have not the prompt transport which gives wings to an army: men can run for a day and night, as ours have done, fighting and struggling, but physical exhaustion will impose power, and we cannot accomplish every thing. Our country has every where risen, and Diebitsch will find assailants in every village. Lithuania is striking her blow, and the march through Poland is not the passing of the Balkan—he will not have quite leisure enough for the use of his rich Turkish pipe and perfumed tobacco—nor even for his brandy punch. Our generalissimo, Skrzynecki, is like Napoleon; what a general he has shown himself! With a handful of men he has overthrown whole Muscovite masses. 38,000 Poles have beaten back 100,000 Russians who congregated their masses under the walls of Warsaw; and now 24,000 men are chasing and prostrating twice their number at the point of the bayonet, from fortified positions, deemed impregnable without heavy artillery.

Do not believe what the Berlin papers say of the humanity of our invaders—the barbarity of the Russians extends to torture. I declare to you, upon my honor, that I have seen on the skirts of fields of contest, wounded Poles, whose eyes were torn out, merely because they had resisted like heroes. Women have been, on the Muscovite line of march, brutally violated and carried off—whole families have been dispersed, and many borne into Russia under base pretences. They sow horror and devastation wherever they show themselves. They have even taken away a lady from Pulawy, from the very apartment of the Princess Czartoryski.

"Heavens!—see if it is possible to get us arms: the campaign is only begun—no fear now of a *coup de main* upon Warsaw. We do not want men, or money, or addresses, or compliments. We delight to hear of the affections of our friends in Paris and London; but this is not the season for indulging in affectionate personal recollections. We must delay all these until tranquil times; the assistance we want is what I have mentioned. Can any thing be done in this way towards Cracow? We shall pay fully for any thing of this kind, and he who gives us a musket fights with us—he is of our ranks. Let freemen, then, lend us this helping hand. Show this to our friend the general, if he has not set out."

There was a report of an interference on the part of England, France, Prussia and Austria in favor of the Poles. It was, however, not credited.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Information has been received since our last publication, of a revolution in Brazil, so complete and decisive as to have compelled *abdication of the emperor*. The particulars of this important event, will be found in the annexed letters from mercantile houses in Rio Janeiro, published in the Mercantile Advertiser and Journal of Commerce:—

Rio Janeiro, April 5th, 1831.

"Since our last respects, (of the 28th ult.) a spirit of discontent against the government, and hatred towards the Portuguese, have broken out here and in some of the neighboring provinces. The emperor, in consequence, has changed his ministry, and we hope the measures taken by the government will check the growing evil. But such has been the want of confidence created by the jealousy towards the European residents, that business is completely at a stand, and little or nothing is doing even in articles of the first necessity; to which may be added a very great scarcity of money, as many of the Portuguese, who were the principal purchasers, put off their payments as long as they can, waiting to see how matters will turn out. The chambers meet on the 3d of May, and it will then depend upon the steps taken by them, whether they restore that confidence which has been so much shaken by the late important events. The stock of flour continues so heavy that we see no immediate prospect of improvement; and as some of it has been here a long time, it will have to be sold for what it will fetch. It may be quoted at $13 to 16.

Another letter of the same date says:—

"The disturbances originated from the different views of the republican party and those of the Portuguese residents here, who are still longing for the old mother country. The emperor has changed his ministry twice, without effect. Since the 15th ult. we have lived in a continued state of disturbance. Armed men run about the streets in the night, and even in day time; and there is scarcely a night passed without five or six assassinations. To-day the emperor has appointed new ministers. It is reported that the habeas corpus is suspended; and these groups of armed men have been gathering together in the suburbs of the city. Troops parade through the city, but they do not arrest any body. Commerce is at a stand: nothing bought, nothing sold. The shops in some of the streets are all shut up. We do not know when the present squall will blow off."

The emperor, it appears from other papers, returned to the capital, from the interior on the 13th of March. While in the country, alarming symptoms appeared in his kingdom, which induced him to issue proclamations

betraying his fears. On his return to the capital, arrangements were commenced for a celebration of the event, but jealousies arose between the native Brazilians and old Portuguese; the former insisted that the latter had no business to interfere with the proposed festivity, in honor of a *Brazilian* emperor—the Brazilians at the same time avowing that they would support the emperor no longer than he should remain *constitutional*:—"To decide the question," says a letter of the 7th, "resort were had to arms, which, after many alternate performances of the parties, has resulted in the entire defeat of Portuguese machinations and intrigues. During these indecisive strifes, the emperor had thrice changed his ministry, to suit the tone of the party which he conceived had gained the upper hand. Silly man! his race is run. Deserted by his soldiery, who have seconded the views of the mass of the people, he abdicated his crown this morning, at 3 o'clock, in favor of his son, 'Don Pedro the 2d,' a lad of about five years of age, and has embarked on board the Warspite, a British ship of the line. We are far from being quiet yet; and extreme consternation is depicted in every countenance."

Another letter of the same date, after announcing the abdication, says:—

"It is impossible, in our present state, to offer any opinion as to the future, so many are the reports in circulation. No doubt this has been a plot long brewing, and for want of proper energy, has lingered in reaching its maturity. Great confusion and alarm prevailed throughout the city. The Portuguese residents are in great fear, both for their property and lives, if the present state of anarchy is allowed to continue. The troops attached to the emperor all went over to the people. Under these circumstances, he has been forced to leave. All business is of course at an end."

Letter of abdication. Exercising the right which the constitution gives me, I declare that I have voluntarily abdicated (the throne) in favor of my dear and beloved son, Don Pedro D'Alacantara.

Signed PEDRO.

Bona Vista, April 7, 1831, *and of independence and the empire the 10th.*

The following letter from Bahia, dated April 11, contains some further particulars of this interesting intelligence. We copy it from the Philadelphia Gazette.

Since our circular per brig Columbia, of the — ult. we have to advise of an entire change in the government of our provinces and city, arising from the disaffection of our inhabitants towards the old Portuguese officers and residents here. Since the 4th no business has been done; every store and office of Portuguese and foreigners, has been closed, and mostly, they have embarked on board the shipping in the harbor, for personal security. The overturn of the government of the emperor was effected by 6,000 armed citizens, joined by 2,000 soldiers, (nearly all the troops now here) who have displaced the president and general at arms, together with all Portuguese officers holding situations under government—have appointed as president snr. Joao Gonsalves Cezimbra, a Brazilian, the viconde de Piraja, as general at arms—and all the counsellors and other officers are now composed of Brazilians.

At this time there is little security, and considerable time must elapse ere the merchants can feel sufficiently safe to adventure on their daily occupations. Proclamations have, however, been issued by the new president and general, to endeavor to quiet the public mind. Strong patrols are appointed, who parade our streets and the populace are disarmed. There was no fighting, as all but 500 troops, chose the citizens' side. Many murders were however committed on the old Portuguese and during the nights past, many abuses have been practised on them. All business being entirely suspended, we cannot quote prices of any articles.

UNITED STATES BANK.

From the Philadelphia American Sentinel.

The undersigned have read in "*the Globe*," an article re-published from "*the New Hampshire Patriot*," which contains the following assertion:

"From all that we have seen, it is apparent that the bank, (meaning the bank of the United States), attempts to sustain itself by a system of corrupt bribery; that this system procured the passage of the Pennsylvania resolution in favor of the bank."

This declaration is not only made without qualification, but is accompanied by remarks which render it particularly offensive.

The undersigned are conscious, that it must be an extraordinary case, which should induce them to notice, in any manner, newspaper comments upon the proceedings of the legislature of Pennsylvania. But they cannot fail to observe, that in this free country, a charge like the above, published in a leading democratic paper, and re-published in the paper which is understood by the people to be the official organ of the national administration, relating to a public question, upon which the legislature attacked have differed in sentiment from the head of that administration, possesses a consequence, which, under other circumstances, could hardly be attributed to it.

The members of the legislature that passed the resolution in question have returned to their homes; and the undersigned, a portion of those members residing in and near Philadelphia, having an opportunity of conveniently interchanging views, deem it an act of justice to their constituents, and to the people of Pennsylvania, to pronounce the charge, *no matter by whom made, by whom repeated, or by whom countenanced*, to be an unfounded and atrocious libel.

SAML. B. DAVIS,
C. J. INGERSOLL,
T. M. PETTIT,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
J. R. BURDEN,
RICH'D PELTZ,
JAMES GOODMAN,
JOHN FELTON,
ANTONY LAUSSAT,
CHARLES H. KERK,
CHAS. BROWN,
HENRY SIMPSON,
WM. WAGNER,
THOMAS J. HESTON,
DAVID S. BASSINGER,
JOHN CARTER.

Philadelphia, May 18, 1831.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE—MARCH 2, 1831.

The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys," together with the amendment reported thereto by the committee on roads and canals; and the said amendment having been agreed to, the bill was reported to the senate; and

On the question to concur in the said amendment as follows:

Strike out the following words:

"The sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended, under the direction of the superintendent of the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river from its mouth to Pittsburgh; in removing the obstructions in the channels at the shoal places and ripples, and by the erection of wingdams, or such other means as, in the opinion of said superintendent, will best answer the purpose of deepening the channels of said river; and the said superintendent may commence the said work at any place between the mouth of the river and Pittsburg, which in his judgment, will best test the practicability and utility of the contemplated improvement; the work to be carried on under the general superintendency of the department of war; and the president is hereby authorized, if he shall deem it necessary to do so, to employ an assistant superintendent in aid of the present superintendent on said rivers;"

And insert—

That the sum of 150,000 dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans, in removing the obstructions in the channels at the shoal places and ripples, and by such other means as may be deemed best for the deepening

of the channels of the Ohio river, which said sum shall be expended under the direction of the president of the United States, by the superintendent appointed to execute said works of improvement; and the president is hereby authorized and required to take bond, with approved security, in 50,000 dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him, under such instructions as may be given him for the improvement of the navigation of said rivers; and that an officer of the engineers be associated with said superintendent, with authority to suspend the execution of any work or payment of any account until the order of the president is received;

Mr. Tazewell demanded a division of the question, and it was accordingly taken on the first member thereof, to wit, on striking out, and

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 36, nays 2.

On motion by Mr. Dudley,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Barton, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Burnet, Chambers, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, Marks, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Sprague, Tazewell, Tyler, Webster, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. King, Troup.

The question was then taken on the second member thereof, to wit, on inserting the proposed words; and

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 29, nays 9.

On motion by Mr. Dudley,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Barton, Benton, Bibb, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Dickerson, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, King, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, Marks, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Sprague, Webster, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Brown, Dudley, Foot, Hayne, Iredell, Sanford, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler.

The bill was then further amended; and,

On motion by Mr. King, further to amend the same, by striking out

"For defraying the expences *incidental* to making examinations and surveys under the act of the 30th day of April, 1824, *twenty-five* thousand dollars;" and inserting

For defraying the expenses heretofore incurred in making examinations and surveys, under the act of the 30th day of April, 1824, five thousand dollars; it was determined in the negative—yeas 18, nays 19.

On motion by Mr. Hayne,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Foot, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, McKinley, Poindexter, Sanford, Smith of Maryland, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Barton, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Livingston, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Webster.

On the question, "shall the amendments be engrossed, and the bill read a third time, as amended?" it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 26, nays 10.

On motion by Mr. Hayne,

The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative are,

Messrs. Barton, Benton, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Livingston, McKinley, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Maryland, Sprague, Webster Woodbury.

Those who voted in the negative are,

Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Foot, Hayne, Iredell, Sanford, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler.

The amendments to said bill having been reported by the committee correctly engrossed, the bill was read the third time as amended; and

Resolved, That it pass with amendments.

Ordered, That the secretary request the concurrence of the house of representatives in the amendments.

Remarks of the editors of the National Intelligencer of May 12.

A retrospect.—The doctrines maintained by the executive of the United States on the subject of the exercise of the power of internal improvement by the general government, in its messages to the senate and house of representatives, at the last as well as the preceding session, are too well remembered to make it necessary for us to refresh the memory of our readers by making extracts from them here. The Maysville and Rockville road bills, our readers know, were suppressed by the exercise of the negative authority of the president, for several assigned reasons, one of which, very particularly urged, was, that the continuation of appropriations of that description would have the effect to delay the payment of the national debt; and another of which was, that the surplus revenue, when the debt shall have been extinguished, instead of being thus applied, ought, in the opinion of the executive, to be distributed among the several states. For the same reasons, the president refused his assent to two other bills, which contained appropriations that appeared to him to come within the same rule. Nothing could be more distinctly expressed than the denial, by the executive, of the expediency of these measures, and the determination, therefore, not to sanction them. The president even went so far, in notifying the two houses of his *approval* of one other bill, as to inform them, by message, that he had signed it with the understanding that no part of a certain appropriation (of eight thousand dollars only) therein contained, for a road from Detroit to Chicago, should be applied beyond the limits of the territory of Michigan (that is, within the limits of any state.)

At the commencement of the late session, it will also be remembered, that the message of the president to congress spoke of the course taken by the executive, in reference to this whole subject, as having been, in his opinion, "approved by the great body of the people" under which impression, said the president, "I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined *to pursue it.*" By which we, in common with all readers and hearers, understood that the veto would continue to be interposed to prevent expenditures for internal improvement, even those admitted to be of a national character, at least until the national debt should be paid off. Indeed, on the subject of the appropriations of this nature heretofore made, and such as were negatived by the president at the session before the last, the message at the opening of the last session went so far as to say, "it was but doing justice to the character of our people, to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced."

What we now wish to bring to the attention of our readers is the fact, that, notwithstanding this determination of purpose, announced by the executive, in successive messages to the two houses of congress, the president actually did, at the close of the last session, approve and sign bills making various appropriations of the nature of those to which he had refused his sanction at the preceding session of congress.

We do not, of course, take exception to the president's signing such bills at the late session; but we hold up the fact distinctly to view, to mark the more strongly the error of the course to which he was advised at the session before, and in which he persevered up to and beyond the opening of the last session.

The change of opinion was produced, we presume, by the conviction, that his conclusion that the veto was approved by the great body of the people, was a premature one. The blind followers of the powers that be, it was true, continued to praise it, as in duty bound; the Kentucky convention praised it; the Maryland central committee praised it; all the rewarded praised it: but a voice was anon heard from another quarter, which could

neither be misunderstood nor disregarded. At the session before the last, the executive and his cabinet put the veto on the deliberately expressed opinions of the two houses of congress. At the last session, the two houses took satisfaction therefor by putting the seal of condemnation on the veto of the president and his cabinet. The president and his cabinet were obliged to yield to a power which they could not withstand; and they gave way upon the point which they have been most applauded by their flatterers for having taken a *resolute* stand upon. Some of these last, having lost sight of the game, still continue to cheer the veto; and so lately as at the Philadelphia Jackson meeting, we were somewhat amused at observing, a resolution was passed furiously approving it. The light breaks slowly upon their benighted optics.

We have said that the two houses of congress at the late session condemned the veto; but it was in the *senate*, especially, that it received its death-blow. And it was to call the attention particularly to this piece of congressional history that we took up the pen to-day.

On the night of the 2nd day of March, (the last business day of the session) the field was fought and won. Some notice of the incidents of that sitting was taken in the National Intelligencer of the 4th of March; but the yeas and nays were not given, nor were the questions so stated as particularly to attract the reader's attention to them. For that purpose we have now procured an extract from the journal of the senate, which will be found in the preceding column, and to which we ask the particular attention of our readers.

The title of the bill under consideration plainly shows that it was a bill directly in the teeth of the principles assumed by the executive in its messages to congress. It was a bill for making appropriations *for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement:* it embraced bodily the whole principle upon which the president had expressed the belief that the people had just passed "severe condemnation." Well, what was the fate of this bill? After some animated debate and various amendments, the question came—"Shall the bill pass?" and it was determined *in the affirmative*, by yeas and nays, *twenty-six votes to ten!* By twenty-six votes to ten, the whole of the exceptionable doctrine of the veto message, and four whole columns of the last annual message* of the executive were practically refuted, and, to use the language of that message, severely condemned. Still greater even than this was the triumph of the friends of internal improvement over the withering doctrines of the cabinet, as the reader will perceive on looking at the intermediate proceedings on the bill: for, on the question to insert in the bill an appropriation of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg to New Orleans, (in addition to fifty thousand dollars, already in the bill, for a similar purpose, "to be expended under the existing laws") the votes were twenty-nine to nine—not two to one, the vote necessary to overpower the president's negative, but *more than three to one*, in favor of the appropriation!

The reader may readily conceive what consternation this vote must have produced in the cabinet, and how futile it would have been for the president, and his counsellors, in the face of such a majority, to persist in the course marked out by the annual message. The minority on these questions, small as it was, would have been still less, it appears, but for the vote of one senator, than whom no member of the senate is more opposed to the present administration, but who has always conscientiously scrupled the appropriation of money for these objects.

By the decisive votes in the senate, we consider the policy of internal improvement, arrested by the executive veto, to have been re-established so firmly as to be beyond further danger from that quarter, unless [of which we have no fear] the people shall side with the president on this question, rather than with the representatives of the state sovereignties in the senate. Analysing the votes, we find that fifteen states in this case affirmed both the power and policy of appropriations for internal improvements, and that seven states denied either their constitutionality or expediency, or both. One state only was divided (New Jersey, and she ought not to have been.)* One state only was unrepresented (Mississippi) which must have voted for the bill had it been represented.

As this was perhaps the most important incident of the last session, and may have an important bearing on the future legislation of the country, we conclude the present notice of it by recording the votes upon the question, classed by states.

FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

New Hampshire	Indiana
Massachusetts	Tennessee
Pennsylvania	Delaware
Alabama	Vermont
Rhode Island	Maryland
Illinois	Ohio
Missouri	Louisiana
Maine	

DIVIDED.—New Jersey.

AGAINST INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Georgia	Connecticut†
Virginia	North Carolina
New York	Kentucky
South Carolina	

ABSENT.—Mississippi.

*We measure the value of the message, in this expression, as the friend of a former distinguished member of congress did a speech of his, when he said that he had *spoken five columns* on some question or other.

*Nor was she divided upon a subsequent question, involving, in our view, the same principle, being the bill "making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions from the mouths of certain rivers," which passed by a vote of *twenty-eight to six*, Mr. DICKERSON voting for it. We have selected the other bill, however, as the more indisputable test of the sense of the senate, because of its including in its title the word "internal improvements;" so dissonant to a considerable portion of the friends of the administration, and especially to its influential (we had almost said vital) organ at Richmond.

†*From the National Intelligencer.*

Cheshire, Con. 16th May, 1831.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON: In your paper of the 12th inst. under the head of "*A retrospect*," an allusion is made to a vote given by me, on the bill, entitled "an act making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvements, and providing for surveys," and from which vote you have classed Connecticut against internal improvements. You do my native state injustice. She is *not* opposed to internal improvements!—as the votes of her whole delegation in congress will prove. Nor do you rightly apprehend my objection to that bill, as appears from your remark, "*who has always conscientiously scrupled the appropriation of money for these objects.*"

By recurring to the proceedings in the house of representatives, on the bill "for procuring the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," in 1824, and under which act this appropriation was made, you will find my objections to that bill to be on the ground of its unconstitutionality; and that an amendment was offered by me, "*requiring the assent of the states*," to enable congress to carry on the work of internal improvements contemplated by that bill. Similar amendments were offered in senate by Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. and Mr. Smith, of Md. which failed. My opinion on that subject has not changed, viz.—*That congress does not possess the power to carry on works of internal improvement in any state, without the assent of the state*—and that bill does not require such assent; but the power to appropriate money in *aid* of works of internal improvement, *authorised by the states*, has *never* been questioned by me, as my votes on bills making appropriations for clearing and improving navigable rivers and for canals, will prove.

By reference to my remarks on the original bill, published in the National Intelligencer of 29th March, 1824, my objections to the appropriation of last session may be fully understood. Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL A. FOOT.

GROTON MONUMENT.

This monument, erected by the state of Connecticut to commemorate an event in our revolutionary annals, is now completed. It was built by Mr. *Nathaniel F. Potter*, of this town, for about thirteen thousand dollars, and the *New London Gazette* from which we copy the following description, adds, that the monument "is now finished and paid for:"

It stands on the summit of the hill, 70 rods from the shore, near fort Griswold, in Groton, on the east bank of the river Thames, and directly opposite the centre of the city of New London. The hill is one hundred and thirty feet above tidewater, and rises gradually from the river. The foundation rises one foot above the surface, and is 26 feet square. The base is 24 feet square of large massy granite, with split faces, 3 feet high, each stone weighing 5 or 6 tons laid in regular courses. The stylobation or dye is 22 feet square, of similar stone in size and appearance, raised in courses or tiers, preserving a regular bond, 17 feet high with an entablature of hewn stone, the architrave three feet face, and the cornice one foot face, extending on each side one foot beyond the dye, or 24 feet square, making the height from the ground 25 feet.

On this cap is raised a square obelisk, 20 feet base, 92 feet high, and 10 feet at top, of large rough faced granite, laid in regular courses, preserving the bond line throughout, finished at the top with wide flat hewn stone, for a lookout, or place to stand on, this secured by a stout iron railing on the outer edge four feet high. On the top and in the centre of the obelisk is a frame of iron and copper, rising six feet above the iron railing, covered with thick Boston glass as a sky light, lighting the inside of the building, which is round and conical. The ascent to the top is by a set of stone steps, 168 in number, rising in spiral form, inserted in the inner wall, and secured at the other end by an iron railing and banisters, leaving the centre hollow to admit light from above, affording a safe, easy and light passage to ascend.

On the top is a convenient door in the sky light, which admits passing out on the stone platform, two feet wide all around, between the iron railing and sky light, furnishing spectators a safe and convenient stand from which to view the surrounding country.

On the south and west is presented the ocean and Long Island sound, with its shores and islands, and on the north and east the country around. On the north, some hills at a distance partially obstruct the view. On three sides vision may be extended as far as the naked eye or a glass will reach, and from the top is presented one of the most sublime and extensive prospects that can be imagined—it will amply repay the admirers of nature for the toil of ascending.

On the west side of the monument, over the door, is a marble slab inserted, 8 feet long by 2 feet 9 inches wide, on which is the following inscription:

THIS MONUMENT
was erected under the patronage of the
STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
anno domini 1830: and in the 55th year of the independence
of the United States of America;
in HONOR of the brave PATRIOTS, who fell in the massacre in fort Griswold,
[near this spot]
on the 6th of September, A. D. 1781;
when the British soldiers, under the
command of the
TRAITOR, BENEDICT ARNOLD,
burnt the towns of New London
and Groton,
and spread DESOLATION and WOE
throughout this region.

On the south side is inserted a marble slab, 9 feet by 7 feet with the following text, from the 5th chapter of Judges, 18th verse.

"Zebulon and Naphtali were a people that jeoparded their lives unto the death, in the high places of the field."

Under which is inscribed the names of the brave col. Ledyard, and his fellow *patriots* who fell in the fort, on the fatal 6th of September, 1781. The height of the monument is 127 feet.

TRIUMPH OF STEAM.

On Saturday, 2d April, the Sampson and Goliah, two of Mr. Stephenson's, engines undertook to convey a thousand bags of New Orleans cotton from Liverpool to Manchester. They started at eight o'clock that morning, and proceeded at a brisk pace to the foot of the inclined plane, eight miles from Liverpool, the Sampson dragging thirty loaded wagons, and the Goliah twenty-seven. The Goliah was then detached from the load, and assisted the Sampson up the inclined plane; and the latter proceeded on its journey, and arrived at Manchester at half past eleven. The Goliah dragged its load up the inclined plane at three trips, and reached Manchester at half past one. The number of bags of cotton brought by the two engines was 1,035. Of these, the Sampson brought 549. As each bag of American cotton averages 4 ewt. the following may be considered a correct estimate of the Sampson's load:

	Tons.	*Cwt.*
549 bags of cotton, at 4 ewt. each.....	109	16
Tare of 30 wagons.....	42	15
Weight of guards and other persons on the train..	1	0
Weight of the engine.....	8	0
Total.....	161	11

besides the weight of the tender, coke, water, &c. amounting to several tons more. On Good Friday, 1,008 persons went in the course of the day from Manchester to Liverpool, and 1,005 from Liverpool to Manchester, making a total of 2,013 conveyed along the line in one day! This number does not include those taken up at the several stopping places on the road, and which may be reckoned at from 500 to 700 more. The Sampson, in one trip, took 203 booked passengers, besides about twenty of the company's servants. There are now eighteen engines constantly employed on the line.

ORANGE FARM.

From the American Farmer.

The following letter from the proprietor [R. Smith, esq.] of the Orange farm, (near Baltimore) will be read with interest. The only remark we have to make on laying it before our readers, is—"go and do likewise."

May 4, 1831.

Mr. Smith—Under an impression that the agriculturists of our country, with a few exceptions, did not employ capital enough in their business, I about twelve years since, determined to carry my ideas into effect upon my Orange farm, consisting of 400 acres. After the desired fertility had been given to the soil, 30 acres of it were converted into a garden, and 370 acres into a dairy farm. Of these 370 acres, about 70 are in wood, and about three hundred under cultivation.

The cows are in number 100—sometimes more, and sometimes less. They are kept in warm, but well ventilated stables throughout the winter, and part of the spring and autumn. They are not exposed to cold rains even in summer. They run during the summer on luxuriant pastures, each of which affords a comfortable shade. So much importance is attached to shade, that sheds have been erected over the troughs, where they get their drink. As there is no running water on the farm, we have to depend on pumps. And it may not be out of place here to state, that two dogs, one at a time, pump all the water, and cut all the cornstalks, straw and *hay* used for all the cows and other animals of this farm. These cut articles, mixed with cornmeal, bran, shorts, and roots, are cooked by means of a very simple steam apparatus for their food during the winter, with occasional variations.

The cows are at all times in the stables clean, by being kept clear of their own dirt, by means of a well constructed drain so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine.

Of the sales of the products of this dairy farm there has been for a series of years a progressive increase. The account of the sales of last year, as rendered to me by my manager on the 1st January last, you have be-

low; and I am given to understand that it will be more this year. In this statement the proceeds of the garden of 30 acres are not included.

As the expenses of repairs, of buildings, and of every other kind, are paid by my manager, I have not allowed myself to pry into them very closely. I have contented myself with knowing, that he has to deliver to me, and that he does deliver to me, without limitation every day, whatever quantity my family may want of fresh butter, cream and milk, and that he has to pay me, and does pay me in cash every Saturday a satisfactory nett amount of rent.

Amount of sales on Orange farm for 1830.

Milk,	$4,822 20
Butter,	1,779 36
Beef,	1,201 84
Veal,	184 79
Pigs,	72 50
Vegetables,	455 98
Hay,	1,143 06
	$9,659 63

CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

From the Maine Gazette.

The subscriber is prepared to supply those who may wish to cultivate hemp, with prime seed, of last year's growth, at one dollar per bushel. The scarcity of seed and the enormous price demanded for it heretofore, together with want of information in growing and preparing it for market, has been causes of failure and discouragement to many who have undertaken it. These difficulties are now measurably obviated, so much so that our farmers have the means and information necessary to undertake the growing of hemp without much risk and with a prospect of a good business. Notwithstanding those who engaged in it last season paid four dollars per bushel for seed, many have made it a very profitable crop. The product of several acres has already been sold in the market for between fifty and sixty dollars to the acre. The prejudice in favor of foreign hemp is gradually subsiding, and the price of American water-rotted regularly advancing.

It is also obvious to those who have engaged in the growing of hemp that it is not an exhausting crop. It requires a warm, free soil in a good state of cultivation, well pulverized with the plough and harrow. Two and a half bushels of seed at least should be sown on the acre. As soon in the spring as the ground is sufficiently dry and warm to receive seed, it should be well harrowed and rolled or bushed in; nothing more is required until when fit to cut, which should be performed when full in the blow, with a cradle or hemp-hook; none should ever be pulled, the roots serve to enrich the ground, and the hemp sells better when cut. Much is lost by letting it stand too long in the field. It should be immediately immersed in clear, still water, and covered with slabs, boards, or other covering to exclude the sun. The fine hemp requires more time to rot than the coarse, it should therefore be sorted when put into the water, that the coarse may be taken out first. When well dried it is fit for dressing; care must be taken to keep it straight and even, through the process of rotting and drying. Twenty dollars per ton for merchantable hemp stem, prepared in this way, will be paid at the hemp factory hereafter; or it will be dressed, put into snug bales, and sold in the market if required, for one-third the proceeds, at the option of the cultivator. A fair price will be given for unrotted hemp without roots, if well cured and delivered at said factory after the 20th of May next.

FRANCIS F. HAINES, *agent.*

East Livermore, April 5, 1831.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser, April 11.

The length of passage from New Orleans to Louisville has been shortened about 42 miles, by cutting off two bends in the Mississippi river. The first at the bend into which Red river empties itself. The distance round that bend was 18 miles. On the 14th of January last, capt. Shreve, the superintendent for improving the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, commenced making an excavation across the neck of land, at the narrowest point. The object was effected by cutting a canal 17 feet wide and 22 feet deep, after felling all the timber in the vicinity. The water was let through the canal about the 28th of January, fourteen days after the commencement of the work. In two days the water had excavated a channel to such an extent, that the steamer Belvidere passed up through it. On the same day the U. States steamer Heliopolis passed up the same channel. Since that time, the steam boats have all passed through the same cut off, up and down. In five days it was the main channel of the river, being about half a mile in width, and of equal depth with the other parts of the river. The excavation was made by the steam snag boat Heliopolis, in an unexampled and expeditious manner. By laying the boat-head on the shore, two scrapers of large size were worked by lines from four windlasses on the main shafts of the boat. Two lines to each scraper, one a six inch line, to haul the scraper into the bow of the boat, the other, a three and a half inch line, passed through a leading block on the shore, as far out as was necessary, and fastened to the back end of the scraper to draw it out. In this manner, the scrapers were kept in continual operation; loaded and unloaded by their own motion, attended by two men each, moving the earth out and throwing it into the river, where it was washed away at the rate of at least a ton weight per minute.

The saving to the navigation at this point is as follows, to wit: By a register kept by Broadwell and Fulton at Natchez, there are 800 trips made up and down by steam boats, (passing this point) each year, eighteen miles each way, 36 miles less distance each trip, producing 28,800 miles less to be run in a year. Those who are acquainted with the expense of navigating steam boats, know that the average expense of that class of boats, which pass the river between Natchez and New Orleans, is at least one dollar per mile. For example, the expenses of boats running between Louisville and New Orleans, average more than $2,800 a trip—the distance is 2,800 miles up and down. By this calculation, the saving at this point is $28,800 to steam boats alone. Add to this six hours saved to every flat boat and raft that passes down in a year, about 7,000 in number, carrying 5 men each, making 35,000 men. Estimate their wages and subsistence at 75 cents a day, half a day each, and it produces the sum of $13,125; making an aggregate of $41,925 saved to the country in a year.

The other bend, 200 miles above Natchez, which has been cut off, is not yet so perfect a navigation. The distance round it is 24 miles. That channel has been formed by cutting a small ditch through two years ago. Last fall the timber was cut off the banks. Six or eight steam boats have passed up through it. It is believed that it will wash this year to such extent, that it will be the main channel of the river next year. The saving to the navigation will be equally as great as that at Red river. From examinations made by capt. H. M. Shreve, he is of opinion, that the distance may be shortened 97 miles in the same manner, at a comparatively small expense, by cutting through five other bends The superintendent has been instructed by the department not to execute this work, as the act of congress providing for the improvement of the navigation of that river, does not authorise that description of improvement.

It is hoped that, at the next session of congress the law will be so amended, as to authorise that important work to be done.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

From the Registro Official of Mexico.

Copy of a note sent to the secretaries of the house of representatives of the United Mexican States, by his excellency, the secretary of state, of the republic.

I have the honor to transmit to your excellency the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, agreed upon between the plenipotentiaries appointed to this effect by his excellency the vice president, exercising the executive power, and his excellency the president of the United States of America, so that your excellencies may inform that body, to enable it to act conformably to the 13th faculty of the 50th article of the federal con-

stitution. The time appointed for the exchange of the ratification of this treaty having past, it has given occasion to revise and alter several of its articles, and for this reason it becomes necessary it should be taken anew into consideration. With the same object I transmit to your excellencies an additional article, which has been indispensably added to the treaty of limits between both republics, fixing a new term for the exchange of the ratification of it, that having expired which had been fixed for the purpose, without being accomplished.

I also transmit to your excellency, with the same object, the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, which has been agreed upon, between the plenipotentiaries appointed to that effect, by his excellency the vice president, and his excellency the president of the republic of Chili.

His excellency the vice president requests me to call the attention of the house to the importance of taking into consideration all these documents in the shortest delay possible, so as to settle our relations of amity and commerce in a solid and permanent manner, with those two republics, and that the treaty of limits with the United States of America may arrive at a final conclusion.

Your excellencies will please to manifest it thus, and receive the assurances of my distinguished consideration. God and liberty. LUCAS ALAMAN.

To their excellencies the secretaries of the house of representatives.

Mexico, April 6th, 1831.

To the editors of the American.

Mexican legation, Baltimore, May 23d, 1831.

As contradictory reports have been published in several newspapers, about the final conclusion of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between this country and the Mexican United States, I feel myself bound to announce that I have received official communications from my government, stating that the said treaty was signed on the 6th of April, and also that an additional article was appended to the boundary treaty between the two countries, prolonging the time that was named for its exchange. JOSE M. TORNEL.

ALGIERS.

The French have conquered a kingdom as large as Spain, with as fine a climate, and commanding the entrance to that land of terrors and treasures, the central region of Africa. They are going on *a la Francaise* in all points. They have compelled the Moors to clean their streets, and do not despair of making them wash their shirts and faces in time. They have run up a central avenue through Algiers, and ventilated the town. They have slain the mongrels that infested the streets, and reduced the establishment of dunghills as venerable as Mahomet. They have built an opera-house, ordering the wealthy Moors to put down their names on the box-list, and subscribe as becomes patrons of the fine arts. They have arranged a circle of private boxes in the theatre, to which the ladies of the several Harems have keys, and where they listen to Italian songs, learn to be delighted with the romantic lovers of Europe, and turn over a leaf in human nature which no Algerine Houri ever turned before. A detachment of dancing-masters has been brigaded for the service, and *modistes* "from Paris" are rapidly opening shops in the "Grand Rue Royale." The ladies are, as might be expected, in raptures with the change, and go out shopping with the air of an *elegante* of the Faux-bourg St. Germain. Galignani daily communicates to the Algerine coffee-houses the news of a world of which they hitherto knew no more than of the news of the dog star. All is gaiety, gesticulation, and the march of intellect. If a great three-tailed bashaw feels disposed to express the slightest dislike of the new regime, they order him to be shaved, dispossess him of his turban, pipe and scymetar, and send him to learn the manual exercise under one of their sergeants. The remedy is infallible. In twelve hours a revolution is effected in all his opinions; he learns the French art of looking delighted under all circumstances, and returns from the drill a changed man. The offending Mauritanian, is disciplined out of him, and the parade has inducted him into the march of mind for the rest of his days. The French are distilling brandy from sea weed; are teaching buffaloes to draw their cabriolets, have already formed a subscription pack of tiger hounds, and, except that they are scorched to a cinder, with the more serious evils that they must wait a week for the Paris news, and have not yet been able to prevail on Potier and Mademoiselle Du Fay to join their theatre, are as happy as sultans. [*English paper.*

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the N. Y. Standard.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY, ON THE 12TH INSTANT.

The late hour at which the entertainments on Thursday evening were terminated, prevented us from giving a full account of the celebration in yesterday's paper, to-day however we are enabled to present the detail.

At half past five, P. M. the society assembled at the great Wigwam, and with numerous guests listened to a "long talk" from "brother Myer Moses of the South Carolina tribe." At seven, the company sat down to dinner, and were refreshed from the "great spring" by "brothers" Lovejoy and Howard the keepers. The front of the Wigwam was illuminated, and a splendid transparent likeness of the great *New Orleans chief* was exhibited. The game of the forest, and the fishes of the sea and the lakes, were spread in profusion.

Upwards of four hundred persons were seated at the ample spread tables, among whom were the governor and lieut. governor of the state, governor Cass of Michigan, the attorney general and adjutant general of the state, and register in chancery, the recorder of Hudson, the hon. A. P. Talmadge, president of the senate, the mayor and recorder of the city, the members of congress, of senate, and assembly. The Wigwam was decorated with banners, and a full band of music enlivened the scenes.

At the request of the grand sachem, the hon. Stephen Allen, late grand sachem, presided as chairman, assisted by Jacob S. Bogart, grand sachem, and brothers Gideon Ostrander, Shivers Parker; and John Webb, as vice presidents.

Previous to the regular toasts being drank, the following letters were read by the grand sachem:

Washington, May 2d, 1831.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to dine at Tammany Hall on the 12th instant, in celebration of your 42d anniversary.

Nothing could afford me greater gratification than to participate with your ancient and honorable society of republicans, on such an occasion—but the present press of official duties, with the previous determination taken, not to accept of any public entertainment during my continuance in office, is the apology I have to offer for declining the honor conferred upon me.

With a tender to you, and through you, to every member composing the committee, of my best wishes for their individual happiness, I am, sir, with high consideration and respect, your obd't servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

Peter W. Spicer, esq. chairman.

Washington, May 7th, 1831.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor conveying an invitation from the Tammany society to the celebration of its 42d anniversary, on the 12th inst.

It will not be in my power to leave here as early as the 12th, and shall therefore be deprived the pleasure which I should experience in being the guest of the society at a commemoration intended to perpetuate the philanthrophic spirit in which the society was founded, and calculated likewise, to revive the recollection of those animated struggles for the maintenance of the great principles of republican government, in which its members bore such distinguished parts.

With my acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon me, accept gentlemen my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments you have expressed. Your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN.

Messrs. Spicer and Bedient, chairman and secretary, of the committee of arrangements.

City Hotel, 26th April, 1831.

Sir: I was in the country when your polite invitation was left at my lodgings, or it should have been sooner answered.

It would give me peculiar pleasure to assist at the anniversary of an institution, formed for the purpose of fostering the principles of republicanism and love of country, and of which I was a member soon after it was founded. I am forced however to forego the satisfaction I should have felt in a renewed association with the few who yet remain of those I formerly met there, and of the younger members assembled for the same purpose, and animated with the same patriotic spirit which led to the formation of the society. An obligation to leave the city in a few days, must be my excuse, which I pray you sir to communicate to the committee of arrangements. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, EDW. LIVINGSTON.

General Spicer.

Letters were also received from the hon. Charles E. Dudley and Nathan Sandford, U. S. senators, A. C. Flagg and E. Croswell, politely declining their respective invitations.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. Our country—To the character of our republican institutions, and to the virtue and patriotism of the people, may be traced her rapid progress to prosperity and greatness. Tune, Hail Columbia.

2d. The president of the United States—Valiant in war and wise in council. The people again hail him as one whom they delight to honor. President's March.

3d. The union—The kindred link which binds us in strength and harmony—"It must be preserved." Star-spangled Banner.

4th. The members of the late cabinet—They who voluntarily retired from the honors and emoluments of office, have given to the world an example of devotion to their country which will long be held in grateful remembrance by an intelligent people. Tune, Arise, Columbia's sons arise.

5th. The state of New York—Not more distinguished for her great resources than for devotion to the republican institutions of the country. Tune, Tompkins' March.

6th. The memory of George Washington—His name lives green in the recollection of the aged, and is the first word that mothers teach their lisping children. Tune, The Dirge.

7th. Democracy—Its citadel, firm to its basis, has stood unmoved by the shocks and whirlwinds of party, and dreads not the unprincipled attack now directed against it. Tune, Jefferson's March.

8th. The memory of Thomas Jefferson—His illustrious and useful life now forces admiration from men who were wont to be his slanderers and calumniators. Tune, The Dirge.

9th. Education—The extension of our public schools, a national blessing—a means afforded by which the rising generation can properly appreciate our free institutions. Tune, Praise ye the Lord.

10th. The reciprocal system—Which means mutual protection and mutual benefits; contra-distinguished from the new-fangled "American System," which means monopoly. Tune, America, Commerce and Freedom.

11th. Charles Carroll—The last of a race not of kings, but of illustrious men, dearer to the age and posterity than a whole line of legitimates. Tune, Here around the high Oak.

12th. The congress of the United States—Its support of the measures of the administration is a sure passport to the confidence of the people. Tune, Sons of freedom awake to Glory.

13th. The press—The channel of public opinion. Who would not submit to its occasional abuse rather than forego the blessings of its freedom. Tune, Yankee Doodle.

By the committee—Our distinguished guest, the governor of the state of New York—called to his high office by the voice of the people. His administration has met their most cordial approbation—3 *cheers*.

The governor, in reply, made a few pertinent remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the fact, that when first honored with the voice of his fellow citizens for the office of lieutenant governor, he was but little known to the public; his sphere of action having been confined to a small section of the state, and his duties of a local nature. His elevation to the responsible station of lieutenant governor was, therefore, unexpected, but most gratifying to his feelings; and he entered upon the discharge of his duties with a firm determination to consult the interests of his constituents. How far he had succeeded in the great object of his desires, it was not for him to determine. At the late election, the people had elevated him to the first office in the state, and he had entered upon his new duties with the same anxious desire to serve the public which he had originally felt. The flattering manner in which his name had just been alluded to, conferred an honor which he duly appreciated. He felt grateful for the approbation of the company, and begged leave to offer the following sentiment:—

The republicans of the city of New York—A numerous and influential body in the affairs of the country; let them remember that there is safety in union.

By the committee—Our distinguished guest, Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan. Alike distinguished in the field and in the cabinet. His able administration of the government of Michigan for the last 16 years, has called forth the approbation of four successive administrations, and promises a life of much future usefulness to the country—3 *cheers*.

Governor Cass rose and tendered to the company his grateful acknowledgements for the flattering mark of attention which had been extended to him—he appreciated most highly the kind feelings which prompted the sentiment which had been drank, but he considered it his duty to disclaim the merit attributed to him, and proposed the following toast:

The city of New York—Her commanding position and the enterprise and intelligence of her citizens have rendered her the commercial metropolis of our country. They promise long to keep her so.

By the committee. The lieut. governor of the state of New York—A firm and undeviating advocate in the cause of democracy—3 cheers.

To which lieut. gov. Livingston made the following reply:—

It is with emotions of no ordinary kind that I rise to express my grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred on me by this numerous and highly respectable assemblage of republican citizens. It is the more gratifying to me from the recollection that in this city my earlier years were passed, and here it was my good fortune to have received the advantages of a liberal education. My early recollection carry me back also to that interesting period when after the great struggle was over, a new and interesting era had arrived on the adoption of the federal constitution. To have beheld many of those distinguished men, who composed that illustrious band of patriots who gave freedom to America, has ever afforded me the highest gratification, and what tended greatly to increase my esteem and veneration for their services and their virtues was the remembrance that they had been the friends and companions of my revered grandsire Philip Livingston a representative in congress from New York, and who had been so generally and so advantageously known as one of the aldermen of this city.

From these pure sources I imbibed the principles recommended me at an early period of life to the notice of some of the patriots of the revolution, and which has obtained me on several occasions the confidence of the people. Although I have for many years resided in a different part of the state, yet I have felt an interest in every thing connected with the prosperity of the city of New York, and have beheld with the greatest pleasure its advancement in population and wealth. The continued exercise of the benevolent affection and the attention here paid to education; I have witnessed with the most delightful sensations, the love of freedom which you have so frequently manifested; the patriotic exertions of the citizens of New York in times of the greatest danger; and their support which republican principles and their friends have met within this quarter of the state could not fail to impress on my mind a high degree of respect and esteem.

It has been my humble endeavor in the stations to which I have been called, to promote those kind feelings which should for ever unite the city and country; whose interest is so much identified, and should I have ever been in any way instrumental in promoting so desirable an object, I have obtained infinitely more than I could have merited, in the favor and support I have received from the democracy of this city. If it is our duty to unite in those measures which are calculated for the general benefit of city and country, it is also essential that we should be as united in the support of those principles which were so nobly and successfully contended for by our fathers, which have conducted us to so much prosperity and honor, and which sustained by the friends of democracy in every part of our state, cannot fail of establishing them on such a basis as will ensure their duration until time itself shall be no more—I beg leave to offer as a toast.

The city of New York—Respected for her wealth and enterprise, honored for her benevolence and patriotism.

By the committee. Commerce—The foundation of our city's prosperity. Its principles have been lucidly illustrated, and the rights and interests of our commercial community ably advocated by our distinguished representatives in congress.

Mr. Cambreleng returned thanks. He apologised to his colleagues for presuming to offer their acknowledgements, when either of them would have discharged the duty with much greater ability. He was sure however, they would pardon him, when they learned that he was actuated by a desire to seize the present opportunity—the first that had been afforded him in ten years public service—to express his sincere gratitude to his constituents for the many and undeserved honors they had conferred upon him—for the repeated and triumphant evidences of their confidence.

Your representatives have endeavored to discharge the trust you have confided to them, and they trust they have done so with zeal and fidelity. I wish, gentlemen, I could add that their efforts had been successful. We must not, however, despair. Liberal principles of government are gaining ground in every country, and we have no reason to believe that their progress will be slow in our own. The day of commercial liberty is dawning upon our union—with the extinguishment of our national debt, some of our taxes and restrictions must inevitably fall. It is not probable that any party will find it convenient or popular to advocate in our free land, the odious doctrine of perpetual taxation. We shall soon see the representatives of the people adopting the recommendation of our patriotic chief magistrate, and relieving the country from every unnecessary tax upon consumption. We have further encouragement in the prospect before us. We have a president who is endeavoring to revive the ancient policy and principles of our government—to guard every branch of industry with a vigilant solicitude, but not to encourage one to the injury of the other—to oppress no interest—to sacrifice the rights of no portion of the union. Under his administration commence is once more considered essential to our national prosperity—navigation the basis of our naval power; the right arm of our defence. But gentlemen, we have other and immediate evidence of the friendly disposition of our chief magistrate to our great commercial interests in the exercise of a prerogative particularly confided to him by our federal constitution. By various commercial treaties he has enlarged our intercourse with America, Europe and Asia, and under his auspices we already see our commerce reviving in spite of all our taxes and restrictions—He has secured for us indemnity from Denmark—we have triumphed in our negotiations with Great Britain—and for the first time under the authority of a treaty, has the American flag passed the Dardanelles. Gentlemen allow me to congratulate you that, these important services to our country have been rendered in rapid succession by a chief magistrate of our own choice; and, may we not be permitted to congratulate ourselves, that these brilliant diplomatic results have all been realized through the immediate agency and eminent ability of one of our own distinguished fellow citizens.

Pardon me, gentlemen, for trespassing still further on your indulgence. I feel called upon by an imperative sense of duty to my constituents as well as to myself, to notice an extraordinary attack made on a portion of the representation of this state, upon a recent occasion, by a distinguished senator from Massachusetts. That gentleman deemed it decorous and just to impute to members from various states opinions hostile to the constitution and disloyal to the union. It is a charge not to be treated lightly nor to be disregarded. I owe it to you, gentlemen, as your representative—to my colleagues from the interior who voted with me, and to other members from different parts of the union, to meet the charge preferred against us at the bar of my constituents by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

And what, gentlemen, was the foundation for this formidable charge of treason to the union? The committee on the judiciary

at the late session of congress, introduced a bill to repeal the 25th section of the judiciary act. The enemies of the measure immediately attacked it, and in a manner which I hold utterly incompatible with that spirit of full and free inquiry with which every question of public importance should be examined, and with that right to be heard, which belongs to every man or body of men in this republic. The bill was arrested, and without knowledge, investigation, or debate, rejected at its second reading.

Whenever majorities trample upon the rights of minorities—when men are denied even the privilege of having their causes of complaint examined into—when measures, which they deem for their relief, are rejected by the despotism of a silent majority at a second reading—when such become the rules of our legislation, the congress of this union will no longer justly represent a republican people. It was in accordance with these principles, gentlemen, which I believe to be yours, that I voted against the motion to reject this bill at its second reading, and should not hesitate on a similar occasion to give the same vote. If Virginia complained—if Kentucky, South Carolina or Georgia—if the people of any portion of our union complained of the operation of any part of the judiciary act—of any of our laws, or of any feature of our constitution, I would at least accord to the party the unquestionable right to have their proposition fully and freely debated, whatever might be its ultimate fate.

Those who voted against rejecting the bill had, however, other motives. While I was opposed to repealing the section in question, I entertained the opinion—an opinion in which many others concurred—that it was at least expedient to inquire whether some modification of the section was not necessary. The authority of the supreme court had been used in the case of the Indian, Tassells. A serious question had been raised as to the extent of the jurisdiction of the supreme court—whether it was to control the decisions of our state tribunals in criminal as well as civil cases. I believed, with others, that if a just construction of that act did authorise an appeal from the judgments of our state courts in criminal cases, a modification of the act would become indispensably necessary to secure to our state authorities entire and final jurisdiction in all cases arising under their own criminal laws. It seemed manifest to my mind, that if the supreme court of the United States should ever claim and exercise a control over our state tribunals in criminal cases, it would inevitably produce dangerous collisions with the states—collisions fatal to the authority of the court.

But gentlemen, I had another and yet graver motive for desiring that the power of the supreme court should be at least examined and understood. We had and have still a party in this country, pretending to be the exclusive friends of that excellent institution, so reckless of the prosperity and harmony of the union, and so controlled by a partizan frenzy as to desire to involve the supreme court of the United States in a Cherokee war. It was understood that an appeal would be, or had been made to that tribunal by the Cherokees—and there was an impression that the court might entertain jurisdiction of it. The opposition hoped, and we feared, that the judges of the supreme court might yield to party considerations and attempt to exercise political as well as judicial authority. Gentlemen, was it not necessary to inquire whether there was any foundation in our laws or constitution for our apprehensions, or the sanguine hopes of the opposition? If there was a doubt upon the subject; if there was an apprehension that the court might absorb all the political as well as the judicial powers of the government—was it not our duty to enquire whether an express amendment of the judiciary act had not become necessary to guard the executive as well as legislative branches of our government from the encroachments of the judiciary and to arrest the progress of our constructive usurpation? Gentlemen, the crisis is now past—the firmness and good sense of a majority of that court have relieved the true friends of that tribunal and the union from their apprehensions. The danger is over, and it cannot but have left a strong impression of the more than ordinary hardihood of the opposition in claiming to be the exclusive friends of the supreme court, or of the union, when we look back upon their extraordinary attempts to sacrifice that institution—to make it subservient to the distracting purposes of their party—to produce a convulsive conflict between the executive and judicial departments of our government, more fatal to the existence of our union than all the dangers of nullification, even when magnified by the sombre imagination of a senator from Massachusetts. History will do little credit to these exclusive friends of the supreme court, and of our union, when it records their political movements in relation to this question. It will not soon be forgotten by the good people of this country, that the most splendid talents of the opposition have been enlisted, and eloquently exercised, to induce the judges of the supreme court of our union, to violate their sacred oaths and obligations, and usurp political powers not granted by our laws or constitution—not to further the cause of justice, but to produce an open war between the executive and the judiciary. Gentlemen, our adversaries were every where anticipating, and triumphantly announcing to us this judgment of the court. Our chief magistrate was threatened—we were soon to see whether he would dare to disobey the mandate of the court—in other words whether he would violate his oath to adhere to the constitution, and send an army into Georgia, to assist our federal officers in enforcing the decree of the court, and in suspending the execution of all the laws of Georgia, relating to the Cherokees. Is there a patriot in the union, no matter to what party he may belong, who could contemplate such a crisis without the most serious alarm for the existence of the court and the peace and harmony of the union?

Gentlemen, I make no professions of an exclusive devotion to the supreme court—neither would I be considered hostile to it. I distrust all men who are placed by our laws beyond the control of the popular will; but while I would watch the usurpations of our judges with the vigilance of a republican, I would protect the court in the exercise of its legitimate powers with the fidelity of a citizen. I congratulate you, gentlemen, most sincerely that our adversaries have been foiled and that the danger is past. I congratulate you that all the artifices and eloquence of the opposition were not able to induce the court to yield to political considerations. I trust its judgments will ever be as pure and constitutional as that upon the Cherokee question. I trust that those who ascend to that elevated station will dismiss every political hope and fear, and that they may ever be what they were designed to be—the righteous and incorruptible judges of the law and the constitution.

Gentlemen, I am happy that I have had an opportunity to make this explanation, but I regret, most sincerely regret, the cause which made it necessary. I regret that I am obliged to refer with any other than feelings of pride and pleasure to a festival which did honor to the hospitality of our city, and was but a just tribute to the abilities of a distinguished stranger. But, gentlemen, I would be unworthy to represent you in our federal councils were I to submit in silence to a charge of disloyalty to our union. No matter how delicate the occasion, or from what quarter it may come, it must be promptly and boldly encountered. The senator from Massachusetts thought proper, in his eulogy upon the supreme court, our constitution, and our union, and in the presence of our fellow citizens, to denounce with one sweep the minority on the judiciary question as advocates of the doctrine of nullification; as enemies to our constitution; as disloyal to the union. He tells his audience, in reference to this vote, "The doctrines of nullification have received a severe rebuke from public opinion; the general reprobation of the country has been cast upon them; recent expressions of the most numerous branch of the national legislature are decisive and imposing. Every where the general tone of public feeling is for the constitution." He expresses his "sincere gratification that the voice of this great state has been so clear and strong, and her vote, all but unanimous, on the most interesting of those occasions in the house of representatives." "Certainly," he continues, "such respect to the union becomes New York."

He compliments Pennsyvania too—"she was loyal to the union to a man." Can it be possible, gentlemen, that the distinguished senator from Massachusetts, would deliberately make such a declaration—would covertly stab with such an insinuation, and on such an occasion, when every other public man knows, and the senator could not but have known, that not one of that minority, except a portion of the South Carolina delegation, ever entertained the doctrines of nullification. Would it have weakened the distinguished gentleman's argument in favor of the stability of the union, would it have done less credit to his candor and justice—had he have stated to his audience, what every member knew, that there were not six even of that minority who did not utterly disclaim the doctrine of nullification? And, gentlemen, even the members from South Carolina, who do avow these doctrines, I have no doubt feel as honest a devotion to the union of these states, as ever animated the bosom of the senator from Massachusetts. The nullifiers of South Carolina had a right to expect more liberality and justice from the distinguished senator. He should have been more moderate in rebuking this spirit of discontent—he should have traced this doctrine of nullification to its origin; he should have told his audience of a certain Boston meeting, and of certain celebrated resolutions, wherein the tariff was most deliberately and solemnly denounced as unconstitutional. The distinguished gentleman should have frankly said, "Spare these South Carolinians, for if there be any thing alarming, any thing treasonable, if there be convulsions, civil war, or disunion in this doctrine of nullification, be the sin on my head."

But whatever treatment the nullifiers of South Carolina may have received, the friends of free trade had certainly a right to anticipate more generosity and justice from their ancient associate. They remember him as their illustrious leader, when he was rapidly retrieving his adverse political fortunes, gathering green and imperishable renown in eloquently and ably vindicating the cause of commercial freedom; when he was gliding on the political tide with prosperous gales, and all his canvas spread for the haven of his highest ambition! None regretted more sincerely than they did the unhappy fate of that distinguished gentleman, when he allowed himself, like an unskilful pilot, to be taken all aback by——a squall from the west.

And gentlemen, when the distinguished senator from Massachusetts was addressing his audience, congratulating them on the stability of the union, and denouncing others so bitterly as the enemies of our republic—when he was illustrating the immorality of a confederacy, he should have told his audience the story of a distinguished statesman, who in 1812, 13, 14 and 15, would have "spoiled the patern,"—have trampled our constitution under foot; set the federal government at defiance, and threatened the union. He should have told them that the same gentleman was now a reformed man, that he now stood in the portico of the temple of our union, with his brows bound with a patriot's wreath, unrolling and vindicating the constitution of his country, and complacently receiving the homage of his fellow citizens as the peculiar and illustrious champion of the union.

There is an excitement in novel impulses, and we must allow new honors to be worn with some parade. To you, gentlemen, the sentiment of patriotism, is as ancient as the date of your institution, and coeval with our constitution. It is an old fashioned sentiment. You have been the steady and unwavering, but unpretending defenders of our constitution and our union, through good report and through evil report; in peace and amidst all the calamities of war.

Our country never will be in danger, gentlemen, till you surrender the care of your free institutions to our modern patriots.

But, gentlemen, I am happy to hear the watchword of union from any quarter. What have we to fear for our constitution or our country, when we hear these cries of union, union? What better evidence can we have of its immortality? Yes, gentlemen, may our republic last forever; may it remain a splendid example to the people of every land. Our age is auspicious to liberty. Through the medium of commerce and the agency of the press, nations are communing together, the people of every country are learning to appreciate the value of their rights, and to discover how much and how long they have been wronged. The reign of ignorance and superstition is near its end; light is appearing; knowledge is spreading; liberty is triumphantly advancing.

Pardon me, gentlemen, for having detained you so long, and allow me to propose—

Immortality to our union—civil, religious and commercial liberty to all the world.

By G. C. Verplanck—Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee—Wise, able, brave and honest—the fit foundation stone of a republican cabinet.

Mr. Cambreleng said it was a little out of order to offer two toasts on the same occasion, but as his colleague had proposed the distinguished gentlemen from Tennessee—he would offer another member of the new cabinet—a near friend of his, and one who had, by his distinguished services abroad, rendered himself well known to every gentleman present. He begged to propose the health of

Louis McLane of Delaware—Our able representative at the court of St. James. 3 cheers.

The hon. Campbell P. White addressed the chair:

Grand sachem and gentlemen,

My esteemed and respected colleagues have proposed the healths of two eminent individuals, recently called by the president of the United States to the councils of the nation; and the honorable feeling with which their names have been received by this patriotic meeting, is a just tribute to exalted talents and incorruptible integrity; one in which I fully participate and concur. Allow me to propose the name of another, more immediately connected with our own state, and long and advantageously known to you, as the able and eloquent representative of this great commercial metropolis.

Edward Livingston of Louisiana—The distinguished jurist, civilian and statesman.

By his honor the mayor—The republic—Guarded by wise institutions from *ills of anarchy—the insolence of aristocracy*, and *the folly of monarchy*. Three cheers.

By grand sachem Jacob S. Bogert, acting vice president—Martin Van Buren—The favorite son of New York. Whether in or out of office, always in the hearts of the democrats of his native state. Nine cheers.

By the hon. N. P. Talmadge—Andrew Jackson—In war, the brave defender of our national honor; in peace the firm supporter of our national industry. 9 cheers.

By James Porter, esq. of Albany—The union. May the chain which binds it never be corroded by the canker of *nullification*.

By adjt. gen. Dix. The *real* working men of the country—the elements of our strength and glory in war, and of our prosperity in peace.

By the hon. J. W. Edwards, recorder of Hudson. The democracy of Europe. Its struggle, like ours, is against the encroachments of aristocracy, and the exercise of power not derived from the people. May equal success attend it. Three cheers.

By D. McCarty. Freedom of opinion. The birthright of man: its exercise the terror of tyrants. Three cheers.

By col. Mapes, member of the committee of arrangements. The national military academy: worthy of its patronage: no attainments can be too high for officers that are to command freemen. 3 cheers. March to the battle field.

By the orator, James Monroe: A life devoted to his country, has marked the existence of this inestimable citizen: his country acknowledges it, and in the winter of his days, pours forth its *gratitude*. Three cheers.

By C. L. Livingston. Levi Woodbury. The inflexible, the able expositor of the constitution.

By Silas M. Stillwell. Law, justice and liberty: the *means*, the *end* and the *effect*: when the first shall make *property only* responsible for contracts, and the *person* for crime, the *second* will be satisfied and the *third* preserved. 3 cheers.

By M. M. Noah. The state of New York. With 9,000 common schools, 1,000 manufactories, 500,000 tons of shipping annually in the port of her metropolis, 500 miles of canal in operation, three hundred and fifty millions of property, and two millions of freemen, presents a power worthy of being considered the bulwark of the union, and which is ever ready to sustain the rights of the states and the integrity of the constitution. 9 cheers.

By sachem Gunton. The past presidents of the U. States. Those who were put in by the voice of the people, have served two terms, and so will Andrew Jackson. Three cheers.

By Thomas Janvier, of New Castle, Delaware. France and her path to glory. May the light she shed on that track lead all the nations of Europe to that bright region of enjoyment which *she* holds in the breasts and affections of freemen. 3 cheers.

By Campbell P. White. The constitution of the U. States, adopted in a spirit of mutual concession—may it be administered with a due regard to the conflicting interests of the states of the union. Three cheers.

By James Watson Webb. Martin Van Buren—the grand sachem of the eagle tribe. The Great Spirit is pleased with his faithful support of the great grand sachem of the nation, and smiles graciously upon the sages and warriors of the tribe, who seek to elevate their chief in 1836 to the highest station in the country. 9 cheers.

By David S. Lyon. The president. His calumniators have proved the truth of the adage "that the purest gold comes from the hottest furnace." 9 cheers.

By gen. Duff Green, of Washington. De Witt Clinton. His friends honor his memory; his enemies *dare* not assail it.

By Washington M. Haxtun. Gen. Duff Green. Like the Parthian, he throws his arrows and flies. 3 cheers.

By a guest. Whilst the United States mail runs, we need no *Telegraphic* despatches. 3 cheers.

By James B. Sheys. *Political inconsistency. Green* is the grass upon its grave. 3 cheers.

By John Hillyer. Our past and present cabinet. May the patriotic principles of the first be duly appreciated; and the second receive the cordial support of every true friend of his country's prosperity. 3 cheers.

By sachem G. Seaman. The memory of col. Henry Rutgers. Dirge.

The delegates to the legislature of our state, who responded to the advice of the great counsellor of the nation, raising their voices against the renewal of the mammoth bank charter. 9 cheers.

By W. G. Hyer, of the New York Standard. The true policy. It consists neither in plots nor counterplots, real or pretended; but in a straight-forward, undisguised Jackson course. 3 cheers.

By gen. Muir. The ex-secretaries, Van Buren and Clay.

Look at this picture. And upon this.

Henry Clay, seeking office and patronage to keep himself in power at the expense of the liberties of his country.

M. Van Buren, relinquishing office and patronage on the principle that the first office in the gift of the people, is not to be sought for, or declined.

By col. Robertson. Our red brethren of the west. Civil liberty; the glory of man. 3 cheers.

Sachem Spicer. The postmaster general of the United States. Six cheers.

By the acting grand sachem, the hon. S. Allen. Martin Van Buren. The talents with which he has discharged the high trust reposed in him, and the immense commercial advantages resulting to the nation, deserve the grateful acknowledgment of his fellow-citizens. Nine cheers.

By E. Morill. Lafayette. A patriot of two hemispheres. 9 cheers.

By Elijah F. Purdy. The Albany Regency. Long may they continue to be the rallying point of the democratic party. Three cheers.

By John Scheffelin. Churchill C. Cambreling—the faithful representative of the golden interests of our commercial city. 3 cheers.

By Sachem Sparks. In 1800 the aristocracy denounced Jefferson and democracy to be dangerous to civil and religious liberty. In 1831 Tristram Burges cautioned the people to beware of *general Jackson* and *democrats*, for they are violating the laws and constitution of our country! But if republicans will give their undivided support to *president Jackson*, our constitution will need no other protection. Three cheers.

By Samuel L. Gouverneur. James Madison. Among the purest of patriots and the best of men. Three cheers.

By Samuel Swartwout, esq. The memory of col. Marinus Willett, as firm a patriot as our country ever knew. Dirge.

By John McKeon. Poland and the other nations struggling for independence—Let them remember,

"That freedom's battle once begun.
Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft is always won." 3 cheers.

By J. W. Trisdale. State of New York. May she ever remember with gratitude the services of Daniel D. Tompkins. 3 cheers.

By W. Poole. The hon. James Buchanan—the accomplished statesman, and the profound jurist. 3 cheers.

By George W. Niven. Martin Van Buren. He has convinced those who distrusted him, of his political faith; he has given additional evidence of confidence to his friends. Nine cheers.

By James Anderson. The memory of De Witt Clinton. Dirge.

By John W. Seaman. The memory of the departed heroes of our country. It is like a vase in which roses have been distilled'—

'You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.'

By George S. Gunon. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, and Andrew Jackson. The name of Martin Van Buren will add lustre to the scroll. Dirge. 9 cheers.

By sachem Mills. Col. Richard M. Johnson.—The staunch advocate of freedom of opinion and the people's rights. 3 cheers.

By T. S. Brady. Political insurgents. Foes to integrity, their hearts of Clay, shrink from the manly warmth of the veteran patriot. 3 cheers.

By F. A. Gay. Cotton bales—of immense importance to our country in war as well as in peace. 3 cheers.

By James Watson Webb. Martin Van Buren and John H. Eaton. The late unparalleled success of our foreign negotiations and equitable adjustment of the Indian question, will secure to them the gratitude of the nation. Nine cheers.

By a guest. In the words of the illustrious Warren in 1772. 'May our land be a land of liberty, the seat of *virtue*, the asylum of the oppressed, a name and a praise in the whole earth until the last shock of time shall bury the empires of the world in one common undistinguished ruin.' 3 cheers.

By Mr. F. S. Kinney. The fair.—Never the advocates of disunion. 3 cheers.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 14—VOL. IV. BALTIMORE, JUNE 4, 1831. [VOL. XL. WHOLE No. 1,028.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞Necessity, in the mechanical branch of our business, has materially interfered with the intended contents of this sheet, by causing the omission of many articles designed for it—among them a corrected report of the trial of Cunningham, the *opener* of the mail.

☞ The thermometer at Baltimore, during the present week, has ranged between 84 and 88 degrees, in the middle of the day. The suddenness of the change, (for the weather before was rather cool for the season), has much added to the severity of the heat.

IT IS SAID—That col. *Johnson*, of Kentucky, will not be appointed secretary of war—and that gov. *Cass*, of Michigan will be. The like is also said of col. *Drayton*, of South Carolina.

That major *Eaton* will not be sent to Russia, but be appointed governor of Michigan, in the place of Mr. Cass, to be appointed secretary of war.

That Mr. *Ingham* has been really offered, and promptly refused, the Russian mission—and that Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania has accepted it.

And, among the lesser reports—that auditors *Kendall* and *Lewis* have been dismissed, or soon would be.

These are some of the *it-is-saids*.

☞"The politics of the day" are highly interesting. We have made a large selection of "all sorts and sizes"—for and against—up and down—"hither and yon;" but cannot make room for them now. The Philadelphia "Sentinel" and "Inquirer" have just commenced a brisk, amusing and instructive war. The Richmond Enquirer says many queer things, and all the chief political gladiators seem to have freshly nibbed their pens. *Vive la p ume!*

☞The proceedings of the convention of manufacturers lately held in New York, with a view to check frauds on the revenue, will be found in subsequent pages, and are highly interesting. There are important considerations belonging to the facts suggested in the report of the committee, some of which we expect to offer to the judgment of the people—of more immediate concern, perhaps, to the growers of wool than any other class of persons, but deeply affecting the interests of agriculturalists and manufacturers, in general.

The editor gratefully notices the high compliment paid to himself by that very respectable body of intelligent gentlemen—and will endeavor to deserve it, by increased efforts to preserve and extend the *whole* "American System," in a renewed belief that its full and perfect establishment is indispensable to the welfare of the *whole* American people. It is rapidly gathering friends, even in the camps of its enemies—and only requires to be understood, to be appreciated as it ought. Prejudice and *party* will yet give themselves up to the dominion of truth—errors of opinion being combatted with reason, tempered with that respect which is due to honest differences on all questions of expediency.

In our last paper we felt compelled to notice certain things which appeared to us as deliberately *manufactured* falsehoods, at the "*all's fair in politics*" *shop* of the "New York Courier and Enquirer." And now we see, republished from the same paper, a sketch of a speech ascribed to Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, which is a grossly exaggerated and ungenerous misrepresentation of certain remarks made by Mr. Shaw, of Massachusetts*—and other things are stated for *public effect*, which we must think that no *private gentleman* would venture upon. It is useless to particularize. *Cobbett* the father of the "improved press," substantially said, (though we forget the words which he used) "that a strong lie, well maintained, was far better than an humble truth." In leaving our country, he carried not away with him his whole system of ethics.

☞The foreign articles inserted in this paper are of considerable length—as well for present use as for record. The British king has taken a high stand in favor of parliamentary reform—a measure not only right in itself, but, perhaps, also *very* expedient, to cherish the hopes of the people that their grievances may be relieved. Mighty exertions were making to defeat the project of the ministers, though thus firmly supported by the king. It is said that 10 millions—say 45 millions of dollars, "will change hands," that is, be used in *corruption*, at the elections—each party doing all that it can to succeed! The tory party is reported to have actually subscribed two millions—the duke of Northumberland giving £250,000 or $1,200,000—sir Robert Peel, (to his disgrace be it said, for he is the son of a cotton spinner), £50,000, and so on. The high aristocracy will die in the last ditch—but that "hospital of incurables," the house of lords, will probably save them, unless a large "batch of peers" is made by the king, and he manufactures these things at his pleasure. There was a great illumination of London because of the dissolution of parliament, and a mighty crush of glass—it is estimated that 250,000 dollars will not repair the damages done to windows, not lighted up. The mobs were supposed to contain from 300 to 400,000 people! Some think that England is on the eve of a great convulsion—if the reform bill be not carried. The prospect is, from the changes known, that the new house of commons will pass it, and it may be *managed* in the other house, as suggested; but the combined opposition of the old nobility and priests will render the proceeding somewhat hazardous, unless a *general reformation* of the government is looked to by the king and his ministers. It is easier to start the ball, than to direct its course or restrain its progress.

The government of France seems to be gathering firmness. The king is very popular. The military means of France are mighty.

THE FOREIGN MARKET holds out no great prospect of profit to our farmers. The large supply of foreign wheat in England has deadened the demand, though the nominal price was high—70*s.* 8*d.* the quarter. Flour, at Baltimore, from 5 to 5¼ dollars, according to quality.—"Family" 6¼.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. *Alanson Salts marsh*, to be register of the land office of the district of lands subject to sale at Cahawba, in the state of Alabama, to take effect from the 15th day of July, 1831, vice Gurdon Saltonstall, resigned.

George B. Crutcher to be receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Mount Salus, in the state of Mississippi, vice H. G. Rennels, resigned.

MR. FILLEBROWN, discharged from a clerkship in the navy department, and called a public defaulter, has recovered a verdict for 430 dollars, in his favor—the amount claimed by him; the United States having instituted a suit to recover 2,000 dollars. Such was the finding of the jury.

ANOTHER. Mr. George McDaniel, removed from a clerkship in the office of the 4th auditor (Mr. Kendall's), and sued as a defaulter, has had the verdict of a jury for the amount of his claim.

MAJOR ANDRE. We have another lack-a-daisycal revival of oh-las about this man, rightfully executed for

* In the convention just above mentioned.

being engaged in the *dirtiest* piece of work that an honorable man can embark in—and by *Americans*, who do not even know the history of capt. Nathan Hale! But the latter was not an Englishman—and our sympathies are not awakened. "Sweet sensibility!"

LAWRENCE'S MONUMENT. Another effort seems to be making in New York for the purpose of repairing the monument erected to the memory of the gallant tar, which stands, or leans, or *lies*, in Trinity church yard Looking at it, some time ago, and enquiring of a bystander why it was allowed to be a *ruin*, he wittily remarked, that it has been intended so from the beginning, as allegorical of the fate of the brave man whose services it was designed to acknowledge: that, as he perished in the freshness of his youth, so should his monument!

ANTI TARIFF CONVENTION. A project was started some time ago in the New York Evening Post, to assemble, from all parts of the union, "a convention of intelligent and *disinterested* men, professing the doctrines of free trade, with a view of inquiring into the results of the restrictive system, and laying them before the public." We have no sort of objection to this proceeding. We shall act upon principles the reverse of those entertained by our opponents, and publish the entire account of their doings. We are not *afraid*, as they are, of suffering the people to see both sides of the question.

The "greatest and best" of the *Michaels*,* in his paper of the 27th ult. quotes, with much approbation, the following *dignified* article from the *Camden* (*S. C.*) *Journal*—

"It is proposed, in the New York Evening Post, that there be held an anti-tariff convention of the United States, for the purpose of furnishing the people of the union with sound and correct views in relation to the impolicy of our present unhallowed system of restrictions. We have never been in favor of these extra legislative assemblages for the purpose of dictation to the regular legislation of the country; but we are inclined to wish, at this time, that the suggestion might be followed up. The advocates of restricted trade have moved *heaven and earth in the cause of monopoly*, and their movements may as well be counteracted by a corresponding activity on the part of those contending for correct principle and equal legislation. Let such a convention be called, and let its labors be healthfully directed. Let the result be spread before the people of the whole United States. Let the fallacious sophistries of *Mathew Carey*, and the tabular nonsensicalities of the *"greatest and best" of the Hezekiahs*, be detected. Let the delusive doctrines of the high pressure tariff be exposed, and the crying injustice done the "unprotected" portions of the people be made palpable and apparent to the citizens of the United States, and there can be little doubt that the fogs of an iniquitous and oppressive system will dissipate, and the people again be able to see through the murky darkness with which an unprincipled monopoly has beclouded the moral and mental atmosphere."

We heartily say—"come on." If the "free trade philosophers" will go into "*tabular*" statements, we shall feel much pleasure in shewing wherein "non-sensi-ca-li-ties" are to be found. We like to get those folks into *figures*.

☞By the way—it is high time to enquire what has become of Mr. *Ritchie?* We challenged him to meet us in an open discussion of subjects which he had much and long snapped about: and he promised that he would do so, soon after the adjournment of congress—which is now more than three months. The extra length of the session of the legislature of Virginia, we thought of and accepted as a good excuse for some part of the delay, and he has latterly had much concern in *cabinet-making*—but having so arranged all things as well as he can, and dictated a course for the *new* administration to pursue, we hope that he will find leisure to redeem his pledge to us. The subject is a leading one before the people of the United States—and surely, this veteran of the quill, champion of "free trade" and Atlas of "state rights" will not longer hesitate to meet one of "the Hezekiahs," and shew his "nonsensicalities,"—seeing it is proposed to call a national convention of "intelligent and disinterested persons," for *that* very purpose!!!—Our valued friend, whose zeal in works of benevolence is honorable to the human race, having retired from this discussion, some two or three years ago.

We take this opportunity to inform Mr. Ritchie that we are *ready* for him. We care not how soon, nor in what manner, he shall make his attack. All we ask is—that he will descend from speculative opinions into practical matters, and appeal to the reason of the people. Nay, we will *waive* even this request—so great is our desire to place ourselves before the worthy and respected readers of the "Richmond Enquirer," and especially at the present time, that they may see us as we are, hear us in our own words, and make *their own* deductions. We are aware that hosts of prejudices are to be encountered, and know also that hundreds who hold them stand far above us, by education and the power of logic—but, as the mailed *Goliah* fell beneath the force of a small smooth stone from the valley, so humble truth (as we regard it), may find its way through some opening to the just judgment of men, who cannot, knowingly, entertain one thought that is in opposition to the good of their country.

Will Mr. Ritchie let us "hear" from Him?

WHOLESALE! The following paragraph from the "address of the Jackson central committee to the people of Indiana," we find in the Lawrenceburg "Palladium" of May 21, specially marked for our use—whether by a friend or an opponent of the system, we know not.

"The low prices of many domestic articles are given as so many proofs of the fact, that high duties do not produce high prices. In reply to this idea, we deem it only necessary to refer to the great improvements in labor-saving machinery, the spirited home competition in many branches of trade, the low price of raw materials, and the enterprise of our citizens. We never can believe that the scarcity of an article tends to cheapen it, that an addition to its cost renders its value less, or that the absence of the foreign fabric would melme the domestic manufacturer to ask less for his goods. This would be sophistry and false reasoning. The products of our soil, the energy of our people and the quantity of articles which they produce, prove conclusively that the privilege of monopoly is not necessary; but on the contrary, dangerous to our interest and in contravention of the plain features of our excellent constitution."

☞The preceding brings to recollection a very amusing incident that we happened to witness, substantially as follows: It is several years since the Washington 74, the second of the *new-fashioned* ships of the line, entered the Chesapeake, and anchored in Annapolis Roads; where she was visited by many thousand persons—among them the editor of the REGISTER. Having nothing else to do, I thought that I might, in part, amuse myself by observing the proceedings and listening to the remarks of a certain sea-captain (also a visiter at the same time), an Englishman born, and, though a naturalized citizen, an Englishman still in his heart, and notable for the *roundity* of his assertions—"going the whole hog," as the saying now is. All his notions of perfection seemed to be derived from English things; and had not his knowledge as a navigator, (and he was a skilful one), taught him that there was only one sun which warmed and lighted this earth, he would readily have taken an oath that the sun, which occasionally appears through the fog and smoke of London, was ten times bigger, and as many times better, than that which we enjoy in America; and hence, having in his mind the cumbrous forecastles and lofty poops of the old-fashioned 74's, he laughed heartily at the idea, as we neared the Washington, of sending out such a slim pilot-boat looking thing to cope with one of his "majesty's ships of the line"—she would be "blown to ———, in two minutes!" But when we reached the deck, and he had regarded its length and breadth, and seen the double row of heavy iron "teeth" that garnished it, he lustily swore that she was "a d—— take-in, a first rate ship in *disguise!*"

*Michael is the name of the senior editor of the N. Y. Evening Post.

There was no pleasing of him—and, with a loud voice, he found fault with her masts and spars, pronouncing them too light, too short, and too any thing that was wrong. This excited the notice of a young lieutenant, who seemed disposed to amuse himself a moment with this original, as I myself was doing—and he remarked, that we yet wanted experience in the fitting out of such vessels, and he was desirous of being instructed—the ship, however, sailed well, and many thought she was too heavily sparred, that being the general fault in American vessels, if fault there was in this respect. This roused the other—he had had great experience in such things; and he repeated what he had said with much earnestness and a huge volume of oaths, to shew the correctness of his judgment! The other then "tacked," and, with apparent respect, desired the captain to go into particulars, and point out some mast or spar that was too short. The captain fell into this trap that was set for him, and observed "well, *that* spar is too short by at least ten feet," designating one of them. "How long should it be?" said the lieutenant. "Why, at least seventy feet." "How long is it?" "Sixty," replied the Englishman, affecting to measure it with his eye. "Your guess is a good one," said the lieutenant with a sneer—"that spar measured ninety-six feet when on the ground, and to my knowledge it has not been since reduced in length." The captain abashed, turned on his heel, and kept a strict guard over his tongue for the rest of the afternoon.

Thus with the extract before us and the facts offered by wholesale. We say that the *conclusions are not true*, and demand the particulars. A bushel of such assertions may be gathered from the anti-tariff papers any day in the week, especially from those whose editors are fed by foreigners, or foreign trade.

Circular to collectors of the customs. The following is well—so far as it goes; and, perhaps, goes as far as the law will allow. But the law itself is defective, and especially as to the value of our money compared with that of Great Britain, the measure of one being in silver and that of the other by gold, as was explained at some length in the 39th vol. of this work, page 2. Then the dollar, which we call 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, was worth only 4*s.* 1½*d.* and hence the real par of exchange was 485 cents to the pound sterling, not 444 cents, as rated by our laws—and the revenue suffered thus: an article which cost the value of 485 cents in England, and liable to a duty of 30 per cent. for example, paid the duty only on 444, or 133 cents—whereas the duty should have been 30 per cent. on 485 cents, the actual cost of the article, or 145 cents, shewing a reduction of between 8 and 9 per cent. on the duty, because of differences in the real par of exchange.

Treasury department, May 14, 1831.

Sir: It has been ascertained that the depreciated currencies of foreign countries have been variously estimated at the different custom houses of the United States, owing, partly, to defective information as to the true specie value of such currencies, and partly to an erroneous practice of computing their value according to the rates of exchange with England, and reducing the sterling value of such depreciated currency into money of the United States, without regard to the difference between the legal and the true value of sterling money in United States' currency. To avoid such discrepancies and errors in future, the president directs that whenever invoices are made out in a currency the value of which is not fixed by the laws of the United States, you will require from the importer a certificate from the United States' consul, if there be one, at the place of exportation, of the true value of such currency in Spanish or United States' silver dollar, and charge the ad valorem duties according to such value; or, in the absence of such evidence, that you will ascertain said value from the prices current, and such other authentic sources of information as may be within your reach, and charge the ad valorem duties accordingly. You will give public notice of the directions herein contained as to the consular certificate; and, that uniformity may be hereafter secured at all the custom houses, you will forward to this department, once a month, a statement of the rates at which the currencies aforesaid are thus estimated, at each port from whence goods are imported and invoiced in such currencies. In all cases of doubt as to the value of such currency, you will apply to the treasury department for information. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. Ingham, *sec. treasury.*

Locomotive engines. The period for a final trial of locomotive steam engines, has been postponed until the 27th June, instant. The selection will be made on the 29th, after which they will be subjected to thirty days regular work on the road, to fully ascertain their qualities—according to the conditions originally made known on offering a premium, by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company.

A blacksmith's study. What would the reader say to an invitation to visit the study of a journeyman blacksmith? Ladies and gentlemen, walk in; don't be frightened; blacksmiths were in fashion before dancing masters, and steel was used for many purposes of utility previous to the invention of corsets. In one of our editorial peregrinations, we took some pains to call on a subscriber and correspondent, whose zeal in the cause had procured us a number of subscribers, and whose pithy productions in our columns had drawn the attention of the conductors of some of the first literary periodicals. On arriving at the village inn, we inquired for A. B. and was directed to a blacksmith's shop, where we found our friend busily engaged at his usual occupation. Without useless apologies or ceremonies, he politely introduced us to his residence and into his study. It was a comfortable and snug upper chamber, neatly plastered, and provided with a fire stove, a bed, a writing desk, a book case and shelves, with other corresponding conveniences. His library consisted of upwards of a hundred well selected volumes, comprising some standard works on history, civil government, science, law, theology, and general literature. It must have been in such retirements that the Benjamin Franklins and Roger Shermans of a former age conceived and planned the movements which resulted in the establishment of our free institutions. [*Cadiz, Ohio, Gaz.*

☞ Now we venture to offer our *highest* bet—twelve oyster-suppers to one, that this blacksmith is a tariff-man, and that his heavy hands are ready to be raised to nullificate nullifiers. Ed. Reg.

Sound republicanism. The following extract from the circular letter of gen. *Barringer*, a member of the last congress (and a candidate for re-election) accords with the views of the same subject which he has expressed on the floor of congress, and, we presume, may be taken to speak the sentiments of a great majority of the people of the state (of North Carolina) which he represents: [*Nat. Int.*

"On the occasion of my last address to you, I endeavored to point out some of the effects resulting from such a system and course of measures, and will not, therefore, now repeat the often-told tale. The southern presses have for years teemed with arguments and remonstrances, and some of the states have solemnly protested against a system of measures, believed to bear with peculiar pressure upon their interests. I will not say that all this had no effect, for I believe that a spirit of concession and compromise pervades the public mind, in almost every portion of our country; and I cannot but believe, that a dignified moderation will in the end effect a change in our national legislation, which has hitherto been denied to threats and violence; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion by events which have already transpired in the reduction of duties upon articles of first necessity, such as salt, coffee, &c. The ordinary limits of a circular letter forbid the attempt to enter largely upon the discussion of this vexed question, of the right and policy of protecting particular branches of industry, or indeed any domestic production (for our laws are so framed as to hold out the *semblance* of protection to all) *but if the right exists* (which, abstractedly, may admit of much doubt) *the policy must be left to that obvious principle which lies at the foundation of all our institutions, as incident to popular governments, that a majority must rule.* The denial of this principle, is to all intents the

subversion of the forms of the constitution, and there remains no middle ground between acquiescence and resistance or revolution.

"I will not trust myself to speak of such a disastrous termination to the hopes of all good men every where—nor of those who would goad us on to the brink of the fatal precipice on which there remains no alternative but to embrace foul treason and make the fatal plunge, or to retreat with dishonor from machinations involving the destruction of the most glorious fabric of government which ever blest the hopes of man; I leave them to others and to the tortures which await their guilty spirits!! But to you I would say, in the language of our venerable chief magistrate—and I doubt not that you will respond a hearty amen—'the federal union—it must be preserved.'"

Mr. Woodbury, invited to a public dinner at Portsmouth, N. H. when on his way to the seat of government, returned the following reply declining the honor:

Portsmouth, 16th May, 1831.

Gentlemen—On my return from the interior of the state, I have received yours of the 14th inst. requesting me to partake of a public dinner at Jefferson's Hall.—My absence has been so protracted that I feel obliged to leave here to-morrow; and, therefore, without adverting to other considerations, am compelled to decline the honor of your invitation.

Be pleased, gentlemen to present to those associated with you, my thanks for this kindness, and to accept personally my acknowledgments for the flattering manner in which it has been communicated. It gives me pleasure to add, that, in the darkest hours, from my friends here, I have always experienced a confidence which has largely contributed to sustain and invigorate my efforts in that course of public life I believed most conducive to the public interests; and which confidence, allow me to say, on parting, whether our separation be long or short, it will be one object of my ambition never to forfeit. With much respect and regard, your friend and obedient servant, Levi Woodbury.

Messrs. Abner Greenleaf, Isaac Nelson, Richard H. Ayer, John Laighton, Ezra Young.

Dinner to Mr. McDuffie. The following are some of the toasts drank at the public dinner lately given to this gentleman at Charleston, S. C. They are "full of fight."

Reform—Its flame has been kindled in the *old* world, may it not be extinguished in the *new*.

The constitution of the United States—Those who *most* love this sacred covenant, are *least* prepared to submit to its violations.

The general government—Not for what *it is*—the parent of oppression; but for what *it ought to be*, the preserver of liberty.

The cause of the south—Founded on the eternal principles of justice, it must go on "conquering and to conquer."

The hon. George McDuffie—If devoted patriotism and commanding eloquence could have availed aught against cupidity and injustice—we might have united to our present offering of gratitude the celebration of a noble victory of free trade and constitutional liberty.

South Carolina—"She should do her duty, and leave the consequences to God."

The reserved rights of the states—Valueless, unless they include "the mode and measure of redress" as well as the right to judge of their infraction.

The tariff in its effects on the south—The canker of the worm may be seen in the withering of the flower.

The plantation states—Their agriculture has given to our commerce its best support—their resistance to usurpation has afforded, and will continue to afford to the union, its best security.

By Elias Horry, esq. president of the day: John C. Calhoun—A distinguished son of South Carolina; honest, wise, talented—in office dignified. He has been tried in the balance, and found not wanting.

By B. E. Bee: In the language of our eloquent guest, "just, equal, and equitable taxation—The only principle by which this union can or *ought* to be supported."

By col. A. P. Butler, of Edgefield: South Carolina as she was, when animated by the spirit of Gadsden, she knew how to resist oppression.

By J. Banskett: The conservative principle of the federal union—and, in its application, effectual in resisting federal aggression.

By J. Terry, esq.: The memory of the deceased patriots of Charleston, who led us through the perils of the revolution—their sons have shown, and *will* show themselves worthy of so noble an ancestry.

By W. B. Seabrook: The right to resist the exactions of tyranny—the Alpha and Omega of a freeman's politics.

By William Hilliard: The state of South Carolina—Among the *first* and *foremost* in asserting, vindicating, and defending the principles of civil and religious liberty; may she be the *last* to abandon, or to pervert the great principles by which alone these liberties can be perpetuated.

By Myer M. Cohen, one of the committee: The miscalled American System—it asks to *hew* off our *hands*, and promises to remunerate us by a pretence of—*cheap gloves?*

By general Hayne: The disciples of liberty throughout the world—not those who profess her principles, but who act on her precepts—"faith without works is dead."

By R. J. Turnbull: The state rights party of South Carolina—their efforts are "not to make, but to prevent revolution—to take solid securities—to settle doubtful questions—to correct anomalies in our law (constitution)—in the stable, fundamental parts of our constitution—to make no revolution, no, nor any alteration at all."

By col. Bryan: The rights of the state—wisdom to perceive, and courage to defend them.

By D. J. Waring: The tariff laws being *passed*, the sooner we pass THEM OVER the better.

By S. Elliott: The hon. S. D. Miller and his three boxes—if he be as well supported by the jury box, and, if needs be, by the cartouch box, as he has been by the ballot box, his aspirations for the honor and prosperity of his native state must be finally fulfilled.

By John B. Irving; Nullification—the only rightful remedy of an injured state. In itself, peaceful and constitutional. It can never lead to *disunion* or *civil war*, unless an unjust government should grow so bold in usurpation, as to seal its tyranny with blood.

Free masonry. It seems probable from what we see in some of the papers, that a proposition will be submitted to the Grand Lodge of New York, at its ensuing session, to dissolve itself—to relieve the public excitement and restore harmony among the people.

An anti-masonic state convention has been held at Boston—nearly 300 delegates attending. Mr. Adams, late president of the United States, visited the meeting, on the special invitation of the chairman of the state committee.

While on this subject we may add the following extract from the will of the late venerable and good *Isaiah Thomas*, L. L. D.

"Whereas in my will I have bequeathed to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge and to other Masonic Lodges, certain legacies, it is now my will that if the officers and members of either of said lodges to whom I have given legacies, should (from the unjust and wicked excitement raised against free masons, evidently for political purposes, by self-created inquisitions, formed of persons styling themselves anti-masons, aided by a few, some of whom I must believe to be unworthy and unprincipled members of the fraternity of free masons) determine it to be prudent wholly to cease to meet as a lodge, and to give up their charter in order to preserve peace in the community, or for any other cause to meet as a lodge, then the legacy I have bequeathed to such lodge or chapter mentioned in my said will or in this codicil, I now give the same to the American Antiquarian society, to be added to the funds of said society, to aid in supporting a librarian who shall devote his whole time to the institution—and also to aid the expenditure of sending a missionary to the western states to collect antiquaries for preservation in the cabinet of said society.

I give to the American Antiquarian society, (what I esteem a most precious relic) a small lock of hair from the head of the saviour of his country, gen. Geo. Washington, at the time of his decease.

Harrisburg, May 28. The anti-masonic convention assembled at this place on Wednesday last. About thirty counties were represented by sixty-five delegates. Gen. *W. Piper*, of Bedford, now a member of the state senate, was appointed president, and gen. John Burrows, of Lycoming, and Samuel Baldwin, of Chester county, vice presidents; Wm. W. Irwin, of Alleghany, and Samuel P. Charles, of Lancaster, appointed as secretaries. The convention adjourned on Thursday, after appointing 28 delegates to the anti-masonic convention to be holden in Baltimore in September next, and adopting sundry resolutions, and an address to the people of the state. This address is to be published with the names of all the delegates attached: it recognizes JOSEPH RITNER as the anti-masonic candidate for governor. A resolution was offered by Mr. McConnell, the editor of the Huntingdon Courier, in effect instructing the national convention to give no support to Mr. Clay. The resolution was evidently a firebrand, and did not pass until it was modified, by striking out that statesman's name. [*Intelligencer.*

POPULATION. *From the Boston Centinel—communicated.* Messrs. *Editors:* In looking over Martin's London Magazine, for the year 1755-56, I was struck with the comparative view of the population of the British provinces in North America, at that time, with that of the United States, in 1830. It may perhaps, be amusing to your readers, and the curious in such matters, to know what the population of this continent was in those days, I have, therefore, made a copy of it, which I hand to you for publication, if you deem it worthy of a place in your columns.

In Nova Scotia, besides the military, the English inhabitants were found to be:	5,000
New Hampshire	30,000
Massachusetts	200,000
Rhode Island	35,000
Connecticut	80,000
New York	90,000
New Jersey	50,000
Pennsylvania	250,000
Maryland	85,000
Virginia	90,000
North Carolina	35,000
South Carolina	30,000
Georgia	6,000
Total	986,000

LADIES' FAIRS. A New York paper gives the following as the remarks of a Quaker lady, concerning a description of fairs that have become very common:

"In truth, what can be more unfeminine, than the situation of a well educated female while under this high state of excitement, at one of these fairs. Just look at the bold look, and the coarse and decided tone and manner of the one who is thus engaged. She bargains and sells like a 'vendue master' in a country village, or like a market woman in the public market, and has to submit to the coarse jokes and vulgar gaze of those persons who ought never to approach her but with respect and deference. A woman in one night at one of these fairs, loses more of the respect of her inferiors, than a whole life of dignified reserve can restore. A low vulgar fellow, who stands before her and exchanges words—jokes in fact—for she must be pleasant and winning in her manners, or she will not sell her wares—will ever after consider himself on a par with her. He never can get it out of his head that he once bandied words with her, and bought a glass of lemonade of her, for which, under the cloak of religious motives, she charged him twice as much as he could have purchased it for at a common—may I say it—tavern.

DEATH OF COL. ROCHESTER. The Rochester papers of the 15th ult. announce the death, early on the morning previous, of the venerable col. Nathaniel Rochester, a patriarch from whom that flourishing town derives its name. He was in the 80th year of his age. He had labored for some time under a chronic disease, the severe attacks of which had latterly been suspended by a painful cutaneous affection. His demise was expected from day to day. He was to be buried on the 19th, in St. Luke's church, the vestry of which, with the trustees of the village, the public bodies, and citizens of the town, had passed resolutions to pay funeral honors to his memory. After being distinguished in the staff of the North Carolina militia, before the breaking out of the revolution, col. R. was at the age of 28, one of the committee of safety in Orange county, and, in the same year became a member of the provisional congress of that state. As major of militia, he shortly after distinguished himself by capturing gen. McDonald, with five hundred Scotch recruits, raised by him among the Jacobite refugees in Cumberland county. In the ensuing year, he was raised to the rank of colonel, and commissary general of military stores and clothing, and was a member of the convention by whom the state government of North Carolina was organized. His health suffered from the weight of his duty as commissary. He was subsequently elected a member of assembly and clerk of the court. Embarking afterwards in mercantile pursuits, he settled at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he was successively appointed postmaster, one of the judges of Washington county, sheriff, and president of the Hagerstown bank. In 1800 he made his first purchase of lands in this state, in connection with three other gentlemen, and with them, in 1802, purchased what was called the 100 acre lot, the present site of Rochester, to which he removed eight years afterwards. With his memory is identified the almost unparalleled increase of that town in prosperity. In 1816 he was elected president of the Utica branch bank. In 1817 he served as presidential elector, and in 1822 was a member of our assembly. For a short time he held the presidency of the bank of Rochester, but latterly, retired from active public business, and waiting with christian faith and hope for the termination of his career, he has lived in the quiet enjoyment of his domestic circle, and of the love and respect of those around, who looked up to him as a father. We have drawn this brief sketch from a notice in the Rochester Daily Advertiser. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THE LATE ISAIAH THOMAS. The Worcester Spy publishes a part of the will of Dr. *Thomas*, in which he gives a great number of legacies, to a large amount, to public institutions. Among them are thirty thousand dollars besides some additional legacies, to the American Antiquarian society—five hundred dollars to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts—certain real estate to the town of Worcester, to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and to the Leicester academy—three hundred dollars each, to the Massachusetts Historical society, the New York Historical society, the Massachusetts Humane society, the Massachusetts Charitable Fire society, and the Boston Boys' Asylum—five hundred dollars to the Boston Female Asylum—three hundred and fifty dollars to the Morning Star Lodge—one hundred dollars each, to the Thomas Lodge in Monson, the Thomas Royal Arch Chapter in Princeton, the Philadelphia Typographical society, the Franklin Typographical society in Boston, the Worcester Agricultural society, and the Mechanic Association in Boston—two hundred dollars to the Massachusetts Agricultural society—three hundred dollars each, in books, to the American academy, and to Harvard university—and one hundred dollars each, in books, to the Apprentices' library in Boston, and to the Essex Historical society—with various other legacies. [*Boston Daily Adv.*

THE POLISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF. General John Skrzynecki was born in Galicia, in 1787, and studied at Leopold. When the French armies entered Poland, in 1806, Skrzynecki, then nineteen years of age, left his father's house, and enlisted in the first regiment of infantry, commanded by col. Kasimir Melachowski, now general of division, who lately covered himself with so much glory. At the opening of the memorable campaign of 1809, in the grand duchy of Warsaw,

under prince Joseph Poniatowski, Skrzynecki was raised to the rank of captain in the 16th regiment, then formed by prince Constantine Czartoryski. In the campaign at Moscow, in 1813, he was appointed chief of battalion, and in 1813 and 1814 he gave repeated proofs of his talent and intrepidity. It was in the hollow square of his battalion that Napoleon took shelter at Arcissur Aube, when the regiments of the young guard gave way. The Polish soldiers transferred the precious deposite to the French corps, which arrived soon after, and Skrzynecki charging the enemy under the eyes of the emperor, beat them back with considerable loss. Appointed knight of the legion of honor, and of the military order of Poland, Skrzynecki returned to his country, with the remnants of the Polish troops, and obtained the command of the 8th regiment of infantry, in the second brigade of general Ignacio Blumer, the same who received eighteen balls through his body in the night of the 29th November.

THE RUSSIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF. Field marshal count Diebitsch is a little, fat, plethoric looking man, something less than five feet high; he has a very large head, with long black hair, small piercing eyes, and a complexion of the deepest scarlet, alike expressive of his devotion to cold punch, and of a certain irascibility of temper which has elicited from the troops, to his proud title of kabalcansky, or the trans-balcanian, the additional one of the samavar, or the tea-kettle. I have said that count Diebitsch owes his fortune to his face; the sequel will show how. He is the second son of a Prussian officer, who was on the staff of Frederick. At an early age he entered a Russian army, and obtained a company in the imperial guard. It was at this time that the king of Prussia came on a visit to the Russian autocrat, and it so happened that it was captain Diebitsch's tour of duty to mount guard on the royal visiter. The emperor foresaw the ridiculous figure the little captain would cut at the head of the tall grenadiers, and desired a friend delicately to hint to him that it would be agreeable to his imperial majesty if he would resign the guard to a brother officer. Away goes the friend, meets the little captain, and bluntly tells him that the emperor wishes him not to mount guard with his company, for, added he, *l' empereur dit, et il faut convenir, que vos traits l' exterieur terrible.* This "delicate hint," that his exterior was too terrible to be seen at the head of troops not remarkable for good looks, so irritated the future hero of the Balkan, that, with his natural warmth of temper, he begged to resign, not his tour of duty only, but the commission he held in the Russian army; and being a Prussian, and not a Russian subject, desired to be allowed to return to his native country. The emperor Alexander, who appears to have formed a just estimation of his talents, easily found means to pacify him, by giving him promotion in the line. He, subsequently made himself so useful in that part of the service where beauty was not indispensable, that the late emperor placed him at the head of the general staff, which situation he held when the reigning emperor appointed him to succeed count Wittgenstein in the chief command.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

From London papers to the 24th April, inclusive, received at New York.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The great question of a reform in parliament was warmly and ably discussed in the house of commons on the 18th and 19th April. The chief speakers were lord John Russell, gen. Gascoyne, the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Hawkins, sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Stanley, O'Connell and Hunt. Sir *Robert Wilson* was against the bill, and Mr. O'Connell was called to order, and handsomely apologized for certain expressions used in the heat of debate in favor of it. At last, on the 19th April, the house divided on the question—for an amendment offered by gen. Gascoyne (which went to destroy the bill) 299—against the amendment 291; against the bill and against ministers 8. The decision was received with gloomy silence, on the part both of members and strangers.

On the morning of the 20th April, it was stated that the ministers had tendered their resignations, but the king refused to receive them, and soon resolved on the course that he would pursue in this matter.

On the 21st there was a very stormy debate in the house of commons. Sir R. Vyvyan announced a rumor of an intended dissolution of parliament. Lord Althrop said it was not the intention of ministers to proceed further with the bill. Mr. Robinson thought ministers acted wisely in recommending a dissolution of parliament. Sir C. Forbes declared that no one would *dare* to recommend that measure. At a late hour, the house adjourned against the wishes of the ministry, who on this vote had a majority of 22 against them. Because of certain bills before the house, the adjournment was regarded as a "stoppage of supplies," or withholding of ordinary appropriations. On the 22nd, the ministers, in a body, waited on the king, and declared their inability to carry on the government, unless a new parliament was convoked. The king instantly decided to dissolve the parliament in person; and such was the promptness with which it was done, that most of the ceremonies usual on the attendance of the king were, of necessity, omitted. All was confusion. Some had on their state robes and some were without them. The rumor having gone abroad, the houses and their lobbies were soon crowded to excess. In one hour, (at 1 o'clock) orders were sent to the house of lords that the king would come in person and prorogue the parliament, &c. Prayers were read at half past two by the bishop of Exeter, and the following proceedings took place, which, because of their extraordinary nature, we give somewhat at length, from the London papers.

A noble lord presented a petition from one of the royal burghs of Scotland, against this reform.—(A laugh.)

On the motion of earl *Mansfield*, it was resolved that lord Shaftesbury do take the chair, when the house went into a committee on a bill, the name of which we could not learn.

The earl of *Mansfield* said it was quite evident for what purpose they were now assembled.

The duke of *Richmond* rose to speak to order. He would move the standing order of the house, that peers should take their places, as he saw a noble earl seated near a junior baron.

Lord *Lyndhurst* said the noble duke was in error.—(Here the clamor from the baron's bench, near the bar, was so great that we could not catch a word.)

The duke of *Richmond* rose to order. The noble and learned baron had used offensive language.

The marquess of *Londonderry* rose to order, and said it was a miserable shift to prevent persons from expressing their opinions on this *coup d'etat*. (Cheers and laughter from the ministerial benches.) If the noble duke wished to put himself at the head of this *coup d'etat*, his object was to prevent the expression of their opinions.

The marquis of *Clanricarde*.—Is this to order? (Clamors, mixed with cheers and cries for lord Wharncliffe, and the order of the day.)

Lord *Wharncliffe* moved the order of the day, that an address be presented to his majesty not to dissolve the parliament under the present state of excitement both in England and Ireland. He said—

The lord *chancellor* said he had never heard any objection to the king dissolving parliament when the other house of parliament had taken the unprecedented step of refusing the supplies. (Cheers and tremendous clamor, amid cries of "the king," whose arrival was announced by the loud and joyous shouts of the people outside the house, and the firing of the minute guns in the park.)

Lord *Mansfield* had heard from the noble lord, that it was the undoubted right of the crown to dissolve parliament when the other house of parliament had taken what he called, perhaps from his ignorance of our history, the unprecedented step of stopping the supplies. They stood in the most awful situation; he accused ministers of weakness, of conspiring against the safety of the state, by making the king a party to his own destruction. (Hear.) He had not expressed his opinion on the reform bill, because he thought it would have never come to this house, but that it would have clos-

ed the number of their abortive plans—the most abortive ever attempted by an incapable ministry. (Hear, hear.) What did the petitions on their lordships' table pray for? Was it a dissolution of parliament? No, a reformed parliament was what they wanted. The reduction of taxation, of the army, the appropriation of church property to the use of the state; they also demanded universal suffrage and the vote by ballot. He (lord Mansfield) had, he rejoiced to think, advised his majesty on this important subject; he stated to the king that if he gave his assent to a dissolution for the sake of this bill, it was a measure so pregnant with danger that he was certain an attack would be made on the credit of the country; first on the privileges and then on the existence of this house, and lastly on the privileges of the crown itself (hear); privileges which were inseparably connected with the happiness of the people. (Hear.) He rejoiced that he had spoken in a time of great clamor.

Here the entrance of his majesty put an end to the discussion. One or two of their lordships, however, allowed a clamorous expression or two to reach the royal ear.

His majesty took his seat on the throne, wearing the crown and sceptre, and surrounded by a numerous body of the royal household; he looked remarkably well, and wore beneath the royal robes the uniform of an admiral.

The commons were summoned to attend at the bar, preceded by sir Thomas Tyrwhitt and the speaker. About 100 members were in attendance in the small space below the bar. They rushed in so tumultuously that the speaker was twice or thrice obliged to call them to order.

The speaker, on reaching the bar, brought up the civil list bill and several others, prefacing his doing so with a brief address to the king.

The royal assent was given in the customary manner to these bills.

The sight at this moment was most imposing; the three estates of the realm, on perhaps the most important occasion in the history of the country. It was half past three before this preliminary business was gone through.

His majesty then read in a firm tone of voice the following

Speech from the throne.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"I have come to meet you for the purpose of proroguing this parliament with a view to its immediate dissolution.

"I have been induced to resort to this measure, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people, in the way in which it can be most constitutionally and authentically expressed, on the expediency of making such changes in the representation as circumstances may appear to require, and which shall be founded on the acknowledged principles of the constitution, and may tend at once to uphold the just rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to give security to the liberties of my people.

"*Gentlemen of the house of commons.*

"I thank you for the provision which you have made for the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the crown; and I offer you my special acknowledgments for the arrangements which you have made for the state and comfort of my royal consort.

"I have also to thank you for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service, and I have observed with satisfaction that you have endeavored to introduce the strictest economy in every branch of that service, and I trust that the attention of the new parliament, which I shall forthwith direct to be called, will be applied unceasingly to that important subject.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"I am happy to inform you that the friendly intercourse which subsists between myself and foreign powers affords the best hope of the continuance of peace, to preserve which my most anxious endeavors shall be constantly directed.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"In resolving to have recourse to the sense of my people, in the present circumstances of the country, I have been influenced only by a paternal anxiety for the contentment and happiness of my subjects—to promote which I rely confidently on your continued and zealous assistance.

"My pleasure is, that this parliament be prorogued till Tuesday, the 10th of May."

The *lord chancellor* then rose and said—"It is his majesty's pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th of May; and the parliament is prorogued to that day accordingly."

The members of the house of commons instantly retired.

Upon the proceedings in the house of lords, the *Atlas* remarks—

"For the first time in our day, and, perhaps, in a more daring spirit than any of which our annals presented an example, the house of peers assumed the appearance of a disorganized popular assembly. In the most unsettled periods of our history, there can hardly be found such an instance of extraordinary and sudden abandonment of the deliberative character. The courtesies of society were violated on all sides, and personalities, amounting almost to ruder modes of expression, passed amongst the lords during the clamor. Instances of opprobrious language have been communicated to us, which, however, we decline publishing. The confusion, clamor and dismay that filled the house of commons were equally remarkable; but there we are more accustomed to meet the unembellished reflection of vulgar reality: while in the house of peers we are used to see poor humanity tricked out so daintily, that a deviation on the part of their lordships, from the fashionable into the every-day nature, awakens in us a still greater degree of admiration.

[We are sorry to add, that the senate of the United States, often converted into something like a tap-room club of latter years—has been as disorderly as the house of lords seems to have been. But we hope that such doings of our *reformers* will be reformed.]

In the house of commons April 22, the speaker attired in his state robes, entered at 2 o'clock—between 4 and 500 members were present, and the body of the house was crammed with people. Sir R. *Vyvyan* made an inflammatory speech—he loudly denounced the intention to dissolve parliament, and said "It is folly to disguise from ourselves that we are on the eve of a revolution," &c. He proceeded at considerable length amidst loud cries of "hear," and tumultuous shouts of applause or disapprobation. Several other members spoke, or rather attempted to speak—the cries of "chair, chair, chair!—order, order, order!" with the bustle among the members, presented "such a scene as never was witnessed in the memory of the oldest man within the walls of St. Stephen." While the disorder yet lasted, though somewhat subdued, the sound of cannon announced the arrival of the king at the house of lords. Sir R. Vyvyan, Sir R. Peel, lord Althrope and several others, rose upon their feet at once to speak—cheers and groans, cries of order—shame—hear—calls for persons, &c. made up a scene which is said "to beggar description." At last, Sir R. Peel got an opportunity to make a few remarks—he did not complain of the dissolution of parliament, but of the manner in which it was done. With reference to reform he deprecated "the despotism of democracy"—he relied however on a combination of intelligence and property to keep down that evil. He was proceeding in his attack on the ministry, and said—"If we are dissolved"—when the appearance of sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, usher of the black rod, spared the hon. baronet the necessity of concluding his sentence. "I am commanded by his majesty, said sir Thomas, "to command the immediate attendance of this honorable house in the house of lords, to hear his majesty's royal assent to several bills; and also his majesty's speech for the prorogation of parliament."

At twenty-five minutes to four, the speaker returned to the house, and intimated that having been summoned to attend his majesty in the other house, his majesty was pleased to pronounce from the throne a gracious speech, declaring the present parliament prorogued, with a view to an immediate dissolution.

The speaker then read the royal speech, and the members, without the slighest demonstration of feeling, left the house.

FRANCE.

We hear of no new disturbances, of any importance, in this country.

The French loan of 120,000,000 francs has been taken by the house of Rothschild, in conjunction with several other capitalists, at 84¼, payable in 10 monthly payments, with 4 per cent. discount.

In London, on the 21st, the scrip sold as high as 4¼ premium; but receded on the 22d to 2a2¼.

Prorogation of the French chambers.

The king on 20th April, set out from the Palais royal on horseback at half past twelve o'clock; he was dressed in a splendid military uniform, and surrounded by a large cortege of marshals.

Salutes of artillery announced the arrival of the king and the royal family.

The grand deputation went to meet them. The sight of the chamber was extremely striking, and the most lively acclamations welcomed his arrival. A few moments after the sitting was opened his majesty delivered the following speech:—

"*Peers and deputies*—Eight months have passed since in this hall, and in your presence, I accepted the throne to which I was called by the national wish, of which you were the organs, and swore, 'faithfully to observe the constitutional charter, with the modifications expressed in the declaration of 7th August, 1830, to govern only by the laws, and according to the laws, to cause good and exact justice to be done to every one according to his right, and to act in all things solely with a view to the interest, the happiness, and the glory of the French people.' I told you then, 'that profoundly sensible of the whole extent of the duties which this great act imposed on me, I was conscious that I should fulfil them, and that it was with entire conviction that I accepted the compact of alliance which was proposed to me.

"I take pleasure in repeating to you those solemn words which I pronounced on the 9th of August, because they are at once the invariable rule of my conduct and an expression of the principles according to which I desire to be judged by France and by posterity.

"Your session opened in the midst of great dangers. The dreadful conflict in which the nation had just defended its laws, its rights and its liberties, against an unjust aggression, had broken the bonds of power, and it was necessary to secure the maintenance of order by the re-establishment of authority and of the public force. France was covered in an instant with national guards, spontaneously formed by the patriotic zeal of all the citizens, and organized by the authority of the government. That of Paris appeared firm and more numerous than ever, and this admirable institution offered us at the same time the means of stifling anarchy in the interior, and of repelling all foreign aggressions, to which our national independence might have been exposed. At the same time with the national guard, our brave army was recomposed, and France may now look upon it with pride. Never was the levy of our young soldiers effected with so much promptness and facility; and such is the patriotic ardor with which they are animated, that they are scarcely ranged under those banners—those glorious colors which retrace so many recollections dear to the country—when they can no longer be distinguished from our veterans, and at no time were the French troops finer, better disciplined, and, I say it with confidence, animated by a better spirit than they are now.

"The labors of great organization have not slackened the accomplisment of the promises of the charter. Already the greater part have been realized by the laws which you have voted, and to which I have given my sanction. I have followed with solicitude the course of your important labors, the whole of which attests enlightened views, a zeal and a courage which recommend to history the period which they have occupied. France will not forget your devotion to the country in the moment of danger, and I shall always preserve the remembrance of the assistance which I have found in you, when the wants of the state made it my duty to claim it.

"The next session, I feel confident, will only continue your work by completing it, and preserving in it the character of that great event of July, which may secure for the future, by legal means, all the ameliorations which the country has a right to expect, and which may separate for ever the destinies of France from a dynasty excluded by the national will.

"After the shock which the social body had undergone, it was difficult not to experience some new crises, and we have passed through some very painful ones during your session; but thanks to the constant efforts which you have made to second mine; thanks to the energetic devotedness of the population, to its patriotism, and to the indefatigable zeal of the national guard, and of the troops of the line, all have passed through them happily; and if we have had to regret some afflicting disorders, at least the assent of the country applauded the intentions of the government. The internal peace of the kingdom has been gradually confirmed and the strength of the goverment has progressively increased, in proportion as the reign of the laws resumed its empire, and as the public safety was consolidated. My government will continue to pursue with a firm step this course, in which you have so worthily supported it.

"My ministers have constantly acquainted you with the state of our diplomatic relations, and you have been informed of the circumstances which have determined me to make extraordinary armaments. Like me, you have recognised the necessity of them, and you will also participate in my sincere desire to see them speedily cease. The assurances which I receive from all quarters of the pacific disposition of foreign powers, give me the hope that their armies and ours may soon be reduced to the proportions of the state of peace; but still the negotiations which are on foot have not acquired the development necessary to render the reduction possible; the attitude of France must be strong, and we must persevere in the measures which we have taken to make her respected, for peace is safe only with honor.

"Our support, and the concurrence of the great powers of Europe, have secured the independence of Belgium, and its separation from Holland. If I have refused to yield to the wishes of the Belgic people, who offered me the crown for my second son, it is because I believed that the refusal was dictated by the interests of France as well as by those of Belgium itself. But the people have peculiar rights to our interests, and it is of importance to us that it should be happy and free."

The dukes of Orleans and Nemours stood at each side of the throne. His majesty remained nearly an hour in the chamber. The president then read the prorogation, which was until the 15th of June next. The king, both in his way to the chamber and on his return, was loudly cheered by the people.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, April 11. His majesty has been pleased to address the following rescript to the senate:—

"In consequence of the troubles which have broken out in some districts of the government of Wilna, we think it necessary to declare the government of Courland, adjoining those districts, in a state of war, and we confer on the governor-general, lieutenant-general baron Pahlen, authority to act in that government with all the powers and prerogatives of the commander of a detached corps of the army in time of war, in order to repel all attempts which the rebels might make against the said government, and to maintain there good order according to the laws.

"The senate will immediately take the necessary measures to communicate this our decision to those whom it may concern."

BELGIUM

Remains disturbed and unsettled as it was, at former accounts. Many reports are circulated, but nothing worthy of special notice has happened. Civil dissentions prevailed, and no present hope of a regular government existed.

SPAIN.

This country is, in every way, disordered. Terror pervades the land—executions are numerous—the finances are in a miserable state, the troops discontented, and a general explosion expected.

SWITZERLAND.

The Helvetic diet has acceded to the *request* of prince Metternich, who demands the general disarming of the Swiss. The decision has excited discontent in many

minds, several cantons refusing to submit to a measure, which nothing can authorise, as the cantons only armed to cause their neutrality to be respected.

TURKEY.

A combination against the sultan, formidable and dangerous, is, it appears, in progress. The Silesian Gazette states that Mustapha pacha had summoned all the principal inhabitants of Scutari, and asked them whether they would, as men, yield to the grand vizier, or prepare to fight for their liberty? They determined on the latter alternative, and are actively preparing for the impending invasion.

POLAND.

The Poles appear to have been successful in several minor affairs, and the following shews that a grand victory was lately won—

"*Head-quarters at Siedlec, April* 10, 1831, 9 *P.M.*

"*To the national government*

"I have great satisfaction in announcing to the government that the Polish army obtained a considerable victory yesterday. We have taken several cannons, and 3,000 or 4,000 prisoners, amongst whom are nearly 300 officers of different ranks. General *Promdzynski*, commanding a separate corps, covered himself with glory. The advanced hour of the evening does not permit me to give a more detailed report.

(Signed) SKRZYNECKI."

The Poles much wanted cannon at the beginning of the revolution, but they have captured a sufficiency, and have 40 pieces in reserve. Some of the guns that have fallen into their hands were favorites of the Russians, having been in the campaigns against France and Turkey. The soldiers called them their "grandmothers." It is hard to ascertain the truth, but it seems manifest that the Poles have gained many important advantages, and that the Russians have lost many men,* and were much embarrassed by the perseverance and courage of this patriotic people. The invasion, because of the season, was also untavorable to them—but still, the Russians are powerful, and were concentrating their forces, for decisive operations.

Lithuania and several other provinces, appear in a full state of revolt—making a common cause with Poland, proper.

Austria and Prussia were lining their frontiers with soldiers. It is reported that Austria, Prussia and Russia will hold a congress at Troppau, in Silesia.

PORTUGAL.

The tyrant Miguel still carries on his measures with a high hand. The following is an example of the *mercies* of his government—

A Frenchman, named Bonhomme, for some alleged offence against the Portuguese government, was sentenced to a fearful and ignominious punishment, which was carried into execution to its whole extent. A correspondent of a French paper thus describes it.

"He had an iron collar round his neck four inches broad, from which to his right leg was fastened a heavy chain. His hands were tied behind him with a thick cord, which also served as a girth to his body, which was entirely stripped of covering. At each place at which he was made to stop, the sentence was read aloud by the officer of justice, who raised his voice when he proclaimed the prisoner to be a Frenchman and born at Paris. After reading the sentence, the executioner, who carried a bottle of wine, drank a glass, as if to sustain him in the duty; he then lashed the unfortunate Frenchman in a most barbarous manner. This punishment lasted several hours; the prisoner was then conducted round Saint Julien, and thrown into a dungeon, there to remain until his departure for Africa. It is now perfectly well known that this sentence was executed by a superior order."

Many other provocations had been given to France, and not a few to England, in various ways. The English and French consuls were acting in concert, to redress the grievances of their countrymen, but seem to have been treated with insolence. Things had proceeded so far, that the French consul, specially authorised, had demanded certain answers in eight hours. They were not given, and he directed all Frenchmen to be in readiness to abandon the country, immediately. The latest accounts say that the French consul had left Lisbon. He is said grievously to have offended Miguel by addressing him as "*Prince Regent.*"

ITALY.

This country is in a feverish state—but no important events have recently happened, since Austria put down the semblance of movements in favor of liberty.

COLOMBIA.

There has been yet another revolution in Colombia—that is, one *general* has gotten the better of another *general*. Gen. Obanda, a new hand we believe at the revolutionary bellows, (for we do not recollect to have heard of him before),* has taken possession of Bogota, and re-instated vice president Marquesina, to give the formula of the civil power to the decrees of the sword. We hear of a "victory of the people" at Carthagena, in a truce between the *generals* Montilla and Luque. Bah!

CHINA.

Chinese Tartary has been invaded by the Mahometan hordes dwelling on its borders. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of this war; but it seems that the emperor has a strong force on his frontier. Certain public works had been stopped in the neighborhood of Canton, because of military operations in Chinese Tartary.

WEST INDIES.

There seems to have been a general insurrection of the slaves at Jago de Cuba. It is said that the governor, at the head of all the troops stationed there, had marched against the insurrectionists, and in an attack which took place in the vicinity of St. Jago, a very great number of the blacks were killed, estimated from 2,000 to 4,000. This victory, it was supposed, would completely quell all disturbances. The city of St. Jago had been left by the governor under the care of the citizens.

BRAZIL.

The late emperor, empress and the queen of Portugal, had embarked at Rio Janeiro, in the British sloop of war Volage, for England or France—and a baby 3 or 4 years old, had been proclaimed as Don Pedro II. The marques Carabelles, Francisco de Lima and M. Vergueiro, have been appointed regents, and they have proclaimed a general amnesty. All these proceedings have taken place without bloodshed—Pedro, finding that both the army and people were against him, gave up his emperorship at once.

PARAGUAY.

The tyrant Francia has, at last, liberated Mr. Bonpland, who had been detained nine years. He does not appear to have been otherwise ill used. There is an interesting letter from him which we shall publish.

AFRICA.

We have some accounts of the expedition of Lander, an Englishman, to discover the course of the Niger—he, and the remains of his companions having arrived at Rio Janeiro. They reached the point where Park was murdered and recovered his manuscripts, &c. and here they were obliged to stop, though within 15 days journey of Timbucto. They embarked upon and descended the Niger *westward*, and, after being captured and made slaves, finally reached the bay of Benin, *by one of the branches of that great river.*

LATER ACCOUNTS.

London papers of May 1.

In *Great Britain and Ireland* the elections for a new parliament were going on. The results were yet only partially known—but all the changes that had been made were favorable to reform—ten had been gained from the anti-reformers, equal to 20 on the vote.—Wherever the people seem to have had influence, the candidates friendly to reform were carried as it were by acclamation. The opinion is entertained that the ministers will have a large and decided majority in the house of commons. The dissolution of parliament had made the king very popular. Hunt is re-elected.

British stocks, April 30, evening—3 per cent. consols 78 7-8 to 79.

The members elected to parliament from the city of London are alderman Waithman, *frame work-kniter;*

*Said to amount to 60,000!

*Was he not concerned in the assassination of Sucre?

alderman Wood, *fish-monger;* alderman Thompson, *iron-monger;* and alderman Venables. *stationer.*

Nothing important has taken place in *France.* Many emigrants were arriving at Algiers, it having been determined that it shall be a French colony.

We have some further news from *Poland.* There has been several gallant affairs between the Poles and their invaders, generally in favor of the former, and the Russians, collecting their forces, it was expected, would endeavor to bring about a general engagement. The Polish general Devernichi has much distinguished himself—a gallant second of the commander-in-chief, Skrzynecki. Marshal Diebitsch appears to have lost much of his popularity as a commander, and it is hoped that the laurels which he gathered in Turkey, may wither in Poland.

There is a report, we fear unfounded, that the Poles had totally defeated the Russians in a general battle, who suffered an immense loss, and were dispersed

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CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS.

Proceedings of a convention of delegates, appointed by persons interested in the growth and manufacture of wool, held at Clinton Hall, New York.

Wednesday, May 18, 1831. The convention was organized by the appointment of the hon. Nathan Williams, of Utica, as president, and Messrs. Henry Shaw, of Massachusetts, and Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, as secretaries.

A committee was chosen to decide on the qualification of members. Adjourned to 10 o'clock next day.

Thursday, May 19. The convention assembled agreeably to adjournment.

On motion, *Resolved,* That Messrs. Henry Shaw, George H. Kuhn, Jacob T. Walden, S. Newton Dexter, Samuel D. Hubbard, Sampson Almy, J. W. Pierce, Lloyd W. Wells, Lawrence Barrow and Francis Stossen, be a committee to take into consideration the expediency of forming a national association, with auxiliary branches in each state, having for its objects the procurement of statistical facts, the diffusion of information on all points relating to the national industry, and the sustaining, by united effort, that industry against foreign rivalry.

On motion, *Resolved,* That Peter H. Schenck, Henry Shaw, Willard Phillips, Zachariah Allen, Edward H. Robbins, J. B. Brown and Oran Thompson, be a committee to examine into the subject of the alleged frauds on the revenue. Adjourned to meet next day at 9 o'clock.

Friday, May 20. The convention assembled agreeably to adjournment. The committee to whom was referred the subject of the alleged frauds on the revenue submitted the following report, with the accompanying resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of frauds on the revenue, report as follows:—

By the law of 1828, all imported woollen cloths costing abroad more than fifty cents, and not over one dollar per square yard, or one dollar and fifty cents per running yard, of the common breadth, are made liable to a certain rate of duty, and cloths costing over that price are subject to a higher rate of duty. The first mentioned of these rates has been denominated that of the dollar minimum, and the next higher rate that of the two dollar and a half minimum, the duties being assessed in reference to these minimums. According to this law, a cloth costing six shillings and nine pence per running yard in England, or an equivalent price in any foreign country, is liable on importation to pay a duty on the dollar minimum, and cloths costing over that price, are liable at least, to the next higher rate of duty above mentioned.

The finer and more expensive cloths are subject to a proportionable duty, but these latter your committee do not propose particularly to notice, as no complaints have been made of any attempts to evade the duties upon them.

By a law of congress passed in 1830, all cloths falsely invoiced, with intent to defraud the revenue, were rendered liable to forfeiture. This provision is subject however to the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, as to remitting the penalty in all cases of under valuation, where he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

The object of the law of 1830 was to enforce that of 1828, it having been found that very extensive frauds had been committed to the prejudice of the national industry, and to the great reduction of the revenue, by invoicing and entering goods at a value much below the actual cost.

This investigation which gave rise to the law, related principally to woollens entered at the custom house in this city, and mostly, if not wholly, by foreign agents.

Sufficient information having come to the knowledge of individuals more immediately interested in this subject, that the law of 1830 had not effectually suppressed these frauds, this convention was thereupon called to inquire more particularly into their nature, their extent, and the best means of arresting them.

Your committee in the discharge of the duty assigned to them, have come into the possession of ample proof, that the information thus previously received was not without foundation, and that extensive frauds have been practised on the revenue of the country during the past year. Before stating the facts, however, it is due to candor to premise, that the committee are far from wishing to cast the slightest imputation upon the collector of this port, or to impute to the appraisers a neglect of the important duties which they have to perform—or to imply any thing to the discredit of the great body of the American merchants, who pursue an honest and honorable trade.

These complaints and the facts that they are about to state, relate mostly to the swarm of foreign importers and their agents, who may be said to infest this city.

It is a fact fully ascertained, that most of the American importers, have been obliged to relinquish the importation of cloths, of qualities which have been selling during the past year, at from three and a quarter, to four and a quarter dollars per yard in this market. This can only have arisen from the circumstance that most of the cloths imported by foreign agents, must have been invoiced below their actual value in the foreign market.

Other facts have come to the knowledge of the committee, which place the existence of these frauds beyond all question. Some of these are of such a nature, as to implicate individual character, which the committee conceive it inexpedient at this time to disclose, lest their disclosure should be premature and interfere with the ends of justice.

They have ascertained that within the six or seven months immediately previous to the first of April last, one foreign concern entered at the custom house here more than four thousand pieces, or about eighty thousand yards, of broad cloth, all of which, except about three hundred pieces, were entered at a value not exceeding six shillings and nine pence sterling, and thus paid a duty only on the dollar minimum. A very small part, if any, of this large amount of goods was entered on the vessels' manifest, as consigned to said concern, but the shipments were consigned *to order.* This mode of consignment is not necessarily an indication of fraud, but certainly may give facilities to it.

The most of these goods, so imported, could not in the judgment of your committee, have been purchased in the foreign market, as low as six shillings and nine pence sterling the running yard, and thus could not have been entitled to entry, except at a value on which they would have been liable to a duty at the two dollars and a half minimum.

These goods have been sold in our market at prices varying from 3¾ to 4¼ dollars for the running yard, averaging 3⅞ dollars. Respectable merchants having an intimate knowledge of the important business, and who are entitled to the fullest confidence, agree unequivocally in the statement that, during the same period, goods of similar quality could not have been purchased in the foreign market, except at a price which would have made them liable to the rate of duty paid on the two dollars and a half minimum. Thus it appears that while the honest American merchant could not import into the country, goods of the description above mentioned, and sell them at a living profit, the foreign agents plenti-

fully supplied the market with cloths at all prices between 3¼ and 4¼ dollars per yard, which if they really cost but 6*s.* 9*d.* sterling the yard in the English market, must have yielded on the average, to the importer, the enormous profit of from 50 to 60 per cent. The improbability of this is so palpable, that your committee cannot for one moment think that there is the least ground for supposing that such cloths could have been purchased at any price which would have entitled them to entry under the one dollar minimum.

Indications of this system of evading duties present themselves in many directions. Thus at the time of the committee's commencing these inquiries, one of the first things that attracted their attention, was an advertisement by the marshal of this district, of a sale of a parcel of woollen cloths, seized for an attempt to enter them fraudulently at the one dollar minimum.

Some of your committee, in company with a very respectable and extensive importer of cloths, examined several packages of cloths which had been stopped at the custom house, in consequence of an attempt to evade the legal duties. These cloths were invoiced as having cost not over 6*s* 9*d.* sterling the running yard. The committee and the importer who accompanied them, were fully satisfied on examination, that these cloths could not have been purchased in the English market under the prices of from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* for some packages; 8*s.* to 10*s.* for others; and 10*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d* for others.

Another striking fact affords additional evidence of this fraudulent system. It has been the practice with some importers in this city, to remove the marks and numbers from all their cloths, as soon as the cloths come into their possession. The only motive for such a practice, is too obvious to require that it should be particularly stated.

Your committee have been led to inquire into the cause, why so large a quantity of such cloth, which would have been scarce if the fair duty had been paid, should have escaped the eyes of the appraisers, as literally to have overstocked the market; no cloths having been more plenty than those at prices between three and four dollars per yard. They have ascertained that the collector had, in the spirit of accommodation that is characteristic of him, been pursuaded by the importers to order *one* package from the invoice to the public store for examination, without designating it, leaving it for the custom house officer on board the ship to send the first that should come to hand; this mode was practised to accommodate some of the importers, who had, as your committee were informed, made great complaints of the delay, vexation and trouble to which they were exposed by having the packets designated. Such number, it seems, being rarely or *never* at hand.

The package, therefore, which such importer would be very likely to place first to the view of the officer, he would probably take great care should be one which was fairly invoiced. This suspicion is confirmed by the circumstance, that of a large number of entries made at the custom house by one concern, all the packages of cloths sent to the public stores for examination, were invoiced at the two dollar and a half minimum, while more than four-fifths of the other packages of the same invoices were put down in the invoices, as costing under the dollar minimum.

Your committee learn that on the discovery of the abuse of this indulgence, it was suspended, and most, if not all the cloths that are now entered and invoiced as coming at the dollar minimum, are sent to the public store for examination. The result is, that very many of these are estimated by the public appraisers as being undervalued in the invoice, and are now under detention.

It is also a circumstance worthy of notice, that some importers have been *peculiarly unfortunate in not having invoices*, since the collector has determined on sending all of the dollar minimum cloths to the public stores; these cloths have consequently to be entered under appraisement, and your committee are informed that a very considerable portion of them are appraised at such prices as to bring them under the two dollars and a half minimum.

Another cause of the low value upon which duties upon cloths have been paid in this port, is believed, by the committee to be, that owing to the number of invoices at an under value offered at the custom house here, the appraisers have had difficulty in adopting the proper standard of valuation at which to permit them to pass; and your committee believe that the cloths have often been admitted at least ten per cent. below the actual value in the foreign market whence they were imported.

Another cause of the frauds on the revenue, to such a large amount, is believed to have arisen, in some measure, from the manner in which the secretary of the treasury has used the discretion given him by law, to remit the penalty for undervaluation, when he is of opinion that no fraud was intended. Under this provision, in cases of seizure of goods on account of the reappearing to be falsely invoiced, he has, at the clamorous importunities of the parties interested generally ordered them to be given up to the importer, on his paying a duty on a higher value. This is in effect offering a premium on attempts to defraud the revenue, since the greatest inducement is thereby given to the importer to undervalue. If the fraud be not detected, he evades a part of the duty; if it be detected, he is only compelled to pay the same duty as if he had made an honest entry. A practice of remitting the penalty, except in case of evident mistake, is an exercise, or rather abuse, of this discretion given to the secretary, that takes away from the collector and officers of the customs, the strongest incentive offered by the law, to vigilance in the detection of frauds, by allowing to them a share in the forfeitures. The consequence of such an administration of the law under this provision, must necessarily be a laxity and indifference on the part of the revenue officers in enforcing the law; loss of revenue on the part of the government; loss of the forfeitures, which may have been incurred, and to which the government and the officers of the customs are legally entitled—and on the part of the manufacturer and domestic producer, a loss of that protection which the law intended to give to their industry. Accordingly, for the purpose of preventing these evasions of the laws, so destructive to some of our most important national interests, and injurious to all—And to aid as far as may be the officers of the government in the faithful discharge of their duty, your committee propose for the consideration of the convention the resolutions herewith submitted:—

1st. *Resolved*, That the evidence of frauds upon the revenue, by the evasion of the duties, upon imported woollen cloths, which has been exhibited to this convention, by the committee appointed on that subject, shews that such frauds have been practised to an alarming extent, and admonishes the American manufacturers, merchants, wool growers and other persons interested in the national industry, and friendly to the due execution of the laws, to use their influence to prevent these evasions of the duties, and to enforce the laws enacted for their benefit, and for the advantage of the whole country.

2d. *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to attend to the interest of the domestic producers and manufacturers, so far as they may be affected, by any evasions of the laws intended for their protection, to aid the officers of the government, in detecting, exposing and bringing to punishment, any persons, for frauds on the revenue that may have been, or may be practised or attempted, and for this purpose to collect and communicate to the proper officers, all such facts and information as they may be enabled to obtain, and for the same purpose to appoint agents in any of the cities or sea ports of the United States, or elsewhere—to communicate with the secretary of the treasury and the collectors of the customs, on the subject of detecting and preventing any such frauds: and for these purposes, to confer with and invite the co-operation of the American importers.

The following gentlemen were unanimously appointed to attend to the duties expressed in the foregoing resolutions: Peter H. Schenck, Henry Shaw, Samuel D. Hubbard, Zachariah Allen, Edward H. Robbins, J. B. Brown and Orran Thompson.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of establishing a national association of mechanics, manufacturers and agriculturists, report:

That in the consideration of the subject referred to them, the committee could not overlook the fact that in many of the states of the union, there are in existence associations of a kindred character to the one which is now proposed to this convention.

The establishment of these local societies, and their important effects in promoting the domestic arts and industry, suggests the expediency and utility of forming an association of a more national character.

It cannot but be exhilerating to those patriotic citizens, who by their labors and those of their associates, have cherished the interest of the agriculturist, the manufacturer and the mechanic while yet in their infancy, to see their present advancement, and contemplate their prospective greatness.

The industrious and intelligent manufacturers, agriculturists and mechanics, are diffused throughout every part of the community, and apply their skill and industry in furnishing the most useful productions.

There is not a town in any part of the country, nor a street in any city, which does not give evidence of the existence and value of their labors.

The importance of these classes to the comfort and welfare of society is apparent, and is recognized by every one: unpretending, they court no distinction—industrious, they are constantly employed, and are contented if their daily labor gives them their daily bread. This is in brief the character of those classes of our citizens who add millions annually to the wealth of the nation, and contribute to the diffusion of comforts throughout the land.

In the examination of their condition, if obstacles are found to impede the full development of their usefulness, it is due to themselves and to their country, that such obstacles should be removed. As persons possessing a common interest with this useful and practical class of citizens, your committee would respectfully suggest, some of the evils which present themselves, and the remedies which would probably remove them.

Scattered throughout a great extent of territory, and thus without the means of social fellowship or even personal acquaintance, they have but few facilities of reciprocal communication. To disseminate the improvements in all the useful arts, arising from increased skill and experience, new means of communication are indispensably necessary. There is at present no system adopted for collecting and embodying the statistical information, shewing the extent and magnitude, in a national point of view, of their various productions. Some branches are objects of unfounded jealousies, which require only the light of truth to dissipate them. These are some of the difficulties to be overcome by the formation of a national association, with branches, in the several states; and to this effect the following resolutions are proposed for the consideration of the convention:

Resolved, That it is expedient to form a national association of manufacturers, agriculturists and mechanics, with branches in the several states, and the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That the hon. Nathan Williams, and Messrs. J. T. Walden, Z. Allen and E. H. Robbins be a committee respectfully to invite the mechanics, agriculturalists and manufacturers in the several states and in the District of Columbia, to appoint delegates to assemble in the city of New York, on the second Wednesday of October next, for the purpose of organizing a national association.

Resolved, That Messrs. H. Shaw, P. H. Schenck and S. D. Hubbard, be a committee to prepare and publish at a future time, an address to the public, detailing the object and design of the convention, in recommending the organization proposed.

Resolved, unanimously, That this convention accord to Hezekiah Niles their unreserved regard and respects for his services in their cause.

Resolved, unanimously, That the earnest thanks of this convention be presented to Peter H. Schenck, esq. for the moral courage, fidelity and zeal, displayed in his exertions to defend the revenue laws of the United States, designed to protect the national industry, and for his untiring perseverance in promoting the general prosperity and growth of the American system.

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this convention be presented to the honorable Nathan Williams, for the able and dignified manner in which he has presided over their deliberations.

On motion, *Resolved, unanimously*, That the proceedings of this convention, signed by the president and secretaries, be published.

NATHAN WILLIAMS, *president.*
HENRY SHAW, } *secretaries.*
J. D. HUBBARD, }

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEES.

From the Athenian of April 5.

GEORGIA, GWINNETT COUNTY.

Gwinnett superior court, March term, 1831.

THE STATE *vs.* WORCESTER AND OTHERS. } HABEAS CORPUS.

THE CASE.

The defendant and five others were in the custody of col. Sanford, Georgia commissioner, to whom the writ was directed, to show the cause of their capture and detention, and who returned upon said writ that as commissioners aforesaid, appointed under the act of the state of Georgia, passed on the 22d of December, 1830, entitled "an act to prevent the exercise of assumed and arbitrary power, by all persons under pretext of authority from the Cherokee Indians, and their laws, and to prevent white persons from residing in that part of the chartered limits of Georgia, occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and to provide a guard for the protection of the gold mines, and to enforce the laws of the state within the aforesaid territory." He had arrested said persons for a violation of said act, and particularly the 7th section thereof, and had brought them to be surrendered to the civil authority to be dealt with as said law directs. Whereupon their discharge was moved for, upon the grounds hereinafter mentioned. Dougherty and Trippe for the state. Harris, Harden and Underwood for defendants.

THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

Preparatory to a decision of this case, it will be necessary to bring into view, such parts of the above-recited act, as are applicable to the question. The 7th section in the following words: "that all white persons residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation on the first day of March next, or at any time thereafter, without a license or permit from his excellency the governor, or from such agent as his excellency the governor, shall authorise to grant such permit or license, and who shall not have taken the oath hereinafter required, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor, for a term not less than four years: *Provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not be so construed, as to extend to any *authorised agent or agents*, of the government of the *United States*, or of this state, or to any person who may rent any of these improvements which have been abandoned by Indians, who have emigrated west of the Mississippi." And it provided also, that females and children under age, were not to be affected by the section. The 8th section provides, "that all white persons, citizens of the state of Georgia, who have procured a license in writing from his excellency the governor, or from such agent as his excellency the governor, shall authorise to grant such permit or license, to reside within the limits of the Cherokee nation, and who have taken the following oath, viz: 'I, A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be), that I will support and defend the constitution and laws of the state of Georgia, and uprightly demean myself as a citizen thereof so help me God,' shall be, and the same are hereby declared, exempt and free from the operation of the 7th section of this act."

The 11th section provides for the appointment of the commissioner and guard, for the purpose of carrying the act into effect. And the 13th section declares the duty and power of the guard, or any member thereof in arresting persons charged with, or detected in a violation of the laws of the state, within said nation, and to convey them as soon as practicable before the civil authority to be dealt with as the law directs.

In the prosecution of the defendant's application for a discharge, their counsel set up two classes of objections to the act under which they are apprehended.

1st. That it is contrary to the constitution of the United States.

2nd. That it is contrary to the constitution of the state of Georgia.

In the first, upon four grounds, viz:

1st. No state shall pass any *ex post facto* law.

2nd. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities, of citizens in the several states.

3d. No state shall without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, *keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace*, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, *or engage in war*, unless *actually invaded*, or in such *imminent danger* as will not admit of delay.

4th. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by an oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

In the last, upon the following ground, viz:

"No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles," and as connected with this ground, the oath required by the statute is a *test oath*, and therefore contrary to the inherent rights of man.

The course of the argument makes it necessary to examine all these points.

1st, It is said that the act is an *ex post facto* law,—in this, that these individuals were residing on the territory at, and before the time of the passage of the act, and contrary to no existing law, and that a residence, innocent at that time, could not be made criminal by the legislature.

This objection will be made to disappear by a very plain statement. What is an ex-post facto law? It seems to be agreed on all sides, that it is a law punishing an act, which when committed, was repugnant to no law. In other words, according to the first lesson of every tyro in the legal science, law is a *rule of action* prescribed for the conduct of men and consequently regulates all his actions after the passage of the law, and can never be said to be a rule of action to past conduct, or actions existing prior to the law. Is this the fact in relation to the statute before us? When was it passed? On the 22nd of December, 1830 What residence of these people constitutes the crime? Is it the residence at the time, or before the passage of the act? Candor will dictate a negative answer to this question. When then does the crime of residing in the nation commence? Not until after the first day of March ensuing, the date of the act. How then can it be said, that this is prescribing a rule of action to the past, instead of the future conduct of the citizens? It cannot be.

2nd. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. It is urged that the law is not a general one, that it applies to a particular part of the state, and these individuals being citizens of other states, and coming into that territory contrary to no law at the time of their emigration, are now made to perform duties that are not required by the other citizens of Georgia, residing in the settled parts of the state. This is not a true construction of the act. Laws are not made to act upon mere territory, but upon people who may occupy that territory, whether one, or one thousand miles square, and if all persons, without discrimination, are to be equally effected by the law so soon as they enter the forbidden land, it is a general law, because it is the whole people sought to be restrained, and not the land. The expression of the law is not citizens of other states, but *all white persons*, whether citizens of Georgia or elsewhere, who may reside within the limits of the Cherokee nation on, and after the first of March shall, &c. Now here is no distinction between citizens of this and other states. The moment a citizen of South Carolina comes into Georgia he is a citizen of Georgia, for all the purposes of enjoying the privileges and immunities resulting from the powers granted by the states to the federal government, in that sense he is a citizen of the union, and consequently a citizen of each state. In reference to the reserved and ungranted powers of the states, he is not a citizen entitled to all the immunities and privileges of the citizens of the state into which he comes, such as voting at state elections, participating in public lands, &c. until he has complied with certain conditions as to residence, imposed by the laws of the state. But without this distinction, these persons cannot complain of the law, for it applies to our own citizens as well as all others, and surely it will not be contended that citizens of other states shall have *greater* privileges than our own! We will not let our own reside there without obeying the law.

3d. No state shall *keep troops or ships of war* in time of peace. It is contended, that the officers and guard for the protection of the gold mines, and to enforce the laws of the state within the Indian territory, are such troops as come within the meaning of the clause just quoted. It is said they bear arms, are raised for a year, have barracks, are paid and furnished like regular troops, &c. Now this may all be true, and yet they are clearly not troops in the acceptation of the constitution. The character of a military service is better known by its *objects*, than by its *name* or *organization*. They may be called guards, troops, nay if you please, army—they may even wear a uniform and bear arms, but if they are not raised for the purposes against which the constitution intended to guard, they neither violate its letter nor spirit. The federal convention, with their well known wisdom, caution and forecast, seem to have thrown around every power in the constitution a due and proper restriction, or some forcible expression by which their meaning might be ascertained. In the clause under consideration, the word WAR is the leading and controlling idea, is mentioned twice, and stands intimately connected with the phrase relied upon, to wit: no state shall "*keep troops or ships of war* in time of peace, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." Now who does not perceive the object of this clause? What is *war*, and against whom is it *waged*? Is it ever carried on by a regular government, not in a state of revolution against its own citizens? Are we at war, or do we contemplate war in protecting our gold mines, and in enforcing the laws of the state within a particular district? A proper attention to the concluding paragraph of the clause, will plainly shew that the keeping of troops *in time of peace*, has reference to defence against foreign invasion, for troops may be raised and kept, and the states may engage in *war* if "*actually invaded*" or in "such imminent danger as will not admit of delay." Here the *object* and the *enemy* are clearly designated, against which there shall be no preparation for war, *in time of peace*, on the part of the states.—This power of defence having been conferred upon the union, the separate states should not interfere with it for very many reasons, but particularly, for fear they might embroil the federal government in unnecessary wars. (*See the federalist on this subject.*) It cannot be believed for a moment, that the convention intended by this clause to take away from the states, the right to execute *by force*, their municipal regulations. The moral powers of a government would be perfectly useless, if they could not employ their physical energies to carry them into effect, and these must be exerted exactly in proportion to the degree of resistance to the public authority. Slight resistance will require the application of only slight force, or just enough to overcome it, and this will be found in all the varied degrees of opposition to the laws, from the refusal to pay a simple debt, up to the most angry state of insurrection, and the corresponding application of force, from the arm of a constable to the whole artillery of the government. Hence all those guards for the protection of jails, penitentiaries, cities, and many other objects not now necessary to be mentioned. Hence the patrol of the southern states. These may with the same propriety be called troops of war, or rather for the purposes of war, as the guard designated to protect the gold mines. This is public property and can at the discretion of the state, be guarded and

protected, as well as any other property. What is the difference between a treasure in the Cherokee nation and one in the state-house? A captain and guard for the last thirty years have been kept to secure the public monies in the treasury, and no one has ever suspected for a moment, that they were such troops, *in time of peace*, as were forbidden by the federal constitution.

4th. "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

This clause is said to be violated by seizing these persons without a warrant, without oath, and without the usual regular process for arresting offenders against the laws of the land. This is an amendment of the constitution, and one of the offsprings of that jealous fear entertained by the states, of the powers of the federal government, and it was designed to protect the citizens from a species of *star chamber* oppression, which in England, had proved fatal to many a true friend of liberty. Blackstone says, "a practice had obtained in the secretary's office ever since the restoration, grounded on some clauses in the acts, for regulating the press, of issuing *general* warrants to take up (without naming any person in particular) the authors, printers, and publishers of such obscene or seditious libels, as were particularly specified in the warrant. When those acts expired in 1694, the same practice was inadvertently continued in every reign, and under every administration, except the four last years of queen Anne, down to the year 1763; when such a warrant being issued to apprehend authors, printers and publishers of a certain seditious libel, its validity was disputed; and the warrant was adjudged by the whole court of king's bench to be void, in the case of *Money* vs *Leach*. After which, the issuing of such *general* warrants was declared illegal by a vote of the house of commons." To prevent the issuing of these *general* warrants, so obnuxious to the liberty of the press, the great sole guard of the liberties of the people, was the sole object of the clause in question. They have now ceased in England, but it was thought advisable to guard against the recurrence of them in a government which had so much to expect from the freedom of the press. It has not disturbed, either in England or this state, the usual common law manner of arrest, which in general may be made four ways, 1. By warrant. 2. By an officer without warrant. 3. By a private person also, without a warrant. 4. By hue and cry. To these modes of arrest, being nothing but the creatures of the law, it will not be denied that the legislature may superadd any other method they may think proper. If they can authorize a sheriff, constable, or even a private person to arrest, what is to hinder them from conferring the same power upon a guard. They require the guard to bring them before the civil authority, and the act of the legislature is their warrant for that purpose. A constable does no more by virtue of a magistrate's warrant. He often has his fire arms to effect his purpose, and where is the difference in principle between one armed man, with the power to summon as many to his aid as he pleases, in arresting an offender, and twenty armed men clothed with authority to do the same thing. Besides, the state is not without example on this subject, when the Cherokee nation was under the control of the general government, they had a much more rigorous law against white men, than the one which the state has passed since she has taken the management of the nation, and which is so grievously complained of. The intercourse law subjected a white man to severe fine and imprisonment, if he even put his foot into the nation, and that but for a moment. And often have poor men, ignorant of the law, been dragged from the frontiers to Savannah, and there fined and imprisoned, for no other offence than the one above mentioned. How often have white men on the line separating the nation from the white settlements, had their houses demolished, their fields laid waste, and themselves imprisoned for no other offence than residing in this self same nation, that Georgia is now legally attempting to regulate. If the general government could do it, in the name of every thing that is consistent, what hinders Georgia from, exercising precisely the same power, now that it is acknowledged by the president himself, we have a right to do it. When the federal troops, by virtue of the intercourse act, arrested white men in the nation, and carried them before the civil authority to be dealt with as that law directed, who ever dreamed that it violated the clause of the constitution, now said to be assailed? That clause does not declare that no offender shall be arrested without warrant supported by oath, &c. but that it that method of arrest shall be pursued, no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person to be seized. The object is too plain to be misconceived.

We have now gone through the objections arising under the federal constitution, we will next consider those which spring from the state constitution.

1. "No person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principles."

I am at a loss to know how this clause is intended to apply, for certainly no distinct application of it has been made to the case. No one will contend, I presume, that the act strikes at any religious opinions, that there is any one word of it can be so tortured, as to indicate any hostility to religion, or the separate tenets of any denomination. I do not suppose that such is the idea intended to be conveyed by the present use of the clause. I collect from the argument used, that the oath required to be taken is such as to produce *scruples of conscience*, which the religious sense of the individuals at the bar will not allow them to disregard. I am sorry for it, but they know what *they can do*, they can leave the country, especially too as it does not belong to them, and as they have been living there by the gracious favor of the state to whom it rightfully belongs. There can be no *scruples* against such a course as this, unless indeed they should be of that character which makes a man unhappy at the performance of duty. But it is my opinion we should be very cautious how we let religion interfere with the civil rule of the country. It is not less encroaching to day than it has been in any past period of the world, and though I may be alone in this matter, yet wh never religion leaves its proper sphere and gets to reaching out its feelers after civil power, it ought to be driven back with the same alarm and despatch that is employed to chain a furious beast that has broken from its confinement. There is scarcely a law against which similar objections might not be raised. We have a statute that makes it criminal to hunt or fish on the Sabbath, and this purely because it is the Lord's day. Now to those whose Sabbath is different, and those whose religious opinions claim the right to disregard all Sabbaths, it might be urged by them, with the same propriety contended for at bar, that they have great scruples of conscience in obeying such a law. But the same answer remains for all such, if you cannot, *for conscience sake*, live in a society which has passed such laws as it conceives most conducive to its well being, go where you can find more repose for that troubled spirit, and do not expect or ask so unreasonable a boon as for a whole community to give up their conscience to appease yours.

But another idea is suggested and relied upon, connected with the foregoing, that the oath required is a *test oath*, and though not actually trampling upon the constitution, it so treads upon its heels as to give it great inquietude. It is said to be contrary to the inherent rights of man, and English law is quoted to prove its illegality. It is urged that no man ought to be required to swear to support the "laws of a state and uprightly to demean himself as a citizen thereof," whatever may be required as to his support of the constitution, and that this oath is not general, and taken by all the citizens of the state and that therefore it is a *test oath*, and odious in the extreme. Oaths have been required in all ages, and have been considered as coming more strongly in aid of the civil authority in effecting the great ends of government, than perhaps any one agent employed for that purpose. The oath of *fealty, homage* and *allegiance* is familiar to every man of reading. Oaths of of-

fice are almost innumerable. Oaths of witnesses and affiants are forever recurring. Now if a new oath required falls within any of these classes, how can it be objected to? For instance if it is an oath of allegiance, or in the nature of it, who can refuse to take it, without incurring the suspicion that he is secretly inimical to the government. It is not a *partial* oath, it is a *general* one, and intended for every man who places himself in a certain situation justly subjecting him to the suspicion of infidelity to his country. What is the plain state of the case? Let us be honest in the answer to this question. The Cherokee Indians, within the acknowledged limits of Georgia, have set up a government of their own, declared themselves free and independent, and for fear the thrice boasted declaration of it would not be enough, they have determined to give us other more convincing proofs, and consequently our citizens residing out of the nation have been dragged before their courts, held in the woods, upon the most summary notice, without preparation, nay, without a knowledge of their language, and after a mock trial, they have been stripped and suspended, and then scourged in the most inhuman manner. Georgia has determined that this state of things sha'l not exist, that the Indians shall come under our laws, and that our citizens shall not be subjected to their savage code. This has produced a most unusual excitement every where, and the most obstinate and undutiful conduct in the Indians. In this course they are pertinaciously encouraged *in* and *out* of the nation. Now, surely Georgia has a right to say to such white men as wish to reside in the nation, you must choose sides; if for the Indians, leave the nation. If for us, take the oath and you are welcome to remain. Georgia may well say, this is our jurisdiction, and when the Indians leave it, it is our land; it is ours now, only subject to the occupancy of the Indians. At least, you have no rights there. But as you have homes and connexions in that country, we are willing you should remain. All we ask of you is not to aid and countenance the Indians in their rebellions conduct towards the public authority of the state. This you can do, by taking an oath which we require of all persons who do not hold under our permission. Like the power which the general government was wont to exercise, when it controlled that territory, we have the same right to order you away, cut down your corn, and burn down your houses; but this we do not wish—we are disposed to be more lenient towards you—leave the nation or give us proof of your fidelity! What is there unreasonable in this? Again—may not this be analogised to an oath of office? What is the language of such an oath? The government requires good behavior of the officer, that he will support the laws and demean himself as an honest, upright officer—take the oath and take the office; but if you leave the oath, leave the office. What says the oath before us? Take the oath and live in the nation; but if you reject the oath leave the nation. It is said in argument, that all oaths are for the benefit of the person required to take them, and that this is a proper test of their legality. Without admitting the correctness of this position in the general, it may be safely granted in the case before us, and we think that a snug, profitable residence upon land that does not belong to the person who occupies it, is a very fair equivalent for the simple oath of allegiance. But there are some oaths, and one in particular, which every man in the state has to take, and which promises him but a very remote, if any benefit at all, and which in many cases might justly alarm his conscience. I mean the tax oath. Now this oath shows that the state has the power to impose oaths on every citizen in the state, whether he holds office or not, and the only reason why the oath of allegiance is not required from every man, is on account of its inconvenience. It is believed that the attachment of the people to their government, is strong enough to bind them to their duty; and that the trouble and expense of administering that oath, is not justified by any present suspicions of their infidelity; but this does not preclude the right to impose that oath whenever in the discretion of the legislature, an occasion either in whole or part calls for the exercise of the right. Hence, when private individuals rise to public trusts, they meet the oath of allegiance, demanding security for the faithful discharge of duty, and the defence of the laws. Also they may require it under any other emergency, where a well grounded apprehension may dictate the necessity for its aid.

Under all the foregoing views of the subject, I am of the opinion that the law is perfectly constitutional, and that its provisions must be carried into effect. But there is one provision in it which two of the individuals in custody seem, for reasons best known to themselves, to have overlooked, and which will discharge them from their present arrest, if I have been correctly informed as to the facts. Both of them are missionaries, and one of them a post master. In the first character they are there with the consent of the general government, and as its agents are in the nation for the purpose of civilizing and christianizing the Indians, and as evidence of their being government agents, they have the disbursement of large sums of public money for the aforesaid objects. It is not for me to say what kind of temper that must be, or what the character of that spirit is, which declines the benefit of a law because that law cannot be set aside altogether.—Whether it proceeds from religious scruples, or a more wayward passion, I shall not pretend to say; but this much I will assert, that I respect too much my own oath, and the character of the state, to inflict penalties unauthorised by law, merely to indulge individuals in the fanciful idea, that they are suffering a species of martyrdom. They must be discharged upon the following grounds—The act has this *proviso*, "that the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to extend to any *authorised agent or agents* of the *government* of the *United States*."

1. I am proud of the present occasion to testify my hearty respect for the federal constitution, and I am willing to declare that the truly consistent advocate of state rights, ought always to have an equal zeal for the support of the federal constitution, because they are both governments of his own choice. That instrument declares that "congress shall have power to establish post offices and post roads," therefore the appointment of this individual is clearly within the right of the general government and he would have been discharged without the provision above referred to. It would be inconsistent to contend for a contrary doctrine, for Georgia urges that the Cherokee nation is as much a part of the state as any other, and, if it would be lawful to appoint a post master for Lawrenceville, it would be equally so to appoint one for any part of the nation. We certainly have the right to draw this conclusion from the fact, that it is not considered a *foreign* nation by the general government, unless, indeed, there is *some treaty* that obliges them to furnish post masters for that unfortunate race.

2. The missionary character has not so high a claim for his discharge, the property falls within the provision of the act. The law prescribes no limits to the agencies to be protected, it is indefinite and extends the exemption to *any authorised agent* of the general government. It is not for the court to prefix boundaries to the will of the legislature, it has thought proper not to do so, and of course it would be highly improper for me to do it. All that remains for me is to inquire not into what kind of agency, but is he an agent? and is he an "authorised agent" of the general government? If he is, he comes within the saving of the statute. I wish it, however, distinctly understood, that this individual owes his discharge to the courtesy which the state has manifested to the general government by excluding its agents from the operation of the law. The general government has no more right to send missionaries into the nation and quarter them there, than they have to fix them upon any other part of the state.—It is said that the agents intended by the law, were the Indian agents sent to the nation to carry into effect the intercourse law. This does not appear, and the expression is too broad to act upon such a suggestion. Besides, Indian agents have now no more constitutional privileges in the nation, since Georgia has taken it into her own hands, than missionary or any other agents, and this has been frequently stated by the president, and lately confirmed by a special communication to the senate of the United States.

Let the two missionaries (one of them being a post master) be discharged, and let the other four persons be

bound over to answer to the misdemeanor charged against them, they having exhibited no excuse.

A. S. CLAYTON.

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES.

From the Worcester Republican.

Corrected table, showing the composition of the legislatures and population in 1830, of the twenty-four states of the union.

	Senators.	Representatives.	Total senators and reps.	Pay of each mem. per day.	Pay of mem. for 1 month.	Population.
				$	$	
Maine	20	150	170	2 00	10,200	399,462
New Hampshire	12	220	232	2 00	13,920	269,533
Massachusetts	40	*501	541	2 00	32,466	610,100
Vermont	12	212	224	1 50	10,080	280,665
Connecticut	21	207	228	1 50	3,690	297,711
Rhode Island	10	72	82	1 50	10,260	97,211
New York	32	128	160	3 00	14,400	1,934,496
New Jersey	14	42	56	3 00	5,040	320,779
Delaware	9	21	30	3 00	11,970	76,737
Pennsylvania	33	100	133	2 50	2,250	1,330,094
Maryland	15	80	95	4 00	11,400	446,913
Virginia	32	134	166	4 00	19,920	1,186,297
North Carolina	62	130	192	3 00	17,280	738,470
South Carolina	45	124	169	4 00	20,040	581,478
Georgia	76	140	216	4 00	25,920	516,567
Alabama	22	72	94	4 00	11,280	309,216
Tennessee	20	40	60	2 00	3,600	684,822
Kentucky	38	100	138	2 00	8,280	688 814
Ohio	35	70	105	4 00	7,920	937,679
Illinois	18	36	54	3 00	9,450	157,575
Indiana	23	54	77	2 00	4,620	341,535
Mississippi	11	36	47	3 00	4,860	97 865
Missouri	15	42	57	4 00	5,640	137,427
Louisiana	16	50	66	3 00	5,130	215,275

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Receipts.

Summary statement of the receipts at the state treasury, for the year commencing the first day of December, 1829, and ending the thirteenth day of November, 1830.

Land and land office fees	No. 1,	120,078 16
Auction commissions	2,	19,500 00
Auction duties	3,	132,247 19
Dividends on bank stock	4,	121,716 00
Dividends on bridge, canal and turnpike stock	5,	29,715 00
Tax on bank dividends	6,	20,112 83
Tax on officers	7,	9,928 56
Tax on writs, &c.	8,	2,979 32
Fees, secretary of state's office	9,	2 265 19
Tavern licences	10,	44,275 62
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise	11,	51,582 13
State maps	12,	632 56
Collateral inheritances	13,	18,686 00
Pamphlet laws	14,	68 45
Militia and exempt fines	15,	2,323 16
Tin and clock pedlars' licenses	16,	469 56
Hawkers and pedlars' licenses	17,	246 30
Escheats	18,	1,171 93
Canal toll's	19,	25,748 68
Military fines per act 1823	20,	5,518 97
Loans	21,	5,487,034 46
Premium on loans per act of 13th March, 1830	22,	220 000 00
Old debts and miscellaneous	23,	15 142 91
		6,331,449 31
Balance in treasury on 1st December, 1829		175,375 98
		6,506,825 29

Expenditures.

Summary statement of the payments at the treasury, for the year commencing the 1st day of December, 1829, and ending the 30th day of November, 1830.

Internal improvements	No. 1,	5,495,550 26
Expenses of government	2,	210,501 00
Militia expenses	3,	20,518 56
Members of court martial	4,	1,576 68
Pensions and gratuities	5,	24.501 45
Education	6,	13,847 73
Interest on loans	7,	91,625 00
Internal improvement fund	8,	474 997 75
State maps	9,	395 00
Penitentiary at Philadelphia	10,	7,784 50
Penitentiary near Pittsburg	11,	6,995 08
Conveying convicts	12,	1,159 11
Conveying fugitives	13,	517 95
Pennsylvania claimants	14,	696 18
Defence of the state	15,	10 00
Miscellaneous	16,	6,743 20
		6,357,394 50
Balance in treasury on 1st December, 1830		149,430 79
		6,506,825 29

*Sometimes more or less.

FINANCES OF NEW YORK.

From the Albany Argus of January 18.

The annual report of the comptroller was made to the assembly yesterday. For the present, we are obliged to confine ourselves to the following summary and extracts:—

The comptroller states the aggregate amount of the general fund at dolls. 1,312,284 86. The estimated revenue for the ensuing year is 113,500 dollars.

The capital of the common school fund is 1,746,743 66. The estimated revenue for 1831, is 101,550 dollars.

The capital of the literature fund, 256,343 52. The revenue is estimated at 16,620 dollars.

The following is a brief abstract of the state of the treasury:

The whole receipts into the treasury for the year ending 30th Nov. last, amount to		1,993,629 11
Balance in the treasury on the 1st December, 1829		44,793 56
		2,038,422 67
During the same period there has been paid out of the treasury as follows, viz.		
Amount of warrants outstanding 30th Nov. 1829,	594 53	
" of warrants drawn during the year	1,968,724 78	
	1,969,319 31	
Less amount of warrants outstanding 30th Nov. 1830	790 48	1,968,528 83
Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 30th Nov. 1830, applicable to the ordinary expenses of the government, and to meet the claims of the common school fund and of the literature fund upon the treasury, of		69,893 84
Amount due from the general fund to the common school fund and literature fund as follows, viz.		
To the common school fund, viz. Capital	83 463 85	
Revenue	100,678 60	
		184,142 46
To the literature fund, viz. Capital	16,780 54	
Revenue	12,790 77	
		29,571 31
Total due from general fund to specific funds		213,713 76
From which deduct the balance in the treasury on the 30th Nov. 1830, as above		69,893 84
And there will remain a deficit of money in the treasury to meet the debt due to the specific funds, of		143,819 92
Expenditures of the year 1830, over and above the income of the general fund, being expenditure of capital.		
Principal of bonds and mortgages for land, received and expended		23,267 27
" " for loans " "		17,124 59
" of miscellaneous bonds "		158 43
First payments on sales of lands		25,298 66
Mohawk bank stock sold		5,009 00
Increased deficit of means in the treasury on the 1st Dec. 1830, beyond the deficit on the 1st Dec. 1829, viz.		
Deficit on the 1st Dec. 1830	143,819 92	
From which deduct the deficit on the 1st Dec. 1829	113,571 58	
		30,248 34
Making the expenditure of the year, over the income		101,097 29
The estimated ordinary expenses of the year 1831, are		302,200 00
The estimated receipts for the same year		113,500 00
Leaving a deficiency in the estimated receipts to meet the ordinary expenditures of the year, of		188,700 00

Treasurer's report—The following is an abstract of the report of the state treasurer, presented to the legislature.

Abraham Keyser in account with the state of New York.

DR.—1829, Dec. 1.—To balance due the state		44,793 56
Amount of receipts from this date to Nov. 30, 1830		1,993 629 11
		2,038,422 67
1830, Nov. 30.—To balance brought down		69,893 84
Amount of outstanding drafts on the Commercial bank		1,696 88
Deposits made by J. Storrs		180 00
Do. do. J. Mappa		180 00
Amount of uncertified deposits made in the Manhattan bank		591 41
Outstanding drafts on do.		15,831 62
		88,355 75
CR.—1830, Nov. 30.—By amount of payments from Dec. 1, 1829, to this date		1,968,528 83
Balance		69,893 84
		2,038,422 67
1830, Nov. 30.—By amount of balance in the Commercial bank, in which the public monies are directed by law to be deposited		69,626 87
Do. in the Manhattan bank		18,728 88
		88,355 75

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞We have been very industrious—and, by *condensation* and *compression*, got as much matter into this sheet as we could, and it is an interesting or useful one; but does not contain one-third of what we desired to have put into it. These are "busy times"—a season of much writing and speaking, about important subjects.

In the next REGISTER we shall, probably, pay our respects to the editor of the "Charleston Mercury." He has run up a "pretty considerable" account with us, that ought to be settled.

We hope that we have *finished* our "affair" with the surveyor of the port of New York. See page 251.

ITEMS. Mr. *Van Buren*—who is called the "newly appointed minister to Great Britain," took his final leave of Washington on Wednesday last, and proceeded directly on to New York. The president accompanied him some distance on the road.

The small steam boat *General Jackson*, which plyed between New York and Peekskill, exploded, at Grassy Point, on the 7th inst. by which 6 persons were killed, and about 20 scalded or otherwise injured. The steam was *not* let off while she lay at the Point, to land some passengers. The explosion was so violent as to drive out the bottom of the boat, and the boiler was completely thrown into the river! The water was shoal, else many might have been drowned, as the boat sunk immediately. There were between 30 and 40 passengers on board—of these a young lady, Miss Dow, was killed, and 2 gentlemen very much injured, one of them dangerously. The rest of the killed—5 persons, all belonged to the boat, among them was the *engineer**. One of the passengers was thrown a considerable height and fell into the river, without sustaining any injury, except in being ducked.

James B. Gardiner, of Ohio, who was unanimously rejected by the senate, at the last session of congress, being nominated as register of a land office, has been appointed Indian agent, at McPherson's town, Ohio. The character of this man is very freely spoken of.

☞All hopes of the *British* market for flour seem abandoned. A letter received by the editor from New York gives reason to fear a pretty general crush of the *speculators*, and expresses an opinion that flour *may* descend as low as four dollars a barrel! There is no other than the *home market* on which the farmer can depend—let him support that, and fit his business to it, by growing wool, flax, &c. and fattening cattle and hogs, as well as in making wheat and corn. These speculators are continually leading the people into error. If they only injured themselves, it would be the less matter.

MANUFACTURES OF IRON. We are disappointed and indeed mortified, to find the call that we made for information concerning the early manufacture of iron in the colonies, and the present condition of that important business in the United States, so coldly entertained or generally neglected. We have yet received only three articles—(but they are valuable, and are all from *New Hampshire*), in relation to the colonial state of the manufacture—and three or four others, containing some account of its present state in the immediate neighborhoods of the writers of the communications; interesting as far as they go, and we are thankful for them, though only as a "drop in the bucket" to the stock of information that we hoped to have collected. It is known to us that a large body of important facts are nearly prepared by a friend in Maryland, and we have heard that one in Philadelphia would supply some valuable materials, but it is feared the latter design has not been carried into execution; and so the whole project seems as if threatened with almost a total failure, by the apathy of those supposed to be most interested in its success.

We have no right to complain or speak in the language of reproof, because of these things. "What's every body's business, is nobody's." We volunteered to perform a work of great and severe labor, asking only the light aid of such as were directly concerned in its fortunate accomplishment, and now abandon the prospect of doing more than to gather some "shreds and patches," to shew the present mighty value of manufactures of iron in the United States—the immensely increased price that it gives to lands—the great market that it affords for the products of agriculture—the population that it feeds and clothes and shelters—and the millions on millions of dollars which it variously throws into the domestic circulation, spreading themselves through all classes of society, enriching many and benefitting all. Well!—we have done *our* duty, and perhaps, ought to rejoice in being relieved of the labor of reading, arranging and condensing the many hundred letters that we hoped to have received, on this branch of the subject. As to the other—we shall rely much on *ourselves;* and although much time has already been expended to little profit, a belief is entertained that facts enough may be collected to demonstrate the ancient and steadily hostile dispositions and proceedings of Great Britain, to keep down manufactures in America, as our means of defence in war and prosperity in peace—to *both* which the government and people of that country have always looked with an eye that never blinked, a jealousy never quieted, and an apprehension never to be satisfied but in the annihilation of our establishments.

The occasion is an apt one to correct a grand mistake into which the opponents of a protecting tariff have generally fallen. They believe that the manufacturers, knit together by a common interest, stand prepared for immediate action upon any point desired. When they meet together in numbers, and leave their factories and counting houses behind them, they shew a high degree of public spirit and evince a strong disposition to go forward as with the soul of one man; but when separated, every one, involved to the utmost of his capacity to "keep his own mill a-going," avoid loss or make a profit, seems to forget that he has any special duty to perform to aid the general cause, and his private business occupies *all* his thoughts. To this common course of proceeding, (which all will admit is justly represented), there are many able and excellent exceptions; and had the conduct of these been imitated by all, according to the means and opportunity afforded—the PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE would long since have silenced, by the "still small voice" of reason, every opposition to the "American System" as at present established, and we should not now have to contend even for the existence of that system, which is loudly and violently threatened, and somewhat at hazard—through the unity of its enemies and the want of concert among its friends. Tens of millions have been *annually* lost to the nation's wealth, because of the apathy that we speak of—and tens of thousands of persons, who subsist in comfort because their labor is protected, are uninformed as to the real means by which they live; and, indeed, often act against the payment of the wages which they themselves earn, through ignorance of the merits of the great contest now going on; which if suc-

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*Believing as we do, that at least nine cases of explosion out of every ten which happen, are the result of criminal neglect, fool-hardiness or coldly-calculating meanness to save fuel, we almost feel as if an act of justice was rendered when an engineer is killed, by the bursting of a boiler; and death is a penalty that such very frequently pay.

cessful on the part of the opponents of a protecting tariff, will throw scores of millions of capital out of its present wholesome employment, and dispossess hundreds of thousands of persons, free laborers and their families, of the abundance and comfort that they now enjoy—indeed, cast us back to the desolations of 1819–20, when ruin stalked over the land where a prosperous industry now reigns—and the darkness of despair was seen on the countenances of a population, now lighted up with present contentment and beaming with the hope of yet happier days—in personal independence and the advancement of their children to a more preferred estate. "It is better," said Paine, "to go to the place of voting than the field of battle;" and, in a country like this, where every proceeding of the government may be said to rest upon public opinion, how important is it that that opinion should be rightfully appealed to? Are the "signs of the times" to pass unheeded? What intelligent man has not observed the *growing coldness* in many publications that were ardently with us, as if feeling how far they *dare* unite themselves to our opponents, for transient and contemptible party purposes? It is not yet, perhaps, too late to take "TIME by his forelock." His child, FALSEHOOD, runs in company with him, and is as mischievous as he himself is rapid in his flight—but TRUTH follows slowly, and, though certain to render JUSTICE, requires long and arduous efforts to redress the wrongs which FALSEHOOD inflicts. Let us hasten the progress of TRUTH; for it is always more easy for FALSEHOOD to destroy than for TRUTH to establish.

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE. We publish in another page, a new act of the British parliament in relation to this trade. Much difficulty has existed in reconciling the interests of the British North American colonies with those of the British West Indies—having regard, in respect to both, to that monopoly of their trade which the mother country, from the first settlements in America, and in every instance, has so closely watched and carefully preserved—and withal there is, perhaps, some portion of that jealousy concerning Canada, rapidly advancing in population and wealth, which so strongly marked the character of the British government in relation to those of her colonies which now compose the United States. The regulations hitherto between Canada and the British West Indies, have generally been oppressive on one of the parties to them—in favoring either, the other suffered, though there was no incompatibility between the interests of the two; but these interests were compelled to give way to that spirit of monopoly just above spoken of, and a constant jealousy that *foreigners* might participate in the colonial trade. The act before us seems intended as a compromise of these different interests. Many of the chief things allowed an entry in the West India ports, (except from Great Britain and Ireland direct), may now be exported from Canada free of duty, and the duties hitherto levied on certain kinds of lumber are much reduced, subject also to a further large reduction after 1st January, 1834. Thus it is expected that the West Indians will be relieved by the reduced cost of such articles, and the exports of Canada be increased—but, probably to hold the latter a little in check, such products of foreign countries [the United States] may be imported duty free and so exported to and received in the West Indies. By this arrangement it seems expected that every benefit to the West Indies, derivable from an open trade with the United States, will be secured, without too much favoring Canada—*and result in the almost exclusive employment of British shipping*, the entire profit of the *navigation* centering in British hands. We have often spoken of the loudly-proclaimed West India arrangements of Mr. McLane, made under circumstances much to be regretted, and in a *manner* derogatory to the national reputation—and expressed our conviction that it would rather be injurious than beneficial to us, as we think that the small practice which we have had under it has already abundantly proved,—but we must suppose that every hope of profit which was *really* entertained by any intelligent person under that arrangement, must now be abandoned. For we take it as settled, that that large amount of *American* tonnage which was employed in supplying the British West Indies by way of St. Thomas, &c. will now be nearly all superceded by *British* tonnage—not only in the transportation of our flour, &c. to the West Indies, but for the importation of the products of the West Indies into the ports of the United States—which will be handsomely embellished with the grand cross of St. George. But, perhaps, we shall have something to balance the injurious effects of this project, in the better price of certain products of Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, &c. bordering on the great lakes, the market for which will be in Canada, for the supply of the British West Indies; Great Britain, however, gaining power where she is most anxious to possess it, and checking or weakening our means for competition with her on that element which she almost regards as her own—

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail without *permission* spreads!!!"

We prefer no complaint because of these things—but they are beautiful specimens of the "freedom of trade" which is so much spouted about, yet to be found only in the dreams or the writings of such "philosophers" as Mr. Cambreleng* and Mc McDuffie—Thomas Ritchie, Isaac Hill and Mordecai M. Noah.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS are sometimes made in a way that *astonishes* those whose duty it is to correct them; and too many proof-readers do not at all regard the *sense* of the matter before them—their eyes conveying no reflection to their minds. We have at least a dozen newspapers with the following sentence—"Mr. Niles, of the Register, says that he made a trip on the Delaware in a steam-boat in 1701"—making him, therefore, at the present time, at least one hundred and thirty years old! We claim not an exemption from such errors of the press, though almost every week rejecting "copy," because of the incorrigible absurdity of its figures—interesting articles being destroyed by carelessness.

WOOL. A good deal of wool is grown in North Carolina, and hitherto chiefly used in household manufactures. We learn that the very high prices offered have tempted many farmers to dispose of their crops—and we think that they have done wisely, provided the time hitherto employed in the manufacture of wool shall not be wasted, on that account.

The Maryland Republican says—At a shearing last week, 15 sheep, *one year old*, (belonging to Richard Iglehart, esq. of Elk Ridge, Anne Arundel county), yielded 99 pounds of wool, after cleaning, &c. The fleece of the male lamb, weighed 11 pounds.

[There is no other agricultural pursuit that yields a profit like that above stated—the amount of capital and labor employed being considered. This wool is worth not *less* than 45 cents per pound, perhaps considerably more.]

About 80 bales, containing an average of 400 lbs. each, of Buenos Ayres wool, but of a very inferior quality, were sold in Baltimore last week at 15 *a* 15¾ cents a pound.

☞We advise the wool-growers to dispose of the stocks which they may have on hand, as soon as they can. We think it impossible that the present price can

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*Mr. C. is a great *manufacturer* of facts.. In his report of Feb. 1830, of which congress ordered 10,000 copies to be printed! he gravely *made* eight millions six hundred and forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight tons of vessels for the *coasting trade*, only, of Great Britain!—See report, page 22. If he believed this, we shall not use him roughly in calling him a—*silly one;* if he believed it not, when seriously presenting it to congress and the nation, *what* should he be called? The *whole* amount of British shipping in the year that Mr. Cambreleng spoke of, [1827] coasting and foreign, was only 2,460,000 tons. The 8,648,868 tons that he gave for British coasting tonnage, is a larger amount than the tonnage of all Europe, though every vessel, from a ship of 144 guns down to a *canoe*, be counted to make up the mighty aggregate. There are other blunders—or "high-pressure" statements in this report equally censurable, though not so splendidly magnificent in *error* as this.

long be maintained, and if the *speculators* suffer, we shall not regret it. The manufacturers, generally, cannot pay such prices, and live by their business; and wool will be imported in cloth.

A YANKEE "NOTION." A machine has been invented for preparing boards for floors, &c. It will plane and joint and groove as much work as *sixty men*, and in the best manner, attended by two boys. The patent right of this machine is valued by hundreds of thousands of dollars—that for the city of Boston, only, at 50,000.

ANOTHER "NOTION." A poor Yankee lad invented a machine that makes 300 excellent *wrought* nails in a minute, and has sold it for the small price of 100,000 dollars. It is worth millions to the people—and will also make its present proprietors rich.

☞The first steam boat ever regularly fitted—[Fitch's] was a Yankee "notion"—the cotton gin is a Yankee "notion"—the card making machine is a Yankee "notion." So much for "wooden nutmegs" and "maple-log pumpkins."

NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER. It was unknown to me, until after the last REGISTER was made up for the press, that the "Courier and Enquirer" had offered any thing by way of answer to my remarks of the 28th ult. when I charged the editors of that paper with the *manufacture* of deliberate falsehood. To which there is an *offset* in the "Courier and Enquirer" of the 1st inst. manifestly from the pen of the *United States surveyor for the port of New York*, or so close in its resemblance to the manner of that notorious shuffler, as to render it impossible to distinguish between the *serving* Dromios—creeping out of accusations that would ruin the character of any man, unrepelled—if he had any reputation at hazard. It would be like breaking a moth, that flutters round the candle, on a wheel, to reason with one who thus trifles with convictions of mean and wanton misrepresentation—and affects to laugh at evidence of his own want of moral principle. It is impossible to feel angry with what is so ridiculous—I had like to have said *contemptible*, but the thing is unworthy of so strong and respectable a term. Yet Mr. Noah must excuse me for repeating, that the whole story told about a late "conference" at New York, had not the shadow of a truth for its foundation, and was altogether a *calculated falsehood*. With these remarks it is manifest that I must cease to notice the United States *officer-editor*,* or whoever else appears in his place in the "Courier and Enquirer," until, at least, some disposition to be thought honest is shewn, from which I might hope to extract an admission of undeniable truth. Errors of the press should be tenderly passed over—and "errors of opinion always be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat them"—misinformation can easily be mitigated, if not altogether excused—prejudice and passion may have their origin in the best *motives* of the human heart, and even what is rude, and, perhaps, we might go so far as to say *indecorous*, shew an earnest, but ill-guided, honesty ——— but the *coldcoiner* of things not true, to mislead or deceive others, is a character that "to be hated, needs only be seen;" and that taste is vitiated, indeed, which relieves a man so conditioned, because that he smirks and smiles, talks nonsense and plays the buffoon—stale and profitless as the silly jokes and monkey-like actions of the clown at the circus; which make the "groundlings laugh" while they despise such prostitutions of the character of man.

FIRES—FAYETTEVILLE IN ASHES! On Sunday, the 29th ult. at about 12 o'clock, when the people were generally at church, the roof of a kitchen, belonging to Mr. James Kyle, and attached to his brick dwelling at the N. W. corner of the Market Square, was discovered on fire. It did not appear formidable, and, the alarm being given, it seemed about to be extinguished; but it soon caught the brick building and a number of wooden houses adjacent—then the town house, extending with irresistible and terrific violence. The people exerted themselves to the utmost, but in vain—the slaves, and other colored persons behaved manfully, and earned a high reputation for disinterested intrepidity and strict honesty—but the natural anxiety of each person to save his own property, materially diverted the people from the common enemy of all of them. The heat was intense, and the buildings seemed almost as inflammable as gun-powder—of which there were many explosions, as well as of casks of spirits, time not permiting the removal of either. The fire raged about six hours, and then stopped for the lack of food to supply it!—Only two stores remained standing.

The public buildings destroyed were—the Town house, the Cape Fear bank, the Catholic chapel, the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, the academy, the Fayette and Mansion House hotels, with the house in which the agency of the bank of the United States did business, and all the printing offices—the private buildings destroyed are estimated at about *six hundred*, with nearly all the goods, furniture, &c. which they contained, much money and many valuable books and papers—some of which were moved several times to places of supposed safety, but were at last consumed. The money and papers of the banks were saved—the vaults preserving what there was not time to carry away. The *whole* business part of the town was destroyed—indeed, nothing remains of this late flourishing place but a few scattered houses in what were its suburbs. Persons that were rich, were at once reduced to poverty. The aggregate loss is supposed to exceed the value of a million and an half of dollars. The distress of the houseless people, the aged and the infants, the sick and the lame—huddled into heaps, without the rudest hut to shelter them, without food or clothing, save what they had on their backs, is fearfully described. So extensive a calamity and complete destruction, was never before witnessed in the United States. But withal, it does not appear that one life was lost! Happily, the calamity came in the middle of the day, and was not in the "winter season"—though the heat of the weather was hard to bear, unsheltered. As there was no wind, the fire spread in all directions. The churches though built of brick, had high steeples of wood, from which ascended awfully grand columns of flame.

It seems that the property of only two individuals was insured.

Fayetteville was a compact town, doing much mercantile business, and having about 4,000 inhabitants.

On the same day, the 29th ult. a fire broke out at Utica, New York, and spread with great rapidity—but the firemen nobly combatted, and, at last, subdued it—7 or 8 buildings being destroyed.

The Rahway [New Jersey] Advocate contains an account of a destructive fire which occurred near that place on Saturday morning the 28th ult. at the calico print work of Mr. Trusler. The destruction was total: and the loss of property is estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. Eleven buildings were consumed within two hours, all of which were new, and occupied by about 100 persons.

MR. MCDUFFIE'S SPEECH. We have read Mr. McDuffie's speech at the Charleston dinner—it is a long one, making nearly seven heavy newspaper columns of small type. We intend to make some extracts from it, when convenient. Its logic is so amazingly fine, that it requires a powerful effort to discern some of the points that he has made, or *intended to make*, against the protecting system. They are also so nicely applied, to agree or differ with others, that we almost envy that power of intellect which enabled a large party, seated at a *dinner table*, to comprehend him! His favorite purpose seems to be to prove, that taxes on production are *not* paid by consumers—and hence, if we do not mistake him, that the increased price of taxed commodities of the classes that are imported, are paid by the growers of products for exportation! If figures were applied to these principles, it would be found that *all*

*The New York Standard says,—"We perceive that M. M. Noah, continues his name in the *country paper* of the Courier and Enquirer. *Quere.* Is that paper also sent to the president?"

the cotton exported, even if rated at very many times its present price, would not pay the amount of *suffering* presumed to be imposed. There are several things in which the gentleman is grossly mistaken—as a liberal examination of his speech would demonstrate. He is now also against internal improvement, and filled with a spirit for *direct taxation!* He no longer fears a ruin of the revenue, because of the tariff—which apprehension used to throw its opponents into hystericks;* but he invites direct taxation to destroy the tariff—and we agree that *taxation* and *representation* should go together, as was intended by the framers of the constitution. In the latter paragraphs he "*goes the whole*" *for* NULLIFICATION, and calls the fears of some, that a civil war may ensue, "*mere nursery stories of raw head and bloody bones, which even the women of our country laugh to scorn!*" He laments the unfortunate divisions which prevail in the state, and distract the public counsels—and says other things of which there was no type in the proceedings of the far-famed *Hartford Convention*, all the *glories* of which, as to the defence of "state rights," have been often eclipsed by many county-court lawyers of S. Carolina—before whom "Alps and Pyrennees" sink into mole hills, and armies are raised as in the days of Cadmus; and "the spirits from vasty deep being called," will come when called.

The whole speech is about the tariff—no other subject is even touched by the orator. It is an excellent specimen of *wire-drawing*, however much Mr. McD. hates *manufacturing*—and its latter part very violent.

Even the "Richmond Enquirer" of the 3d inst. says—"Mr. McDuffie's speech is so violent in its tone, and ultra in its doctrines, that even the United States Telegraph speaks of him as "*too refined to be practical*"—as being "an accomplished statesman," a "hard student," but "*mingling little with society*," and drawing "*his opinions from the independent resources of his own mind.*"—It seems surprised that Mr. McD. should "urge South Carolina to put herself on her doctrines," and the T. asks "*Cui bono?*"—Few politicians it is certain have flown so readily from one extreme to another, on constitutional questions, as Mr. McD.—His opinions as "*One of the people*," are in direct contradiction with some of the doctrines of his Charleston speech."

☞We have italicised the parts in the preceding—received 3 or 4 days after this article was prepared, to shew that others hold the same opinion of the *fineness* of Mr. McDuffie's logic, as it appeared to our obtuse intellects. It would, indeed, take a larger essay than Mr. McD's. speech to explain what he means!—But it makes one smile to see Mr. *Ritchie* charge Mr. McDuffie with "inconsistency!" Truly, he is grossly so—but Mr. R. ought "not to be the one that would charge him with it," as an offence.

MR. JOSIAH S. JOHNSTON'S SPEECH. We do not know when we presented to our readers any thing more conformable to our own ideas of simplicity, beauty and power, than the brief address of this honorable senator of the United States from Louisiana, when partaking of a public entertainment given to him by his friends and neighbors at Alexandria. As he himself well observed, he spoke "in the presence of those who knew their interests and comprehend this subject"—*a protecting tariff, and its operation on the cotton planting interest.* We recommend it to all our readers—but especially those in the south. And, if any in the *nullificatory nation* do not enjoy that prosperity which Mr. Johnston describes as pertaining to the cotton planters of Louisiana, (himself being an extensive one, we believe)—let them seriously enquire how it has happened—this being manifest, that tariff has nothing at all to do with it.

MR. BERRIEN. We publish the speech of this distinguished gentleman at the dinner given to him at Savannah, not so much on account of any particular opinions which it contains, as for the reason that our readers may be desirous of seeing what the attorney-general of the United States said on such an occasion.

MR. BRANCH. This gentleman, having been solicited by his fellow-citizens of Halifax county, N. C. to become a candidate for representative in congress from that district; and having been formally addressed on the subject in a letter signed by a number of individuals, has furnished the following reply, in which there are some significant expressions. Mr. B. had been previously requested to the same effect before he left Washington, but then gave no decided answer. The whole correspondence is published in the U. S. Telegragh.

Enfield, 24th May 1831.

Gentlemen: A few days past I had the gratification to receive yours of the 5th inst. wherein you express a desire to avail yourselves of my services in the next congress of the United States; and in which you have been further pleased to urge many considerations why I should consent to have my name "held up" among others, that it would afford you an opportunity of manifesting "an undiminished confidence in my patriotism and zeal in the public service." I thank you, gentlemen,—most sincerely do I thank you, for your generous confidence and support; and, in the fullness of my heart, with a thorough consciousness of my inability to meet your just expectations, I respond affirmatively to you, as I have before done to many of my fellow-citizens. *I do this with an approving conscience, and I dare believe, an approving country, in the course which I have felt it to be my duty to pursue in my intercourse with the citizens of Washington city, during my late residence among them.* I would fain hope that general Andrew Jackson may yet live to see the day when he will be convinced, I have not only, (as he now admits), faithfully discharged my duty to the public, but at the hazard of incurring his displeasure, have *tried* to guard his splendid laurels, the common property of the nation, with the fidelity of a *true* friend, and that too, under the most discouraging and mortifying circumstances.

With the highest respect, I am yours most truly,

JOHN BRANCH.

The following authorized publication appeared in the Washington "Globe" on the 4th inst.

From the Globe. In two different letters, written evidently for publication, Mr. *Branch* has *covertly* and *insidiously* made injurious intimations, intended to reach the character of an unnamed individual whom he ventures not to assail openly. These insinuations are made to have a particular bearing, and are used by the humble instruments who act in concert with him, to produce political results from assaults on private character. Mr. Branch cautiously shrouds himself under inuendoes, and leaves to surmise the facts which he says ought to be laid before the public. Why does he not act like a man? He has been called upon to come out openly—to specify—and on the principles of justice and honor, to assume the responsibility of showing that which he says *ought to be known*, but which he has hitherto ventured to disseminate through vague insinuations alone. Could an honorable man reconcile to his feelings, thus to stab in the dark? In his published letter he rests his conduct upon a point of honor. Yet he sees his letters vouched as authority for the vilest suspicions, by partizans—by underlings who he knows cannot be noticed. Is he not bound then to avow his meaning—to assert boldly his charges, and submit them to that public which he has sought covertly to infect with his "*malign influences.*"

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*It often makes one laugh to look back and see the *prophecies* of the anti-tariffites, and in many respects. To the point before us, we offer the following remarks of the present governor of South Carolina, delivered in the house of representatives 16th Feb. 1824—Mr. *Hamilton, of S. C.* was very glad to hear from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Tod), that he had an affectionate regard for the *revenue* of the country, which, however, he might have manifested more effectually than by attaching it to such insignificant articles as pine apples, oranges and filberts! But this item was consistent with the whole scope and object of the bill. If this bill ever becomes a law, said Mr. H. and goes into operation—if we ever SUBMIT to its operation, it will be a very little consequence whether oranges, figs, or filberts be interdicted or not: *for I believe there will, under the operation of this system, be very few individuals left who can afford to purchase them.*"

We are *authorized* by the individual who is supposed to be aimed at by these *hinted slanders*, to make this *second call*. He shrinks not from the ordeal with which he seems to be threatened. He is ready to make the issue with a man who considers the public interested in the matter of his covert allusions, and whose standing in the country subjects him to the proper responsibilities. No investigation is feared. An honest cause always looks with confidence to an issue, which depends on an appeal to *God* or the *country*.

☞ The latter article seems to have a very *significant* bearing. It is one among many recent "circumstances" which make us believe that the political excitement has only just commenced, and that it will, of necessity, run into developements of private concerns of a very delicate nature.

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We have also the following long letter from Mr. Branch to certain of the citizens of Bertie county, who sought his opinion on the several points touched in his reply,—which will sufficiently shew them. It is, altogether, taken in connexion with some of his previous publications, a curious article.

Enfield, May 31st, 1831.

Gentlemen: Yours of the 14th instant, post marked, Windsor, the 21st, came to hand a few days past. The confidence which you have been so kind as to express in my talents and political experience, and the desire you have manifested that I should become a candidate to represent this district in the next congress of the United States, together with the frank manner in which you have given your opinion of certain men and measures with a view to elicit mine, merit my respectful consideration, and shall receive my prompt attention. I must decidedly concur with you in believing that discord has been introduced into the ranks of the administration by the intrigues of selfish politicians. A short time, I trust, will be sufficient to enable the intelligent inquirer to obtain the whole truth.

Until then, perhaps, it would be the part of prudence to leave the question open, and rely on the righteous judgment of the people. However, recognizing your undoubted right to know all my opinions, both as to the prominent men and leading measures of the country, I will, with that frankness which has ever characterised my conduct, give you unreservedly my impressions, under a confident hope that as you called for them, at a period when I must necessarily incur a heavy responsibility in giving them, that you will extend to me your generous charities for any error into which I may be thus incautiously led; for there is nothing about which men are so apt to differ, nay to err, as their opinions of men.

In the first place then, as to the motives which influenced Mr. Tazewell in his course in the senate of the United States on the Turkish mission, I profess to know nothing. With Mr. Van Buren, I have had frequent, personal and official intercourse, and the time *was* when he possessed my confidence. Mr. Calhoun's private virtues and public services, particularly during the late war, together with his high order of talents, always commanded my respect, but his latitudinous political doctrines, during Mr. Monroe's administration, met my disapprobation. Hence it is, that no one, correctly informed, has ever considered me his political partizan. As to myself, I can truly say, that I have no person in view for the succession; I am at a loss to say, who among the prominent politicians I ought to support. Fortunately for me and the country, this question may yet be advantageously postponed.

The present controversy between general Jackson and Mr. Clay, can never divide southern politicians to any extent. "The American System," the hobby of the latter, has but few advocates among southern planters, and its author still fewer adherents. On gen. Jackson then, who is himself a planter, we must depend, with a confident reliance on the justice of congress for relief against the oppression of a system of exactions, which if persevered in, must ultimately lead to the most calamitous results. The great and fundamental principles which divided our country into parties, are of momentous concern, and are every way worthy of the untiring vigilance of the American people. The journals of the senate of the United States for the six years that I was a member of that body, will best shew my opinions on the tariff of 1824, and '28, which now threaten the repose of the union, and the prosperity of the southern country. These afford an earnest of the course of which I shall feel it to be my duty to pursue, in reference to any measures which may be calculated to repeal or mitigate this "bill of abominations," as it has been emphatically called by one of its present most active and efficient supporters.

The next point to which you invite my attention, is the bank of the United States. I am unable to perceive how I can vote for the renewal of the charter in any form. My opinion in relation to banks is of long standing, and has, in North Carolina at least, become somewhat a matter of public notoriety. I have believed that it was the intention of the framers of the federal constitution, that the currency of the United States should have been metallic, and I inferred this from the technical language employed, and the exclusive power given to congress to *coin* money and to regulate its value, with the positive inhibition on the states to do the same thing, or to emit bills of credit, or to make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. But the ingenuity of man has sought out many inventions, and the person would be thought mad, who, at this day, would seriously urge the above opinion, finding that every state in the union has chartered banks, and thereby indirectly regulate the value of money as effectually as though they had power to coin it.

A national bank has been recommended by the president with certain well defined powers. I am persuaded that the president's views have never been fairly presented or understood. He, I am sure, never contemplated the establishment of such a hideous monster as his political opponents have conjured up. Such an institution in the hands of the executive, for any other purpose, or with any other powers than the transmission of government funds, from one part of the union to another, I should deprecate as the greatest calamity that should befall the country.

Thus, gentlemen, I have responded to you fully and freely. I have no concealment in politics. My principles remain now as in 1798, when they were first formed at college. They have undergone no change that I am sensible of. "They have grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength."

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your fellow-citizen, JOHN BRANCH.

To Messrs. *Geo. B. Outlaw, Robt. C. Watson, &c. &c.*

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OBITUARY NOTICES. It very rarely happens—hardly once in three years, on an average—that we have felt justified in giving other than a very brief notice of the decease of private individuals, unless because of some leading features which marked their life, or caused the termination of it—and for this reason, that, from the nature and circulation of this work, the desires of surviving friends to preserve such records, would oftentimes much embarrass us, in the occupation of many pages which should be devoted to subjects of more general interest. But we are now about to break through a rule which has been necessarily guarded with great care, to pay a feeble, but heart-felt and just, tribute of respect to the memory of a dear departed friend—with whom we have spent many happy hours, and who was beloved as the kindest and best of brothers should be. We hope that this personal feeling will excuse the small space that we occupy—but, that it may not be plead as a precedent, eight pages of extra matter shall speedily be given to our readers, because of it; for we do not think it right to prescribe a rule for others which we may violate ourselves, in a matter so delicate and close to the best feelings of the heart.

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Died at Matteawan, Fishkill landing, New York, on the first instant, after a very long and painful illness, ABRAHAM H. SCHENCK, in the 57th year of his age.

Mr. Schenck, descended from the first settlers of the present state of New York, long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. The people of the county of Dutchess had several times elected him as their representative at Albany, and also honored him

with a seat in the congress of the United States. He was faithful to all the public trusts reposed in him, and eminently successful in giving effect to the wishes of his constituents, through the vigor of his intellect, power of persuasion, and fascinating conversation and manners. He, with several associates, commenced the manufacture of cotton at Matteawan, in 1815, on land which he inherited from his father; and in 1822, on the same stream, the manufacture of wool—induced as well to the proceeding by the wants of his country, shewn in the events of the late war, as to promote his own private interests; and the works have been kept up ever since: and, though not of the largest class, are among the neatest and best managed of any in the union—to the great benefit of a large number of worthy and respectable persons collected at them, and a wonderful improvement of the neighborhood, because of the ready market afforded for the productions of the soil. Few men were more powerful in demonstrating those and other benefits flowing from the "American System" than Mr. Schenck, because of his colloquial talent and power of intellect—though altogether free from pretensions to what is commonly called eloquence or learning. But he had read and thought much, especially of latter years—and was uncommonly well versed in mechanics and machinery; prompt in explanation, and accurate in detail. Because of these various qualities, he was selected by his partners in the cotton and woollen establishments,* to make a tour through Great Britain, Ireland, France, Holland, &c. and, perhaps, he saw more, and gathered more information, of manufacturing operations, than any man ever did in no greater length of time. He brought back with him much useful knowledge, all which has been beneficially applied; though he often found much pleasure in saying, that, in general, we were much less behind even the best English establishments, as to the perfection and power of home-made machinery, than he had expected.

Our departed friend, from the sprightliness of his disposition and promptitude of his thought, was the life of every company that he entered—whilst the perseverance of his character, unyielding integrity, and universal benevolence, especially endeared him to the humbler classes of society. His heart was always ready to receive, and his hand to assist, the deserving—and, while his memory will long and tenderly be cherished by a a very numerous body of near relatives and devoted friends, the title which he justly earned of the *poor man's benefactor*, we humbly trust, has ascended before him as a peace-offering to the GIVER OF ALL GOOD, and been accepted in mercy. His decease has left a blank that cannot easily be filled—his plain, but frank and generous hospitality, unwavering disposition to please, and persevering and happy efforts to promote good will among his neighbors, will be sweetly remembered by all who had the pleasure of knowing *Abraham H. Schenck*.

*Those in the cotton being also extensively engaged in the manufacture of first-rate machinery.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. *John Ralli*, of Odessa, to be consul of the United States for the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea, in Russia, in place of Charles Rhind, resigned.

Henry Schielin, of Taganrog, to be consul of the United States for the port of Taganrog, on the Black Sea, in Russia.

Norris Wilcox, of Connecticut, to be marshal of the United States, for the district of Connecticut, in place of James Mitchell, deceased.

NEW YORK. A convention of the national republicans of New York, was held at Albany on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst. Various proceedings were had, and resolutions passed—one of the latter recommending HENRY CLAY, as a candidate for the presidency, to the national convention which is to be held in Baltimore in December next, was passed unanimously. Judge Spencer and gen. P. B. Porter were appointed the senatorial delegates, with 34 other gentlemen, to represent the party in New York, in that convention. We shall probably give a pretty full account of the proceedings hereafter.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The governor of Massachusetts, in his recent message to the legislature, makes the following remarks upon the decision of the king of the Netherlands, with regard to the boundary line between the United States and the British dominions in Canada.

"It does not appear, that the decision of the arbiter, has as yet, been accepted by either government. From a comparison of the terms of the submission with the award, it must be manifest, that this is altogether at their option, and will be obligatory only when concurred in by both. There is no more sound or better established principle of political as well as municipal law, than, that an award to be binding must pursue the submission. The arbiter himself, hardly professes that, in the present case, this has been done. The special and only purpose of the reference has been wholly unsatisfied, and the question where are the highlands which constitute the true boundary between the United States and the British provinces, is no better settled than before the arbitrament. To the pretensions of the states directly interested, the award offers the greatest violence. It curtails Maine of its ample dimensions, already in anticipation, spread over with a hardy and vigorous population, raising her to the first rank in strength and greatness, or adding another member to the family of states, abridges her jurisdiction within the present limits of its accustomed exercise, and assigns a property of two millions of acres of land, claimed by her and Massachusetts, to an adversary party. It may be sufficient for the security of the future rights of the state, that neither the authority of the arbiter shall be admitted, nor the validity of his decrees assented to, by us."

TREATMENT OF AN ENEMY. During the captivity of lord Cornwallis's army, Mr. JEFFERSON hearing that there was some plan in contemplation by the government of Virginia for removing the officers and men to a less eligible situation than they then occupied, wrote an expostulatory letter to *Patrick Henry*, then governor, on the impropriety of the course, not only as being contrary to the convention which had been entered into, but as putting the officers and men to great unnecessary inconvenience, and expressed himself in the following truly patriotic and benevolent manner;—

"Is an enemy so execrable, that though in captivity, his wishes and comforts are to be disregarded and even crossed? I think not. It is for the benefit of mankind, to mitigate the horrors of war as much as possible. The practice, therefore, of modern nations, of treating captive enemies with politeness and generosity, is not only delightful in contemplation, but really interesting to all the world—*Friends*, *Foes* and *Neutrals*."

CITY OF NEW YORK. The census of the 6th and 8th wards has been completed, and it is now ascertained that the city of New York contains a population of *two hundred and three thousand and fifteen* souls.

The following is the number in each ward:

First	Ward,	11,327	Eighth	Ward,	20,919
Second	do.	8,202	Ninth	do.	22,752
Third	do.	9,649	Tenth	do.	16,438
Fourth	do.	12,705	Eleventh	do.	14,901
Fifth	do.	17,722	Twelfth	do.	11,901
Sixth	do.	13,596	Thirteenth	do.	12,655
Seventh	do.	15,868	Fourteenth	do.	14,370
					203,015

SAFETY OF STEAM BOATS. We hear much of the damages rendered to persons and property by steam boats—but the general safety of this means of transportation are not duly esteemed by all. Speaking of the *Constellation*, plying between New York and Albany, (160 miles), the Albany Daily Advertiser says—

This steam boat has been, emphatically, the most fortunate boat on the river, having never lost a single trip, and what is more, she has never lost a hand or passenger. The following is a statement of the number of trips and passengers of this boat, since she commenced running:

1825,	92	Trips—11,633	passengers.
1826,	230	Trips—31,919	do.
1827,	196	Trips—27,020	do.
1828,	198	Trips—32,381	do.
1829,	210	Trips—35,221	do.
1830,	236	Trips—33,736	do.
Total,	1,162		172,910

☞Since the first introduction of the steam boats into the waters of the Chesapeake in 1811 or 1812, we think that only 4 or 5 lives have been lost—though many hundreds of thousands of passengers have been carried in them.

AWFUL, INDEED! An earthquake has taken place within 200 miles of Pekin; from 500,000 to one million of beings are represented to have perished; twelve towns or cities are destroyed. The earthquake was accompanied by hail storms and floods which lasted three days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New York brings London papers of the 6th May. The accounts from *Poland*, though nothing decisive has happened, are of a cheering nature. The patriots have advanced upon and occupied Siedlee, late the head-quarters of the invaders—and the latter have re-crossed the Bug, which would seem to indicate weakness or apprehension. This retrograde movement has probably had its immediate cause in the general rising of the population in Lithuania, Podolia and Volhynia—which is reported to have happened. Indeed, it is said that in Russia, proper, there is much shew of discontent. Some great effort must have appeared necessary, for the Russian troops were withdrawing over the Pruth, leaving Wallachia open to the Turks. It is said that 16,000 Lithuanian troops left the Russians in a body and joined the Poles, and there is a rumor of a great battle in which the invaders perished by thousands. But Russia, unless distracted within, is too strong for Poland, gallant and devoted as she is—so located, also, that not much effectual aid can be given to her in supplies, indispensable to a vigorous support of her independence.

The commander in chief, Skrzynecki, gives accounts of several small affairs—exceedingly harrassing to the enemy, and calculated to give new stimulants to the Poles. The Polish corps of 6,000 men, under gen. Uminski, was attacked by the Russian general Ugrowmow, with 20,000 men, and heavy artillery. The former bravely resisted the enemy and killed many of them, and took 500 men prisoners and 200 horses—but was compelled to retire—which he did with no great loss. Gen. Dwernicki, the "*cannon provider*" was hereely attacking and severely harrassing the Russians.

A quantity of ducats have been coined at Warsaw—*principally made from the wedding rings of the women of Poland!*

☞So far, well—but there are other accounts from Poland which represent the country as already exhausted, and threatened with famine—that the fields would remain uncultivated, that all sorts of business had been brought to a stand; that want had already caused sickness, the corn, cattle and sheep being consumed or destroyed by the armies, and that the general appearance of things was deplorable, indeed.

☞P. S. An arrival at Baltimore last evening, brings a London paper of the 12th May. It is stated (and we are compelled to fear the news true), that, after three days hard fighting, the Poles have been defeated with the loss of 2,000 killed and 8,000 prisoners. It is intimated, on the one hand, that this battle was not final—but on the other said, that Warsaw was ready to open her gates to the Russians. The accounts are not certain.

A general insurrection appears to have taken place in the eastern parts of Asiatic Turkey.

The Russian emperor has ordered a new levy of 150,000 men.

The elections in *England* were going on favorably to reform. Gen. Gascoyne, who has represented Liverpool 33 years in Parliament, has been beaten, and a friend of reform put in his place. The king had been invited to an entertainment to be given by the city of London.

It seems now admitted that a large majority [some say 150!] of the new house of commons will support the king and his ministers in the business of reform. The dukes of Newcastle, and Manchester, several marquesses and earls, and others of the high aristocracy, have been put down in places or districts which they regarded as their own.

Lord Eldon's purse open! It has been positively asserted by colonel Jones, that lord Eldon—the regularly accredited save-all, and ex-chancellor—has subscribed £30,000 for the furtherance of the anti-reform cause! His lordship's contributions heretofore have generally been tears; but for these he has occasion now for himself and friends. [*Sunday Times.*

Ireland is in great misery for the want of food—thousands were on the point of perishing by starvation: some families had been entirely swept away. We in the United States, can form no idea of such a state of things.

There was a formidable riot in Edinburg, because Mr. Jeffrey was not returned to parliament. The vote is in the Guilds or corporations—Mr. Dundas had 17, Mr. Jeffrey 14, and 2 scattering. It required the best efforts of Mr. J. to keep the people down, and prevent the calling-in of the military.

The king was becoming more and more a favorite of the people of *France*. It is said that two ships of the line and two frigates were about to sail to Lisbon to *negotiate* with the savage usurper of the throne of Portugal; but another account says that he would submit to all the demands of France.

We have the following from *Greece*. "By misgovernment in various shapes, count Capo d'Istrias, long a functionary, and thence an instrument of the Russian government, had, for a considerable time past, been the object of universal odium in Greece. The patience of the people being completely exhausted, an universal rising had taken place, which commenced at Napoli, with the assistance of the Hydriots and Mainots. Finding no support any where, the despot abdicated the government, and no disturbance of any kind took place. A sort of assembly styled an executive council, headed by Mavro Michali, had been established, and every thing was going on with universal satisfaction.

In *Italy*, it appears that the success of the Austrians in checking the insurrection, had been complete. Some diplomatic conferences are however to take place at Rome. The death of the king of Sardinia had been announced in Paris and London, with the further intelligence that prince Carignan, who succeeds to the crown of Charles Felix, had been proclaimed king of Sardinia.

The London Courier expresses its doubts as to whether prince Leopold will consent to become king of *Belgium*. He is said to have the subject yet under deliberation.

FOREIGN SCRAPS.

Spanish bonds in England. We were astonished a few days since, in looking over the proceedings of the Spanish bondholders in London, at a meeting held on the 11th April last. By report made by their committee, it appears that the amount of Spanish bonds in English hands cannot be ascertained: but during the years 1820, 1821 and 1822, bonds to the amount of 13,000,000 pounds sterling, were sent by the Spanish government, and sold to the British merchants. Interest on the bonds were paid regularly up to the 1st of November, 1823, since which neither principal nor interest has been paid. On the 1st May, 1830, the amount of principal and interest due was almost 18,000,000 pounds sterling, or about 80,000,000 dollars. Thus it appears, that the British subjects are creditors of the Spanish government for account of bonds alone, and that for seven years, in a sum more than double the whole national debt of the United States, that being only about thirty-nine millions. The bondholders, it appears, met together for the purpose of petitioning the Spanish and British authorities on the subject of the privations and wrongs which they continue to endure. [*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Reform. The following incident may serve to show the state of feeling which prevails in England on the reform question. A foreman of a woollen draper in London sent orders to a broker at the stock exchange, to

transfer £200 consols into the name of lord chancellor Brougham. This was of course effected, and on inquiry into the circumstances, it was ascertained that the sum was the accumulated earnings of a life of industry, and that the donor had no other object than that of marking his detestation of the "rascally boroughmongers," as he termed them, by transferring it to the man who had taken the lead in the measures for rooting them out. He should now, he said, go cheerfully to work to accumulate more.

The same feeling existed among the voters of the county of Clare, at the election of O'Connell. The poorest came to the hustings at their own expense, and the most dissolute rejected the temptation of ardent spirits.

A specimen of the mode of electing members for parliament in the seventeenth century. The following curious extracts are taken from a memorandum MS. of J. Harrington, esq. of Kelston, in Somersetshire, dated 1646:

To our muche honoured and worthie friend J. H., esq. at his house, at Kelston, near Bathe.

Worthy sir,—Out of the long experience we have had of your approved worth and sincerity, our citie of Bathe have determined and settled their resolutions to select you for burgess of the house of commons in this present parliament for our said citie, and do hope you will *accept the trouble thereof;* which if you do, our desire is, you will not fail to be with us at Bathe on Monday next, the 8th of this instant, by eight of the morning at the furthest, for then we proceed to our election. And of your determination we intreat you to certify us by a word or two in writing, and send it by the bearer to your assured loving friends, JOHN BIGG, the Maior,
WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Bathe, December 6, 1646.

A note of my Bathe business about the parliament.

Saturday, December 26th, 1646. Went to Bathe and dined with the maior and citizens; conferred about my election to serve in parliament, as my father was helpless and ill able to go any more; went to the George inn at night, met the bailiffs, and *desired to be dismissed from serving;* drank strong beer and methiglin; expended about vjs.; went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, Dec. 28th. Went to Bathe, met sir John Horner: we were chosen by the citizens to serve for the city. The maior promised sir John Horner and mysell a horse a piece when we went to London to parliament, which we accepted of; and we talked about the synod and ecclesiastical dismissions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon.

Thursday, 31st. Went to Bathe; Mr. Ashu preached. Dined at the George inn with the maior and four citizens; spent at dinner vj sh in wine.

Laid out in victuals at the George	xjs.	4d.
Laid out in drinking	vij	ij
Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels	iij	4

January 1. My father gave me £4 to bear my expenses at Bathe.

Mr. Chapman, the maior, came to Kelston and returned thanks, for my being chosen to serve in parliament, to my father, in name of all the citizens. My father give me good advice, touching my speaking in parliament as the city should direct me. Came home late at night from Bathe, much troubled hereat concerning my proceding truly for men's good report and mine own safety.

[*From the London Gazette Extraordinary, April* 23.]

By the king.—A proclamation for dissolving the present parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

WILLIAM R.—Whereas, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, we do for that end publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly; and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and commissioners for shires and burghs, of the house of commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday, the 10th day of May next; and we, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, have given order to our chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our chancellor of Ireland, that they do respectively, upon notice thereof, forthwith issue out writs in due form, and according to law, for calling a new parliament; and we do hereby, also, by this our royal proclamation, under our great seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said chancellors, respectively, for causing the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, who are to serve in the said parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in our said parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Tuesday, the 14th day of June next.

Given at our court at St. James's this 23rd day of April, 1831, and in the first year of our reign.

God save the king.

[This proclamation is followed by another for the election of 16 peers, to represent Scotland in the ensuing parliament. The peers on whom the right of election devolves are commanded to assemble at Holyrood house, on the 3rd of June, between twelve and two o'clock, and then and there to make their return.]

Catholic magistrate. The celebrated doctor *Doyle,* a Catholic bishop in Ireland, has been appointed justice of the peace. This is the first instance in that country, of a Catholic clergyman receiving such an appointment.

Females in London. On a careful and minute inquiry into the condition of a portion of the female sex in London, it has been calculated that the number of females of a certain class exceeds 80,000, that there are at present 15,000 girls, children of the poor, who have no visible means of subsistence, the greater part of whom are trained to every variety of vice, and are without shelter or home. It is also ascertained that the number of female servants in London is 165,732! that the time each servant remains in her situation, by an average taken at seven different periods, is 462 days; consequently, on an average, 858 leave their situations every day.

THE NEW BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE ACT.

Anno Primo Gulielmi IV. Regis.

CHAPTER XXIV.

An act to amend an act of the 6th year of his late majesty, to regulate the trade of the *British* possessions abroad. [*22d April* 1831.]

6, G. 4. c. 114. *Repeal of duties upon the importation of corn, &c. into British possessions in America:*

Whereas by an act passed in the sixth year of his late majesty's reign, intituled *an act to regulate the* trade of the British *possessions abroad,* and by subsequent acts made and passed to alter and amend the said act, certain duties of customs are imposed on articles of foreign production when imported or brought into the *British* possessions in *America:* And, whereas, it is expedient to repeal some of the said duties, and to alter or vary others of them; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by, and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the fifteenth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, so much of the said acts as imposes any duty in any of the *British* possessions in *America,* upon the importation or bringing in of corn or grain unground, or of meal or flour not made of wheat, or of bread or biscuit, or of rice, or of live stock, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Of wheat flour, &c. into Canada.

II. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty in the provinces of *Upper* or *Lower Canada* upon the importation or bringing in of wheat flour, or of beef, pork, hams, or bacon, or of wood or lumber, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Of wood or lumber into Nova Scotia, &c.

III. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty, in *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,* or *Prince Edward's Island,* upon

wood or lumber, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And of wheat flour, &c. from the British possessions in North America into the West Indies, &c.

IV. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of any of the said acts as imposes any duty, in the *British* possessions on the continent of *South America*, or in the *West Indies*, or in the *Bahama* or *Bermuda* islands, upon wheat flour, or upon beef, pork, hams or bacon, or upon wood or lumber, when imported from any of the *British* possessions in *North America*, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Duties of importation from any foreign country into the West Indies, &c.

V. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the importation from any foreign country into the *British* possessions, on the continent of *South America* or in the *West Indies* or into the *Bahama* or *Bermuda* islands, of the articles mentioned in the following table, there shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto his majesty the several temporary additional duties as the same are set forth in the said table; (that is to say),

Table of additional duties.

	£	s.	d.
Staves and headings, until the first day of January 1834, the 1,000	0	11	3
On and from the 1st of January 1834, to the 1st day of January 1836, the 1,000	0	7	3
White or yellow pine lumber, until the 1st day of January 1834, the 1,000 feet of one inch thick	0	7	0
On and from the 1st day of January 1834, to the 1st day of January 1836, the 1,000 feet of one inch thick	0	5	0

Duties to be levied and collected as if imposed by recited act.

VI. *And be it further enacted*, that the duties imposed by this act, shall be raised, levied, collected and paid unto his majesty, in like manner as if such duties had been imposed by the said first mentioned act, and had been set forth in the table of duties therein contained.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF MARYLAND,

United States, *vs.* Mortimer Cunningham. } *April Term*, 1831. *Indictment for a misdemeanor.*

On the 12th May this court opened for the trial of *M. Cunningham*, late post master of Abingdon, Harford county Maryland. He was indicted under certain clauses in the 21st section of the post office law, which provide as follows:

"That if any person employed in any of the depart-"ments of the post office establishment shall unlawfully "detain, delay or open any letter, packet, bag or mail "of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which "shall have come to his possession, and which are in-"tended to be conveyed by post; or, if any such person "shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter or pack-"et, entrusted to such person as aforesaid, and which "shall not contain any security for, or assurance relat-"ing to money, as hereinafter described, every such "offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall for every "such offence, be fined, not exceeding three hundred "dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or "both, according to the circumstances and aggravations "of the offence."

The indictment contained ten counts. The four first on the second clause of this section; and the six last on the first clause. To the nine first counts the counsel for the traverser put in a general demurrer, and to the tenth a special demurrer. These were argued on the two following days. And on Monday the 16th, judge *Duval* gave his opinion, sustaining the demurrers to the four first counts, and overruling them as to the six last. The judge herein decided, that it was necessary to negative that the letters contained securities for, or assurances relating to money; and further, that the enumeration of such securities as set forth in this act, should be particularly and expressly negatived.

A jury of great respectability and intelligence being empannelled, the trial on the facts commenced that day. A great many witnesses were examined on both sides, occupying therein nearly four days. On Friday, the 20th, the arguments to the jury commenced, which continued until 6 o'clock, of Monday evening, the 23d. In the course of these arguments various questions of law were started and argued, not important here to be noticed.

The most interesting facts, which were given in evidence on the part of the government, were that certain irregularities and violations of the mail occurred in the course of the last winter, between Baltimore and Wilmington, Del.; in consequence of which, a correspondence took place between the post masters of these places, and a scheme for detecting the guilty was devised by them. *Decoy letters* were sent by the mail, into which were put, sometimes good money, but principally counterfeit notes. Some previous investigations failing of a discovery, Mr. *Charles T. Grubb*, deputy post master of Wilmington, commenced his operations on the 21st of January last. He put up two letters at Wilmington, addressed to different persons in Baltimore; and at Elkton, coming on with the mail, he put these two letters into separate bags or portmanteaus; one of which was to be given out at one office, and the other at another office, between Elkton and Havre de Grace. On arriving at Havre he examined the two packages, and found them unbroken. He determined again to test the same two offices, and for that purpose, to return to Elkton. But some suspicion being excited in his mind at Havre, towards the post master at Abingdon, he resorted to similar means for detection.

He prepared at Havre two letters, addressed to persons in Delaware; and a letter addressed to the cashier of the bank of Baltimore; into each of which he put counterfeit notes. In that sent to Baltimore, he put a $5 note of a Georgetown bank, and a $5 of the Charleston manufacturing company. This letter was put into a portmanteau, which the mail guard was directed to give out at no other office, than at Abingdon; and he was charged with a letter of advice to the post master at Baltimore. Mr. Grubb then returned to Elkton, and, inspecting the two packages there, he found them correct. Satisfied with the fidelity of the offices *north* of the Susquehannah, his attention was thenceforth solely directed to those *south* thereof. With the co-operation of col. Whann, post master at Elkton, he prepared two decoy letters, into one of which he put a counterfeit note, and addressed it to H. Niles, Baltimore. This letter he placed in a portmanteau, to be opened at all the offices between Elkton and Baltimore, *except at Abingdon*. The other letter was addressed to Nixon Wilson, Baltimore; and into that were put a $5 note of the Jersey bank, a $2 note of Georgetown corporation, and a $1 note of a Delaware bank. The two last were counterfeits, and the first supposed to be genuine. Whether it was so or not, was the great question in controversy on the former trial against this party, for a felony. This last letter was mailed by col. Whann, and put into a portmanteau, which was to be given out only at Abingdon. There was in that mail no package for Abingdon.

Mr. Grubb came on with the two portmanteaus, carefully attending to their disposition. At Havre the bag, containing the last mentioned letter, was opened in the presence of Dr. Sappington, the post master, and his deputy, that they might see the packages compared with the list of them. He here received a letter from the post master at Baltimore, advising him that the decoy letter, addressed to the cashier of the bank of Baltimore on the 22d, had been intercepted. The post master at Havre advised Mr. Grubb to call for liquor at Abingdon, so as to run up a bill; and to counterfeit intoxication, that the post master there might have no suspicion of his real character. Following on with the mail to Abingdon, he saw the portmanteau, before designed for that office, carried into the bar by the traverser, and heard packages broken open, although he knew this was unnecessary, as no packages were in the mail for that office. Considerable delay being occasioned at that place, by the stalling of the mail carriage, it was about 4 o'clock in the morning of the 24th of January, before they were ready to depart. The witness called for his bill, which was 50 cents. He offered in pay-

ment therefor, first a $20 note, then a $10 note. Change was given for the latter in a $5 note, a $2, and a $1, and three half dollars. The $5 note proved to be the Georgetown note, which had been enclosed in the letter directed to the cashier of the bank of Baltimore, and sent by the mail of the preceding evening. The $2 note and $1 note were two of the three notes enclosed in the letter to Nixon Wilson, and mailed a few hours before at Elkton. All these notes were perfectly well known to Mr. Grubb, and to others of the witnesses. The $5 note had been ascertained by the traverser, in the course of the day preceding, to be a counterfeit. And this discovery accounted for his giving it in exchange to a stranger, apparently intoxicated, rather than the $5 note, which was in company with the $2 and $1 notes.

Arriving at Baltimore, Mr. Grubb examined the two portmanteaus. In one, which had been given out at all the other offices, he found the decoy letter to H. Niles; and in the other, which had been opened at Abingdon, the decoy letter to N. Wilson was missing. But in its place was found a letter addressed to Mr. *John H. Naff*, of Baltimore, which had been mailed at Wilmington, by Mr. Grubb, on the 20th, and had been two days delayed on the road, and had been opened. It was a bona fide letter, supposed to be, and marked double, although single. An affadavit of the foregoing facts having been made before the district judge, Cunningham was arrested on the evening of the 24th of January.

Two of the counts which were struck out were drawn upon the embezzlement of the decoy letter, addressed to the cashier of the bank of Baltimore. Three of the counts ruled to be good, had relation to the decoy letter to N. Wilson, for detaining, delaying, and opening it. Two were founded on the delaying and opening the bona fide letter to J. H. Naff. The 6th was framed on a charge for delaying and opening a bona fide letter to James Cox, esq. The counsel for the government did not press for a verdict of guilty on this count, as there was no direct evidence to support this charge.

The defence of the traverser was urged by his ingenious and able counsel, on evidence of good character, and various other topics. The jury, having left the box about twenty minutes, returned a verdict of GUILTY on the five first remaining counts, and NOT GUILTY on the last count.

On the morning of the 24th, his honor, judge Glenn, pronounced sentence:—that the party convicted should be imprisoned for six months, and pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs; saying, that the fine was reduced in consequence of the heavy costs which had been incurred, being much greater than the highest fine which could be imposed by the act of congress.

The judge also remarked to the traverser that the worst feature in his case was the employment by him of false witnesses, to aid in his defence.

The counsel engaged in this trial were *Nathaniel Williams*, district attorney for the United States, *U. S. Heath* and *R. Johnson*, for the traverser.

It may not be uninteresting to notice that, during the same term of this court, two persons have been fined and imprisoned, upon confessions of guilty, to indictments found against them for obstructing officers in the discharge of their duty;—one for resisting admiralty process; and the other for endeavoring to rescue Mortimer Cunningham, at the time of his arrest.

There has been a *sixth* recovery, within a year or two, of the penalty of $5 for writing on the margin of a newspaper, which was not sent as a letter.

DINNER TO JOSIAH S. JOHNSTON, ESQ.

From the Alexandria (Lou.) Gazette of May 21.

Alexandria, April 27th, 1831.

SIR—The undersigned have been appointed a committee on the part of a large and respectable number of your fellow citizens of this parish, who are desirous of offering you some testimonial of their respect and some public proof of the high estimate they place on your long and faithful services in the senate of the U. States.—We have with that view the honor of inviting you to partake of a public dinner at Messrs. Norment and Jeffries, on Friday the 29th inst.

We are happy in being the organs of this communication, and avail ourselves of this opportunity of adding assurances of the high consideration with which we have the honor to be yours, &c.

THOMAS C. SCOTT,
H. A. BULLARD,
F. A. BYNUM,
SILAS TALBERT,
THOMAS HOOPER,
M. WELLS.
} *Committee.*

To hon. J. S. Johnston.

—

Alexandria, April 28th, 1828.

GENTLEMEN—I received yesterday your letter in behalf of a number of my fellow citizens of the parish of Rapide, inviting me to a public dinner on Friday the 29th inst. I accept with great pleasure the invitation, which will afford me the opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with so many of my friends and constituents, and of offering them personally my grateful acknowledgements for the kindness and the confidence they have uniformly manifested towards me. I receive with due sensibility this testimonial of the respect and approbation of my immediate constituents, to whom more than to any others, are known the views I entertain of the public interest and the high value I set upon their favorable consideration of my public services. I thank them for this unmerited honor and beg you to accept the assurance of my great personal regard for you individually. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. S. JOHNSTON.

The honorable *T. C. Scott, H. A. Bullard, F. A. Bynum, Silas Talbert, Thos. Hooper, M. Wells*, esqrs.

—

During the entertainment, the health of Mr. Johnston having been given and drank.* He arose and addressed the company as follows:

I am very far from supposing that any services I have rendered the state have deserved the estimate you are pleased to place on them, or that I have in any way merited the distinguished honor you award me.

I receive this testimony of respect as an evidence of that personal regard, you have so often manifested towards me, which has endured so many years, and stood the test of so many trials, and which still survives all the contests personal, professional and political, in which we have been engaged.

I value most highly the good opinion of those with whom I have so long lived, and I appreciate as I ought to do the sentiments you express; I am most grateful for this and the numerous marks of public favor and public confidence I have received for more than twenty years at your hands.

I owe indeed much to the people of this parish, among whom I first started in the career of life. I owe to them whatever personal honors or political preferment I have obtained, and I am too sensible of their kindness not to feel the deepest sense of gratitude to them and the liveliest interest in their prosperity and happiness. It has created an attachment which is neither weakened by time or distance. Wherever I go, and in whatever I engage, whether in the pleasures of society or the duties of my station, my mind turns at every interval, like that of the exile to the country it has left, and the friends and the home it has lost.

I return therefore, after the political contests of the winter are over, with sincere pleasure to meet your cordial welcome, to participate in your social enjoyments, to mingle in your concerns and to feel again that I have an interest and a common stake with you in that country which it is my pride and duty to represent, and without which no man can truly represent his constituents.

I am happy in the occasion which it presents of meeting so many esteemed friends, of knowing those who have more recently settled here and of forming an acquaintance with the new generation, rising up around us. But I am most happy to witness the growth of your families, the increase of your fortunes, and the general improvement of the country.

*Our distinguished guest, the hon. Josiah S. Johnston. The able and unwearied advocate of the true interests of Louisiana, in the senate of the United States.

There is at this time an uncommon degree of prosperity in our country. Wherever I have been throughout the northern, middle and western states, labor, capital and skill, are now employed with the greatest activity and enterprise, in all the channels of industry. Every where we meet the external and visible signs of the influence they diffuse. It affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the condition of our own state, I speak particularly now of the cotton region. We have suffered a great depression in the price of our staple, one of the most extraordinary revolutions of property and one of the severest trials. Within a short period, cotton has fallen to *one-third* of its former price. —Yet you have sustained the shock.—There has been, in consequence of your foresight and prudence, no distress or sacrifice, your fortunes have steadily advanced, capital is still productive, property in demand, money abundant, and credit and confidence unlimited.

I am the more surprised at this, after having heard and read so much of the distress in the southern states. —How is this, that two countries very similar, with like productions, with the same people and living under the same laws, present such different results. Have we a kinder soil, a more genial sun, greater enterprise or more industry or more economy?—They have indeed some advantages, they are nearer the market, near the sources of supply, labor cheaper and the price of the staple article higher by the difference of freight. How is it, that they are sinking in utter and irretrievable ruin, while we are in a comparatively flourishing condition?

The depression in the south has been ascribed to the operation of the tariff, but those laws act equally upon us; and we cannot comprehend how they exert the mysterious and extraordinary influence attributed to them. The decline in the price, was for a time imputed to the tariff. It was supposed to be affected by some indirect means, beyond the reach of common observation. But this I believe is now abandoned. It is known that the price fell with the increasing production; it was the excess of supply pressing on the demand for consumption; it was the natural effect of a redundant market.

We have heard also of a new theory, by which it is maintained that the producers and not the consumers pay all the duties, and that therefore the cotton interest is taxed with two-thirds of all the revenue. This struck us at first by its boldness and originality. It had the merit of being a cause, which, if true in principle, would adequately account for all the evils whether real or imaginary, ascribed to the tariff; but the fact not being true, the theory has been exploded, and we have returned to the old opinion, that in reality the consumer, whoever he is and wherever he may be, pays all the duties levied upon all the articles he buys, and that therefore they fall very equally upon all: and consequently the duties of 20 millions paid to the government are levied upon all the people and draw from all the labor of the country amounting to many hundred millions, and not upon the mere producers of the articles that enter into foreign commerce that do not exceed sixty millions.

But it has been said the tariff is most unjust and oppressive, and is producing the most fatal effects upon the south. Let us see how this stands with us. The price of cotton has fallen, but so has every thing else, and from the same cause. The taxes are necessarily high, to defray the expenses of government and discharge a heavy public debt, but then all contribute according to their means.

In regard to ourselves, we know, that the whole expenses of our plantations do not exceed one-third of the value of our crops, that is less than three cents a pound, and that the residue is profit upon the capital employed. That half of this amount of expenses is for articles made in the United States, and not included in the tariff, and not in any way effected by it. The other half is composed of articles that are embraced by it and furnish a fair example of the general operation of those laws. The whole of them have fallen since the tariff of 1824 from 50 to 100 per cent. in value; some of them especially cotton goods are cheaper than in England and fairly compete with them. Others, such as cotton bagging, which constitutes a considerable item of expense, is now made in the western states of a quality superior to the foreign at 16 cents, and to which it is reduced by our own competition; this article together with the cordage is now so low that it fully reimburses the planter by the weight for all the cost. Upon the remainder of the articles we may perhaps pay 25 per cent. but the prices are continually falling, we must contribute our quota to the government in some form; could we expect to pay less upon the amount of our property or our revenue, or could we pay it in a more convenient form? Or can we complain when we look to the protection it affords and the effect of that security upon the value of our labor and our property. Besides in the present regulated state we are secure from great fluctuations, the market is well supplied, at a fair and steady price which will not be materially affected during a war.

But in any view of this question. It is clear that two-thirds of the productions of your estates is gain upon the capital, actual profit. This annual accession to your fortunes is again invested, and becomes new capital; and thus we see large estates created in a few years, as if by magic, by means of industry and economy.

I speak in the presence of those who know their interests and comprehend this subject.

Do you believe that the tariff has depressed the price of cotton, do you believe the cotton growers pay all the revenue, or that any considerable portion of what you make goes in any way to the government; can you believe that so far as we are concerned, that the tariff is unjust, or unequal, or oppressive.

In the southern states not only are these doctrines promulgated, but the exercise of the power to protect the domestic industry of the country, in any form, is pronounced a palpable and dangerous violation of the constitution, and so oppressive that the states have a right to declare them void; principles which I believe after the most mature reflection to be utterly erroneous, and dangerous to the peace and union of the states.

The great staple of our state, sugar, which promises to become one of the most valuable interests of the south, and one of the most essential and useful to the whole country, owes its existence to the policy of the government, and can continue to exist only by the favor and protection of the laws, and the operation of those principles upon which the whole system is founded.

At the close of the war, it became the avowed policy, to protect the domestic industry, and especially the agricultural industry of the country. The people of this state conforming themselves to the views of government, embarked immense capital under the faith of the laws in the cultivation of sugar. The hazardous experiment has been rendered successful by their industry and enterprise. It has become the prominent interest of the state. I may with truth say that this great and growing interest depends now essentially upon the protection of the government, nay, the withdrawal of it would reduce us below the condition of the West Indies, and involve us in utter and hopeless ruin and bankruptcy.

This distant and isolated interest has been singled out for attack by a most formidable combination of political parties. It seems to have provoked the especial displeasure of the southern politicians, who for the last year have concentrated their whole force upon this particular object. We received timely admonition of the attack. We were informed that notwithstanding the fatal consequences to this state, the attempt would be made to take off the protecting duty of sugar, for the double purpose of punishing the people of Louisiana for the free expression of their opinions upon questions of deepest concern to them, and of breaking down the American system, by assailing its separate interests in detail. The press at proper time, opened at various points along the whole line, and the plan of operation began to disclose itself. The attack was made by every species of popular appeal, every prejudice was awakened, every weakness and every passion moved. It was said to be a tax upon labor for the benefit of capital, to be levied upon the poor for the benefit of the rich, that it was an enormous duty of two or three hundred per cent on the cost, and yielded a profit of thirty or forty per cent. upon the capital, every kind of exaggeration and misrepresentation were employed. Then came

the president's message, recommending a modification of the tariff and announcing the new principles upon which it should be revised; to wit:

"That objects of *national* importance *alone* ought to be protected," which seemed to look only to a few objects of general, not local interests, and to exclude in its terms every branch of industry confined to particular states or sections, as if the protection of labor in all its forms, wherever employed, was not the object of the national legislation. It was then declared no interest should be protected unless it could stand *singly* and *alone;* without any aid or support from any other interests, as if any interest could stand alone, and as if the labor of the country could consent to be taxed for the benefit of one or a few peculiar interests; as if any system of government or of legislation could be founded upon such exclusive principles. Then we were advised that, "some of the *comforts* of *life* were taxed unnecessarily high," an intimation which we cannot effect to misunderstand, and finally, the great scheme was consummated by a formal attack in the form of a proposition to reduce the duty on sugar. A deep impression was now made on the public mind and a formidable opposition was arrayed. I was assured with an air of confidence that the duty would be taken off. In the mean time the citizens of this state, (to many of whom we are greatly indebted), prepared a body of facts drawn from the most correct and authentic sources, and laid them before the public. This served in a considerable degree to correct the erroneous impressions and dispel the illusions thrown around this subject. It began to be seen in its true light, as really a great national interest, opening a vast field for capital and labor, that, in fact, sugar was produced by contributions from all the states, and diffused its effects among the whole people of the United States.

The proposition was met by our delegation in the house of representatives, and successfully resisted. The attempts proved entirely abortive.

This attack from our brethren of the south, with whom we have so many ties of interest and feeling, shows us how little we could rely upon them for protection;—when their sense of public duty leads them to sacrifice their own, and our interests to their principles, what confidence can we repose in principles that lead to such results, that begin by doing evil, that good may come of it? Can those speculative opinions be just, as regards the first operation of which would prostrate a whole state, and paralize the whole south.

I am very happy to believe the intelligent men of that quarter, begin to view this particular question in a different light; and that they do not consider it necessary to prove their patriotism by sacrificing their interest, or their disinterestedness by ruining the people. But it must be acknowledged that some of their writers advance sentiments the most extravagant and the most extraordinary. They said their friends in congress were preparing a blow for them, and nobly sacrificing their interest to their principles, that they were encouraging them in it, that it would be speedily and severely felt throughout the south. They said the duty on sugar had produced an immense diversion from the cultivation of cotton, that it had retarded the fall of that article, that it had sustained the value, and created the demand for slave labor, they said the removal of the duty, would be not only total ruin to nine-tenths of the sugar planters, that it would turn from 50 to 100,000 laborers back to the cultivation of cotton, which would produce a further depression in the cotton market and a serious decline in the value of slave property. They said the shock would be felt almost instantaneously throughout the slave holding states. That "*the south in proposing and advocating this repeal, was gallantly sacrificing herself on the altar of principle and patriotism.*" I trust the sober and intelligent people of the south are not prepared to adopt these sentiments or to act on their suggestion.

It was not my intention to introduce any political matter on such an occasion, but these are questions of vital interest to our country, which it is the duty of every citizen to examine, and of every public man to discuss, it would be unpardonable in you to be indifferent, and criminal in me to be silent. I come here not to divide, but to unite, not to create dissentions, but to heal them, to turn from the conflicts of parties, to the real and solid interests of our country.

I owe you gentlemen, a thousand acknowledgements, for the sentiment you express and the kindness you show me.

Mr. *Johnston* gave the following toast:

The constitution of the United States. The happy medium between the extremes of consolidation of government and confederation of states, having neither the dangerous power of the one, nor the dangerous weakness of the other, it will preserve the integrity of the union, the rights of the states, and the liberties of the people.

DINNER TO MR. BERRIEN.

We take from the Georgian the following toasts which were given at a public dinner in hon. of Mr. *Berrien*, by the warm-hearted citizens of Savannah. Mr. B's speech, which we also publish, will be read with interest. If its pure style and patriotic bearing, does not recommend it to the reader, we are confident that the absence of the political rant of the day, which disfigures too many of our dinner speeches, will not fail to receive their approbation. [*Ed. Adv.*

1. *The United States*—The Pharos, to guide the nations of the world to the haven of liberty.

2. *The state of Georgia*—She has triumphantly sustained the majesty of the constitution, by preserving unsullied the dignity of her own sovereignty.

3. *The president of the United States.*

4. *The governor of the state of Georgia.*

The president of the day, John Cumming, esq. then rose and prefaced the following toast with these remarks:

The terms in which our invitation was accepted forbid a reference to the public services of our respected guest. If it were otherwise, the fair honor of his career in the forum, on the bench, in the senate, and in the cabinet, would form a theme on which the philanthropist and patriot might delight to dwell: but since he has desired to be received as our fellow citizen, we have only to tender to him our friendly salutations.

5. *Our guest*—We esteem him for his virtues—we honor him for his services.

Mr. Berrien then rose and responded to the observations from the chair, and the sentiments of the company, in nearly the following words:

I thank you very cordially, gentlemen, for this expression of your kindness. I could not be insensible to the approbation of so respectable an assemblage of any portion of my fellow citizens; but such a reception from this community, leaves me without the power adequately to express my grateful sense of the honor which it confers. It brings with it, however, the cheering conviction, that I am in the midst of those, to whom I may safely confide the interpretation of my feelings. Accept, then, gentlemen, the simple acknowledgments of my gratitude, for this renewed manifestation of your unvarying kindness. I should vainly attempt to describe to you my feelings on this occasion, but your own hearts will bear me witness, and I cheerfully submit myself to their testimony.

Returning, after an absence which has seemed to me to be a protracted one, to this cherished spot, which is endeared to us all, by a thousand recollections, I have the gratification to see, in this assembly, many of those who have been my companions in the journey of life. I meet you, therefore, with no ordinary emotion, and with little qualification for the discharge of the duty which your kindness, and the customs of the festive board, have devolved upon me. The stranger who visits our city, contemplates it as the abode of hospitality and the home of the domestic virtues; and leaving it, carries with him a lively remembrance of the intelligence and the courtesy which constitute the charm of its social intercourse. But to me, it presents itself with all those awakening recollections which are connected with the idea of home—of youthful friendships, and the graver associations of maturer years; with the cherished remembrance of the best and happiest portion of my life—of bright and sunny hours, which are destined never to return.

I wish I could have found you gentlemen, in the enjoyment of that prosperity, which the natural advantages of our location, and the intelligence and enterprise of our citizens entitle us to claim. There was a time when the success of our agricultural, and the consequent prosperity of our commercial operations, gave animation to every thing around us—when the busy hum of commerce was heard in our streets, and its fruits were exhibited in the rapid improvement of our city—when here, as well as elsewhere, all the comforts and enjoyments of life, were placed within the reach of individual exertion. Why does this state of things no longer exist in the same degree as heretofore? Why is it that stillness now pervades those places, which in times past were the scene of bustle and activity? Whence comes it that the best exertions of the planter, and the most intelligent efforts of the merchant, fail to receive the rewards which heretofore awaited them?

I will not do violence to the social feeling, to which this occasion is devoted, by the discussion of a much agitated and highly agitating question, which is connected with this subject. I purposely limit myself to the inquiry, whether some of the evils which we suffer may not have resulted from our failure to keep pace with the changes which have occurred elsewhere, and especially in the other states of the union? Extending our view to the state at large, whether we have not relied too much on the value of our products, and the natural advantages of our position; and looking

rather to our past prosperity than to those unwelcome indications which menaced its continuance, have remained to a certain degree stationary, while others have been advancing in the career of internal improvement? I do not disguise from myself the fact, that the change in our condition, has been greatly influenced by causes over which we could exercise no control; by the altered political and commercial state of the other portions of the world. Constituting a part of the great family of nations, we cannot be insensible to that which materially affects its other members; for that law of his nature which ordains that man shall be a social being, forbids that, either as an individual or as a member of society, he should be wholly independent of his fellow men.

Still it may be worth the inquiry, whether all which we have lost can be justly imputed to this cause? and especially, whether some thing may not be regained by intelligence and unremitted exertions to facilitate our communications, and to improve the ocean inlet, on which we are so advantageously posted? When the great staple product of our state commanded three times the price which can now be obtained for it, the difficulties of communication were overcome, because the value of the articles compensated the labor and expense, which were necessary to the accomplishment of this object. Our storehouses were then filled with the fruits of our agriculture; and here, also, were sought, as an almost necessary consequence, those supplies which our citizens derived from the skill and industry of other nations. Our city was then the great mart of the agricultural productions of the state, as well as of those foreign supplies which then reached us, in no inconsiderable quantity, by direct importation. But this is unhappily a picture of by-gone times; a state of things which we can scarcely expect to see realized again, in all its former extent. The condition of the world affords little prospect of any material advance in the market value of our principal staple. Apart, then, from such improvements in agriculture, as may reduce the cost of production, its value to the producer, is chiefly to be increased, by facilitating, and thereby diminishing the expense of its transportation to an eligible market. Elesewhere this truth has been felt and acted upon, and we are in no inconsiderable degree, the victims of the diversion, which it has already occasioned. Does it become us, I speak of our fellow-citizens throughout the state, to await in listless inactivity, the consummation of this result?

It is now several years ago, since a distinguished engineer, who had been engaged in making surveys in various parts of the union pronounced this port to be the appropriate Atlantic outlet of the southern and southwestern states, and the truth of this opinion, would ere this have been demonstrated, if the requisite exertions had been made, to improve those interior communications, which are suggested by the natural advantages of our position. Such an operation however, in the extent, which ought to be given to it; belongs emphatically to the state, because the capital which it would require, transcends the resources of our city, and because also, the benefits which it would confer, would be co-extensive with the whole line of communication. May we not hope that this subject will find favor in the councils of our state, and that some portion of the ample fund, which must ere long be placed at our disposal, will be set apart for purposes of internal improvement. Whoever shall succeed in awakening the attention of the legislature to this vitally important subject, and shall have the good fortune to effect a successful result, will deserve to be ranked among the benefactors of the age, and will justly acquire to himself an enviable place in the esteem and affections of our people.

I hope I shall not be considered to have given to these remarks a character unsuited to the occasion of our assemblage, if discarding every partizan feeling, I indulge myself in adverting for a moment, to some considerations connected with our political condition. In this view, we have abundant cause of thankfulness to the author of all good, for the bounties which he has bestowed upon us, and even around this festive board, it becomes us reverently to acknowledge our gratitude for the blessings we enjoy. In the agitations of the old world, which seem to be destined to unsettle the institutions of ages—to hurl the titled monarch from his throne, and in their unavoidable consequences, to carry dismay and desolation into the cottage of the peasant, we have a striking illustration of the wisdom, which guided the councils of the founders of this republic. It is impossible not to remark, how completely the first half century of our political existence, has demonstrated the fallacy of anterior theories of government. The maxims which they inculcated, denounced the freedom of our institutions, as fatal to their permanency. The recognition of the sovereignty of the people—the principles that government is a trust, for the benefit of those who created it—and that all granted power is revocable at the will of the people, by whom it was conferred, were supposed to constitute the evidences of our weakness. Our experience has proved that they are the sources of our strength. A struggle of three days has sufficed to precipitate a monarch from a throne, surrounded by the instruments of his power, who were impotent to resist the shock. Another, yet another, has been called to prove the divine origin of his right to rule, by the exhibition of his physical ability to subdue the multitude who have questioned it. Every where the march of free principles is onward—and they will advance—and they will advance in quick pace to the consummation of their object. Meanwhile the American republic, resting on the firm basis of the sovereignty of the people, is alike secure from internal commotion, and from external assault. Differences of opinion will exist, and conflicting interests will arise in our widely extended empire, but the principle of mutual concession, which gave birth to our fundamental charter, will reconcile these jarring pretensions—and the profound attachment of the people to the government of their choice, will rebuke the spirit of discord, wherever it may arise. In one sentiment we are all agreed it is that which inculcates as a primary duty, the preservation of the union of these free, sovereign and independent states. The organic law which proclaims it, is a precious memorial of the wisdom of our fathers, and the assurance of its permanency, is in the affections of a free enlightened people. No where is this sentiment more strongly felt than by those to whom I have the honor to address myself. It is indeed the cherished feeling of the south. Vigilant in the assertion of the rights of state sovereignty, the people of Georgia, have ever been prompt to rally round the general government, in vindication of its claim to the full exercise of its constitutional authority. They are ready too I assure myself, however much on this subject, they may have been misrepresented, to meet the conflicting pretensions of their brothers, who differ from them, in that spirit of just and mutual concession, in which the union of these states, had its origin, and to which alone we can look for its preservation. Happily, to this source, we may look, with unwavering confidence. An enlightened public opinion which constitutes the mural and efficient strength of our government, will still perpetuate the bond of our union, coercing obedience to the legitimate mandates of authority, while it exercises also a salutary restraint upon rulers—checking the arrogance of power, and rebuking its excess.

I congratulate you gentlemen on the prospect which is afforded by recent events of the favorable adjustment of our Indian relations. As citizens of Georgia we have a deep interest, in the correct solution of this difficult and embarrassing question. It is not merely that a valuable portion of our domain, is withheld from our occupancy, by the remnant of a tribe, which still lingers on our chartered limits. The pretensions which have been asserted in their behalf, are in direct conflict with our sovereignty—and in the heat of the controversy, which they have engendered, we have been subjected to imputations alike unworthy of our character as a people—and revolting to our individual feelings! The illusion in which these prejudices originated, is however rapidly passing away. The prejudices of our brethren are subsiding and all that remains to secure the favorable award of public opinion, is that we should exercise our acknowledged rights, with the moderation and in the spirit of benevolence, which it becomes us to exhibit to the feeble remnant of a once great and powerful, though savage people.

For the accomplishment of what has been already attained, in relation to this vitally important interest. I need not say that you are indebted to the zeal and intelligence of your representatives, in the national legislature, to the steady vigilance, with which they have vindicated your rights. Nor are you without the full measure of obligation, to the chief of that department, to which this branch of the public service, is particularly confided, for the fidelity and firmness, with which he has discharged this important trust. But honor to whom honor is due. It is to the distinguished individual who presides over the interests of this republic—to his own correct and thorough knowledge of this whole subject—in its origin, and progress—in all its bearings, and in all its details—to his unwavering determination not to surrender his own correct views, to the suggestions of a false and misguided humanity—to his just estimate of the rights of the states, and to the paternal care, which watches over those rights, as mainly essential to the perpetuity of that union, which must be preserved—it is to him that you are chiefly indebted for the gratifying prospect which is now presented to your view.

I will not however gentlemen, prolong this trespass upon your time—but before I set down, will ask to offer to you this sentiment:

The city of Savannah—The liberal and enlightened policy of the state, seconding the intelligence and enterprise of her citizens, will yet restore her commercial prosperity.

6. *George M. Troup*—His cool judgment and fixed determination, have triumphantly established the rights of our state.

7. *Poland*—Often has her soil been moistened with the blood of her patriots; may it now be the grave of her oppressors.

8. *Louis Philippe, of France*—May he realise the idea of a patriot king, and prepare his *subjects* to become *freemen*.

9. *Modern philanthropists*—Full and free exercise to their sickly sentiments, at home.

10. *Education*—The brightest national ornament, the surest basis upon which a republic can erect its permanency and its glory.

11. *Lafayette*—The champion of liberty in both hemispheres: If chains and dungeons await him in the eastern, an asylum and a home are his in the western world.

12. *The memory of judge Davies.*

13. *The fair*—May they ever frown on the advocates of disunion.

POPULATION OF VIRGINIA.

The industrious editor of the "Winchester Republican" has presented a very interesting view of the population and taxation of Virginia—but the following results are all that it seems necessary for us to publish just now—intending hereafter to give the official accounts, of different censuses, in contrast by counties.

Trans-Alleghany counties—26.

Population, 1820	white	131,552		
1830	"	183,245	Increase	51,693
1820	colored	14,289		
1830	"	20,131	"	5,842

Of the colored people in 1830—1,492 were free persons.

Valley district—14 *counties.*

Population 1820	white	121,086		
1830	"	134,825	Increase	13,739
1820	colored	33,464		
1830	"	39,485	"	6,021

Of the colored persons in 1830—4,681 were free.

Middle district—29 *counties.*

Population 1820	white	190,615		
1830	"	212,079	Increase	21,464

Population 1820 colored 220,718
1830 " 246,477 Increase 25,759
Of the colored people in 1830—11,960 were free.

Tide-water district—36 counties.

Population 1820 white 158,623
1830 " 158,523 *Decrease* 100
1820 colored 196,035
1830 " 204,969 Increase 8,934
Of the colored persons in 1830—28,873 were free.

These aggregates include the city of Richmond, borough of Norfolk and town of Petersburg. The free colored people, in 1830, amounted to 28,873.

Taxation—1830.

	dolls.
Trans-Alleghany district	27,493 90
Valley	49,371 05
Middle	128,773 12
Tide-water	98,591 41

Chief cities and towns—1830.

	White.	*Colored.*	*Total.*
Richmond	7,743	8,309	16,057
Norfolk	5,131	4,685	9,816
Petersburg	3,433	4,867	8,300
Wheeling	5,016	195	5,211
Lynchburg	2,258	1,899	4,157
Winchester	2 696	916	3,612
Fredericksburg	1,793	1,509	3,397

Population—1830.

	White.	*Slave.*	*Free colored.*	*Total.*
Trans Alleghany	183,245	18,671	1,492	203,408
Valley	134,825	34,804	4,681	174,310
Middle	208,895	230,953	11 960	451,808
Tide-water	166,089	186 445	28,873	381,407
	693,054	470.873	47,006	1,210,933

The exact number of the gross population is added up in the Richmond Enquirer, as being 1,211,252, which is probably correct; but we cannot make the figures before us tally with it by 319 persons.

The following will show the gradual increase of Virginia since the adoption of the constitution.

	Whites.	*Slaves.*	*Free colored.*
In 1790	442,117	292,627	12,856
1800	518,674	345,796	21,079
1810	551,534	392,518	30,570
1820	603,324	425,153	36,889
1830	694,440	469,715	47,086

The whole increase of the white population since 1820 is 91,116—of which 51,693 are in the Trans-Alleghany counties—having gained that large amount on a capital of only 131,552, or at the rate of nearly 40 per cent.—whereas the tide-water counties have actually decreased in their white inhabitants, and the middle district, with 190,615 in 1820, and now 212,079, has advanced at the rate of only a little more than 11 per cent.

VIRGINIA, IN 1703.

The following census of Virginia, which was taken in 1703, presents a view of the strength of that colony one hundred and twenty-eight years ago. The statement, however, does not embrace the inhabitants of the *Northern Neck*, or the French Protestant refugees at *Monachan* town; these it was estimated would have increased the number of souls to near 70,000. The French refugees were sent over by king William, and had a rich territory assigned them twenty miles above the falls of James river, on the south side of the river

Counties.	*Number of souls.*	*Males.*	*Females and children.*	*Militia.*	*Horse.*	*Foot and dragoons.*
Henrico	2,435	915	1,498	345	98	247
Prince George and Charles City	4,045	1,406	2,639	625	203	422
Surrey	2 230	880	1,350	350	62	288
Isle of Wight	2,714	841	1,873	514	140	374
Nansemund	2,530	1,018	1,512	591	142	449
Norfolk	2,279	717	1,572	380	48	332
Princess Anne	2 037	686	1,351	284	69	215
James City	2,990	1,297	1,693	401	123	278
York	2,357	1,208	1,149	390	68	322
Warwick	1,377	482	895	201	49	152
Elizabeth City	1,188	469	719	196	54	142
New Kent	3 374	1,325	2,049	420	120	300
King William	1,834	803	1,031	698	189	509
King and Queen	2 842	1,244	1,598			
Gloucester	5,833	2,628	3,206	594	121	473
Middlesex	1,632	776	856	199	56	143
Essex	2,400	1,090	1,310	438	139	299
Richmond	2,622	1,392	1,230	504	122	382
Stafford	2,033	863	1,170	345	84	261
Westmoreland	2,736	1,131	1,605	451	133	318
Lancaster	2,155	941	1,214	271	42	229
Northumberland	2,099	1,168	931	522	130	392
Accomac	2,804	1,041	1,763	456	101	355
Northampton	2,081	712	1,369	347	70	277
	60,006	25,043	35,583	9,522	2,363	7,159

Gross population.

In 1703	60,603
1790	747,610
1800	886,199
1810	974,622
1820	1,065,366
1830	1,211,252

FINANCES OF OHIO.

The annual report of the auditor of state was laid before the legislature, and shews the flourishing condition of the finances.

GENERAL REVENUE.

Receipts.

	Dolls.
Balance in treasury, November, 1829	15,623 22 7
State and canal tax	180,080 69 2
Delinquent lands	11,636 17 1
Tax on attornies, physicians, &c.	2,700 07 0
Banks	4,979 99 6
Other sources	968 40 9
	215,988 56 5

Expenditures.

Audited bills redeemed	92,353 37 0
Appropriated to canal	113.956 97 0
Interest of school funds	2,897 77 4
Deaf and dumb asylum	500 00 0
Balance in treasury, November 15,	6,280 44 5
	215,988 56 5

Expenses of government.

The expenses of government for which bills were issued upon the treasury, were as follows:

Legislative	29,085 71
Executive	17,626 83
Ohio penitentiary	10,405 50
Printing	4,300 00
County and township taxes	10,346 22
Paper	3,111 60
Wolf scalps	2,928 50
Distributing arms	1,637 89
Brigade inspectors, &c.	1,784 00
Refunding taxes	1,495 88
Contingent fund for governor	1,388 23
do auditor	1,783 37
do treasurer	51 80
Distributing laws and journals	451 86
Folding and stitching, do	287 25
County treasurers	1,085 11
Registers and receivers of Ohio lands	1,125 30
Deaf and dumb asylum	500 00
Redemption of land	338 15
New entries from land offices	285 87
Librarian's salary	300 00
Courts martial	280 25
Books for library	350 00
Canal fund commissioners	150 00
Reporter of supreme court	300 00
Reports of supreme court	247 00
Interest on college fund	82 83
Sundries	759 27
Totai expenditures of 1830	92,485 46

Tax list for 1831.

16,199,682 acres of land	41,564,494
Other property	23,016,161
	64,580,655

Estimated receipts 1831.

Balance in treasury, 1830	6,130 33
Tax on property	89,154 56
Banks	4,000 00
Attornies, physicians, &c.	1,500 00
Debts to be collected	1,000 00
Arrears of tax	1,000 00
	102,784 89

Estimated expenditures.

Support of government	80,000 00
Penitentiary	10,000 00
Balance	12,784 89
	102,784 89

CANAL FUND.

Receipts, 1830.

Balance in treasury, 1829	5,705 87 1
Appropriation and taxes	110,040 34 6
Sale of lands	79,780 67 0
Tolls on Miami canal	49,230 12 5
do Ohio canal	24,336 35 3
Sale of lots donated	1,338
School funds borrowed	169,400 68 6
	439,892 05 1

[We have yet no account of the expenditures of this fund during the year 1830.]

Estimates of canal fund for 1831.

RECEIPTS.

Tax of 2 mills on the dollar,	120,000
Tolls and donations	100,000
Ohio lands	50,000
School funds	70,000
	340,000

Expenditures.

Interest on loan of 1825	20,000
do loans of '26, '27, '28, and '30	240,000
do on school funds	10,167
Balance	69,833
	340,000

The report adds:

"The amount which may be calculated upon with [illegible]e degree of certainty, from tolls on the canals, from the sale of canal lands, and the estimated amount arising from the sale of school lands, together with the revenue appropriated for the payment of interest on canal loans, at the present rate of assessments for the year 1831, will be more than sufficient to meet the interest fund for that year. By an economical application and investment of these funds, the state will be enabled after the completion of the canal, which will shortly be effected, rapidly to extinguish the public debt on canal loans." [*Ohio Republican.*

FRANCE.

The following is a summary result of the minister of war's report, made to the king on the 20th ult. and a supplement to it, dated March 18:—

General staff	3.8 9	men
Gendarmerie	13,612	
Infantry of the line	201,431	
Light infantry	54,873	
Workmen, departmental companies and companies of discipline	6,723	
2 Regiments of carbineers	1,864	
10 do. curassiers	9,320	
12 do. dragoons	12 336	
18 do. chasseurs	18,504	
1 do. lancers	1,026	
6 do. hussars	6,165	
Cavalry school	621	
Artillery	36,382	
Engineers	8,101	
Military equipages	3,748	
Sedentary companies	5,936	
Increase in consequence of the Infantry regiment being carried to 3,620 sub-officers and privates	39,680	
Total force of the army, when carried to its full complement	434,146	men

Moreover, 93,797 horses, in which the gendarmerie, artillery, engineers and equipages, figure for 50,000. The service, according to the ordinary budget, was 224,530 men, and 44,491 horses. Thus the minister of war will have increased the army by 209,616 men, and 47,366 horses.

The following is a statement of the situation of the bank on the 20th instant:—

It possessed in treasury bills	87,000,000	fr.
This sum must have been augmented by the bills received in exchange for money, which it usually supplies to the treasury for the payment of the half yearly dividend of the rents.—		
These sums are estimated at	30,000,000	
Commercial bills	53,000,000	
Money deposited in the cellars	164,000,000	
Gold and silver ingots, piasters, and other money	20,000,000	
Due to the bank, by one of the first houses, on good security	12,500,000	
Doubtful bills	4,500,000	
Total	371,000,000	
The debts of the bank consist of funds deposited in current accounts	97,000,000	
Bank notes in circulation	212,000,000	
Those since given to the treasury, for the payment of the half year's dividend, and in exchange for bills included in the above credit account	30,000,000	
Total	324,000,000	

On Saturday, M. de Belleyme, as president of the tribunal de premiere instance, delivered the following judgment in the case of M. Dumonteil, who after having been admitted into holy orders, quitted the church and wished to marry, but was opposed by his father, and refused the ceremony by the civil magistrate:—

"Considering that neither the political institutions nor the civil laws of the country expressly confirm the disqualification on entering into holy orders, and as the charter of 1830 has established a profound distinction between the affairs of the state and those of the church, and inasmuch as the concordat cannot give to the canons the binding force of civil law; considering also that these canons can be only applicable to those who minister at the altar, and that Dumontiel, jun. has renounced the priesthood, and consequently is no longer subject to ecclesiastical government: the court quashes the opposition formed by Dumonteil, senior, against the marriage of his son and orders that it shall be celebrated before the mayor of the —— arrondissement of Paris."

We understand that orders have been given for the execution of several public works, for which the sums annexed have been appropriated:—

Place de la Bastile, 20 000fr.; Place St. Benoit, 900; Rotonde du Temple, 1,100; Place du Pantheon, 24,000; Quay de l'Hospital 3,000; Boulevard de la Barriere du Throne, 20,000; Boulavard de la Barriere de Charonne, 20,000; Avennes to the Church of Nutre Dame de Lorrette, 30,000; Place de la Madeleine, 8,000; improvements at the prisons, 250,000, &c. &c. making a total of 1,881,000 francs.

STATUE OF NAPOLEON.

Report to the king of the French.

Sire—Fifteen years ago the statue which crowned the column of the Place Vendome, that monument of immortal victories, was destroyed. This, mutilation still exists, and is a sad vestige of foreign invasion.

Monuments serve as history; they are like her, inviolable; they ought to preserve all national recollections, and yield only to the ravages of time.

Certain it is, that history will not forget the name of the great captain, whose genius presided over our victorious legions—of the able monarch, who caused order to succeed anarchy—restored her altars to religion—and gave society that immortal code which still governs us; happy had it been, had his glory cost nothing to the liberty of his country.

Your majesty must be unwilling to destroy a single brilliant page of our history; you admire all that France admires, and are proud in whatever the nation takes pride.

I believe I respond to these noble sentiments in proposing to your majesty the replacing of the statue of Napoleon upon the column of the *Place Vendome.*

The reign of your majesty has restored to France all her independence, with all her freedom. It should obliterate every trace of a terrible reaction; henceforth, no glory should rest in the shade; no great reminiscence should be denied to France, by any species of jealous timidity. The generous and popular principles on which the constitutional government of your majesty is founded, should guarantee France forever, from the evils attached to absolute power, and the policy of conquerors. But in rendering honor to great renown; in again raising the monument which consecrates a remembrance in which France glories; the king forms, in some sort, a bond between the throne and the country; and I am bold enough to believe that the decree which I submit for the royal sanction, will be regarded as a just homage to public opinion, and as a new and brilliant proof of the strength and justice of a government, which like that of your majesty is entirely national.

I am, sire, with the most profound respect, your majesty's most humble and most obedient servant,

The president of the council, and minister secretary of state, for the interior, CASIMIR PERIER.

On the 8th April, an ordonnance was published in the official journal, in the following words:—

"The statue of Napoleon shall be replaced on the column of the *Place Vendome.*

THE ENGLISH WARS.

A late English paper gives some very interesting statements of the money paid out by Old England, during the sixty-five years of war, which she has waged, since the year 1688. The war which commenced that year, lasted nine years, and ended with the treaty at Ryswick: expenses, £.26,000,000

The war of the Spanish succession, commenced in 1705, and ended in 1713: cost, 62,500,000

The Spanish war of 1739, ended in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle: cost, 54,000,000

The old French war commenced in 1756, and ended in 1763, by the treaty of Paris: cost, 112,000,000

The American revolutionary war, commenced in 1775, and ended by the treaty of peace, in 1783: this cost the sum of 186,000,000

The French revolutionary war of 1793, ended in 1802: expenditures of the English government during this period were, 464,000,000

The war against Bonaparte, began in 1803, and ended in 1815: during that time England's expenses, (which probably included the expenditures of the late American war), were, 1,150,000,000

Total,	£.2,054,500,000
During the Spanish war, the government borrowed	£.20,000,000
Spanish succession,	3 ,500,000
Spanish war of 1739,	29,000,000
Old French war,	60,000,000
American revolution,	104,000,000
French revolution,	201,000,000
War against Bonaparte,	411,000,000
Raised by taxes, during these 65 years of war	893,000,000
Total,	£.2,054,500,000

This period ends with the general peace of 1815. What an immense sacrifice of money, and also of human life, in those seven wars. These were not wars for preserving the integrity of the English government: they were mostly wars of conquest, or wars of *intervention*, to help one nation to crush another. How many millions more might be added to this fearful amount by searching among the archives of the English East India Company during their bloody wars of conquest and extermination against the natives of the East?

The annals of those wars, with an accurate account of the horrid butcheries and cruelties, practised by the troops of the hono-

rable company, will never see the light. How many of these millions went to subsidize Prussia, Austria, Russia and the petty German states, to fight against Bonaparte? How many of these millions went to pay foreign troops to fight in the ranks of Old England, against our own armies, during the war of the revolution?

These inquiries are not made to create any national hostile feeling at this time against the English; but these statements are truths drawn from history, and are very proper for reflection and instruction.

The money thus worse than wasted, and the labor of the men engaged in those seven wars, combined, would have built the city of London entire, of granite and marble! would have raised her towers and monuments to vie with those now crumbling at Rome. What a blind policy has swayed the minds of the successive English cabinets during the last century?—What a spectacle would it present, had we the means of stating the loss of English lives, in those wars, together with the money expended, and the lives lost, by the nations engaged in opposing the arms of Britain. It would be oppressive to contemplate it.

We gladly turn from this gloomy picture, to dwell with rapture upon the present glorious and prosperous condition of our own country, at peace with the world, and at peace with itself. The people seem to be turning their attention from political broils, and are uniting with their best energies and means, to connect all the important points of the country, by internal communications. And, considering all our privileges, political, religious and social, where is there one who is not proud of his country and of her institutions?

BRITISH STOCKS.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Very few persons are aware of the great fluctuations which take place in the British funds, and of the immense changes which are thereby made in the value of property in the stocks of that country. A mercantile friend has favored us with a statement of the lowest and highest prices of the 3 per cent. consols and reduced 3 per cents. each year, from 1779 to 1823 inclusive, and the greatest variation for that period, making 44 years—he has considered the *two* kinds of 3 per cents. for this purpose as *one* kind, they paying the same interest.

It will be seen by this statement that the smallest variation during any one year is 3 3-4 per cent. and the greatest 23 3 4 per cent. the probability of a war with France in 1792, the bank restriction and mutiny in the fleets 1797, the depreciation of bank notes from the restriction in 1797 onwards, the peace of Amiens in 1801, the renewal of the war in 1803, war with the United States in 1812, the peace of Paris in 1814, and the return of Bonaparte in 1815, produced greater influence on the funds than other events between the periods stated. The highest price was in the early part of 1792 at the time of Mr. Pitt's celebrated speech on the finances, and the lowest at the time of the bank restriction May 1797.

In 1817 the variation was 21 1-2 per cent. equal to 172 millions of pounds sterling on a debt of 800 millions—in 1820 it was 3 3-4 per cent. equal on the same amount to 30 millions. These facts show the uncertain value of a description of property so liable to be effected by political and other events, and show also the disastrous effects on the fortunes and happiness of individuals, which are produced by such rapid and extreme changes.

Highest and lowest prices of 3 per cent. consols and 3 per cent. reduced, from 1779 to 1823, inclusive.

Year	1779	'80	'81	'82	'83	'84	'85	'86
Highest	65 1-4	62 5-8	63 1-4	66 1-4	70 1-2	60 3-4	78 5-8	77 5-8
Lowest,	59 1-8	58	54 7-8	54 1-4	55 1 8	53 3 8	68 1-2	67
Variation	6 1-8	4 5-8	8 7-8	12	14 7-8	7 3-8	10 1-8	10 5-8

Year	'87	'88	'89	'90	'91	'92	'93	'94
Highest	82 ·	77 1-4	82	81 1-8	90 3-4	97 1 2	81	73 7 8
Lowest	71 5-8	72 3-8	71 5-8	71 3-4	75 1 4	73 3-4	71 1-4	63 1-4
Variation	10 5-8	4 7-8	10 3-8	9 3-8	15 1-2	23 3-4	9 3-4	10 3 4

Year	'95	'96	'97	'98	'99	1800	'1	'2
Highest	72	71	57 3-4	57 5-8	*€9a	67 1-4	69 1-2b	77 3-4
Lowest	61	53 3 4	*46 3 4	47 1-8	52 3-4	60 1-4	54 3-4	63 1-8
Variation	11	17 1-4	11	10 1-2	16 1-4	7	14 3 4	14 5-8

Year	'3	'4	'5	'6	'7	'8	'9	'10
Highest	72 3-4	c59	62 3-8	66 7-8	64 7-8	70 3-8	71	71 5-8
Lowest	50 1-4	54 1 2	56 1-8	58 1-2	58 7-8	62 3-4	65 1-2	64
Variation	22 1-2	4 1-2	6 1-4	8 1-8	6	7 5-8	5 1-2	7 5-8

Year	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18
Highest	67 7-8	†63 5-8d	65 1-2	72 1-2	66e	64 3-8	83 7 8	82
Lowest	62	55 1-4	55 1-2	62 1-8	53 3-4	59 5-8	62 7-8	73 7-8
Variation	5 7 8	8 3 8	10	10 3-8	12 1-4	4 3 4	21 1 2	8 1-8

Year	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23
Highest	79 1-4	70	78 3-4	83	86 3-8
Lowest	64 1-2	66 1-4	68 3-4	75 3-8	72 1-4
Variation	14 3-4	3 3 4	10	7 5 8	14 1-8

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Newry Telegraph, says—It is really a melancholy spectacle to witness the crowds of families that, day after day pass through Newry, on their way to Warrenpoint, to embark for America. These, too consist—not of the idle and worthless, hundreds of whom could be happily spared,—but of the industrious and the able, of that class which may justly be considered as constituting an essential part of the heart's blood of the country,—the "bold peasantry, a nation's pride,"—such is, with very few exceptions, indeed, the description of persons now leaving, or about to leave the land of their fathers, in search of that which we ardently hope they will not fail to obtain—namely, an independent subsistence, for themselves and their offspring, in a distant country. Besides one vessel, (the Josephine), which, with about 160 passengers sailed nearly a month ago, for New York, the following have already sailed, or cleared out for the British possessions in North America:—Billow, for St. John's with 156 passengers; Princess Charlotte, for Quebec, 266 ditto; Pilgrim, for Quebec, 170 ditto; Tarbolton, for Quebec, 286 ditto. Total number of passengers, 938: of which five-sixths are Protestants. There are three others at present taking in the full complement of passengers for the same destination.

The Enniskillen Reporter, says—The oldest persons with whom we have conversed, never remember to have witnessed such a spirit of emigration as prevails in this country at present. Hundreds of persons are daily passing through this town, and from this country, to Derry, and Newry, and Belfast, to embark, in general, for British America; and it is much to be lamented that it is the useful and industrious class that are going—principally Protestants—and persons able to take some capital with them; who, if encouraged at home, could benefit the country and themselves by the outlay of capital in useful speculations, if, at least, countenanced, if not securely encouraged by the government.

☞ We see many other paragraphs of the like character—the rush from Ireland to America, promises to be alarmingly great in the present year—but they are flying from starvation, and we hope that, through *honest labor*, they may find plenty in our land.

The "Baltimore Chronicle" has an essay concerning Ireland, from which we make the following extract, as shewing some of the causes of the distresses of Ireland—

Edinburg Review, vol. 43, page 483. "We find in the evidence of no less an authority than Mr. Leslie Foster, that the annual income which is derived from tithes in Ireland by the parochial clergy, amounts to £600,000; and that they possess in addition to this, 83,000 acres of Glebe land, worth on an average £.1 per acre. We also find in the same evidence, that the estates of the bishops consist of 617,593 Irish acres, which are equal to about 990,000 English acres. If we take the average income of the twenty-two Irish bishops at so low a rate as £.10,000, the account of the charge, at this very moderate estimate, for the support of the established clergy will be as follows:

Received from tithes by the parochial clergy, per annum			£.600,000
Received from Glebe lands,	do.	do,	83,000
22 bishops, at £.10,000 each,	do.	do.	220,000
Lutherans,	do.	do.	11,160
per annum,			£.914,160

Vol. 41, page 378. "Place yourselves," says Mr. Wakefield, "in the situation of a half-famished cottager, surrounded by a wretched family clamorous for food; and judge what his feelings must be, when he sees the tenth part of the produce of his *potatoe-garden* exposed at harvest time to public *cant;* or if, (as is most common), he has given a promissory note for the payment of a certain sum of money, to compensate for such tithe, when it becomes due, to hear the heart-rending cries of his offspring clinging around him, and lamenting for the milk of which they are deprived by the cow's being driven to the *pound* to be sold to discharge the debt." He mentions many other melting particulars, which he has witnessed.

Vol. 41, page 383. "With respect to the second great branch of our inquiry, or that which has for its object to discover the causes of the extreme poverty and destitution of the Irish peasantry, we believe it would be correct to say, that the *oppression and misgovernment to which they have been so long subjected have had, even in this respect, a very powerful influence. Political degradation, most frequently leads to extreme poverty.*"

Dr. McMahon, the Roman Catholic bishop, of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, has just addressed to the peasantry of his diocese, a pastoral letter, from which we extract the following interesting and forcible passage.

"The lord lieutenant has been pleased to invite me, accompanied by my clergy, to a gracious interview, in order to consult together about the peace and prosperity of this distracted country. Nothing could exceed the wise and benevolent views expressed by his excellency, as to the means most likely to remedy the evils and remove the cause from which the present disorganized state of the country took its rise. But nothing can be done till peace be restored. His excellency, well acquainted with the horrors of war, wishes to avoid proceedings of blood; and while he holds the olive branch in one hand, he will, if necessary, unsheath the sword with the other. He declares he will come to no terms with a deluded people, while they are in open violation of the laws of the land: his humane views, and the best exertions of the friends of the country, will be useless, unless *peace and subordination be immediately restored.* If not, martial law will be proclaimed, and destruction and devastation will necessarily follow: the country may be laid in ashes; hundreds shot or brought to the gibbet; and thousands of widows and orphans thrown houseless and helpless on the world. Recollect the saying of the apostle—'the governor does not carry the sword in vain, but as a terror to evil-doers!' *This day*, then, good and evil is placed before you—bloodshed and ruin, or peace and prospects of redress. Make your choice in time—depend on it, a moment is not to be lost."

*Just before bank restrictions, and during mutiny of the channel fleet.

†The value of bank notes began to depreciate at this time.

b Peace of Amiens this year.

c Renewal of war.

d War with United States.

e Bonaparte's return from Elba.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The present number contains 24 pages—or 8 pages extra, yet we have not much reduced the heap of matter before us. We have a large collection of political articles, of various character, that ought to be presented and preserved. The times are wonderfully pugnacious, and very amusing to those who can calmly look at the quarrels of brethren of the same *"principle"*—according to their *interest."*

☞We acknowledge a strange omission of a note that we intended to have annexed to the closing part of our remarks about the "manufactures of iron," in the last REGISTER, wherein we spoke of FALSEHOOD and TRUTH as being daughters of TIME. The idea belonged to our distinguished countryman, Paulding, whose talents are honorable to his kind, and was drawn from his beautiful apologue called "Time and Truth," recently published, and which, chiefly to render him justice, we just now insert in page 288.

☞Let our friends rejoice with us—we have "heard" from mister Thomas Ritchie, being "pricked;"* and behold! he has thus delivered himself—in roman, *italics* and SMALL CAPITALS:

"A word to Mr. Hezekiah Niles!

"We are preparing to enlarge our paper—Our arrangements have been delayed by circumstances, which were beyond our controul. It will give us "verge and scope enough" for the discussion which Mr. N. has invited, upon the principles and consequences of the tariff—In the very first number we will put forth the propositions which we should wish to discuss. As soon as Mr. N. shall agree to that course of discussion, we will forthwith proceed to enter upon it—This arrangement will be accompanied with some delay—but it will have the advantage of bringing us nearer to the session of congress—and of avoiding some of the heats of the dog-days.

"In the meantime, we invite Mr. Niles to re-consider the opinion he expressed in 1828, upon the present "bill of abominations"—We should like to know, whether he still retains the same favorable opinions of this amiable measure! It is a writer in the "Banner of the Constitution," signing himself "A MANUFACTURER, *but not an advocate* of high duties" who refreshes our memory with the following extract: "The act of 1828," (says Mr. Niles), "the act of 1828 was *projected, arranged* and *passed*—as we confidently believe—on principles disreputable to the congress of the United States. There is no manner of doubt in our mind, *from much personal observation, and some private knowledge*, that it was the result of a POLITICAL COMPROMISE OR BARGAIN."

This is good news. When "verge and scope" enough are obtained, we shall have a discussion—but an awfully *lengthy* one seems threatened. It has a fearful looking to a "world of words"—more extensive than that which was occupied by the never-read-by-any-body-author of the "GOLDEN CASKET" who long held absolute dominion over the heavy columns of the "Richmond Enquirer," and was *sleepless himself, give to his readers sleep*—i. e. *if* they attempted to read.* Must I enlarge the "Register," to get "verge and scope enough" for this discussion? To enter upon this proceeding seems to have required an effort on the part of Mr. Ritchie of no small magnitude, "at this momentous crisis"—and to be beaten after such a tremendous gathering of force will hardly be dishonor, when such a veteran commands the attack. But—"let him come on," and quickly! I care little what sort of "propositions" he shall put forth—the selection of the ground and of the *weapons*, are left altogether to himself, only desiring that we may not *battle* about speculative nothings, or attempt to make a stand on points so fine and thin and ghostly, as Mr. *McDuffie's*. And, whether Mr. Ritchie shall "come on" with a quill plucked from the wing of the Condor, whose resting place is far in air above the highest peak of the "eternally snow-capt Chimborazo"—or use the feather of a *foul* bird that caws, and caws and caws, and consumes the corn as it begins to germinate—or attack me with a pen of iron, is a matter of indifference: I hope to grapple him in some way, and put down the theories of his closet by practical operations of that policy which I have so long and heartily supported. At any rate, we may amuse the public—and I have much love for the saying of old Job—"O, that mine enemy had written a book!" But still, I have strong objections to the delay. Mr. Ritchie would instruct the members of congress—I would reason with their masters, the free people of the United States: and I will soon speak to them, hoping for a kind hearing, for my cause is their cause.

The gentleman, perhaps, may think it rash—but the opinion that I expressed of the tariff of 1828 will *not* be withdrawn. That it was "conceived in sin and *supported* in iniquity," I do most firmly believe; but that much greater good than was expected has flowed from it, I am happy to admit. The words quoted—"bill of abominations," are not mine; but if it shall better please Mr. Ritchie, I am ready to adopt them, as applicable to what is afterwards stated—to wit: that the bill was projected, arranged and passed—"on principles disreputable to a congress of the United States"—"that it was the result of POLITICAL COMPROMISE OR BARGAIN."

Mr. Ritchie, certainly, has altogether forgotten the history of the tariff bill of 1828, or he would not have brought forward this extract from Mr. Raguet's *wandering* "Banner of the Constitution." Does he not know that the whole matter was wrested from the hands of Mr. *Mallary* and other undoubted friends of the "American System" *by the agency of the southern members of congress*—that the great and important amendments offered by the gentleman named, obtained the vote of only *one* gentleman south of the Potomac—that Virginia gave but one vote against the high and really oppressive duty

*The "Richmond Whig" of the 9th inst. speaking of my enquiry as to what had become of Mr. Ritchie, in the "Register" of the 4th, had the following paragraph, which it is pretty manifest brought out Mr. R's "word to Mr. Hezekiah Niles" in the "Richmond Enquirer" of the 10th. We thank Mr. Pleasants for his *help* in this matter. He seems to have accomplished *his* purpose, in obtaining a "committal!"

From the Richmond Whig, of June 9.

"No! No! Friend Hezekiah. If you expect to get footing in the columns of the Richmond Enquirer, by means of this threatened controversy, you will find your self mistaken. Depend on it, that immaculate sheet will never be contaminated with any of your tariff speculations. Is it not much better for its readers to have your opinions and facts compressed and set forth in the deductions of its worthy editor! You cannot be so unreasonable as to think otherwise, particularly as by passing through this crucible your notions will be more readable, and *improved*, both in the sense and style."

*I have good "authority" for thus using the word *if*; in the following line from an old epitaph; but had I needed such authority, I could have found it half-a-dozen times in any half column of Mr. R's controversial essays—even since he spoke of *the* "republican party," and the famous Van-Buren-Crawford caucus of Feb. 1824, when sixty-six *private* gentlemen at Washington attempted to make a president of the United States—or since the time when, as if with Prospero's wand, he transformed a political *Caliban* [as *he* esteemed it] into "*a thing divine*—for nothing natural" can be so noble as that which *he* worships, and offers the homage of a *virgin* heart to! But to the "authority"—

"Reader—*if* thou canst read," &c.

on *coarse* wool—only one against the ridiculous increase of the duty on *molasses*, since repealed, in shame, by the acts of those who imposed it; that these high duties had the support of the *late* "nuisance and curse," but present mild and useful *philosopher* of Roanoke—the immortal minister *for* St. Petersburg! That he who was claimed as "*our man*" by a drab-gaitered Yorkshireman at Washington, voted for these and other repulsive items—that the present secretary of state, Mr. *Livingston*, supported them—that Mr. *Gilmer*, the present governor of Georgia, "found it difficult to bring his mind to pursue such a "SYSTEM OF LEGISLATION?" We have abundant materials at hand to shew the "*disreputable principles*" that we spoke of—and had not these principles prevailed among the southern members in "combination," the tariff law of 1828 would *not* have passed! They sustained the bill, as reported, until the final vote, when they wheeled about—and the other [great] party, believing that if there was much evil in the bill there was also some good, accepted and carried it, because it was the best that they could get*—hoping that some of its most obnoxious features might be removed thereafter; as the duty on molasses has been, and the *frauds* then feared, as to the introduction of foreign woollen goods, attempted to be checked, by subsequent acts—for which purpose the bill of 1830 was prepared and introduced by the committee on manufactures. But that law is, unhappily defective, through the ingenuity and perjury of foreign adventurers, sent hither to cheat the government and wrong the people of the U. States. There are yet, however, several important items in this bill which are really injurious—instance, the high duty on *coarse* wool, which has had effect nearly to destroy the manufacture of coarse cloths and advance the price of them considerably, without rendering the least benefit to our farmers—and the increased duty on indigo, which materially increases the cost of manufacture in the U. States, without doing good to the planters. A like remark, perhaps, might be made about flax. It is well known that these things were *forced into* the bill, and *kept there* by the votes of the south, to render it so odious that the friends of the American System would reject it. So much for the "disreputable principles" that we ascribed to the *management* of this bill.

On the latter point—that it was "*the result of political compromise or bargain*," we have overflowing testimony: and to shew Mr. Ritchie how well we are posted-up on the subject generally, we shall make a reference that he must highly respect! .

☞ *From the Richmond Enquirer, of Feb.* 10, 1829.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 5, 1829.

"The house then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the tonnage duty on vessels.

"After certain other amendments were proposed, Mr. *Kremer* then proposed that the committee of ways and means, be instructed to include in the bill, a provision to abolish the duties on sugar, tea and coffee.

"Mr. *Hamilton*, of South Carolina, said:

"We all know *how* the tariff was passed, in its fell swoop embracing all interests. Do not, therefore, let us begin by partial remedies; if we commence in one section of the union to take off its burdens, we shall end where we begin. Our only security for a common participation of all, in the benefits of a repeal of this odious system, is the common suffering of the various members of this union, which is infinitely more likely than an abstract case of justice to procure relief.

"It is true, that the tariff was enacted *during the strife for the chief magistracy of this republic*, and equally true that we have been *justly rebuked* by a British minister in his place in parliament, for permitting this measure to be governed by the POLITICAL CALCULATIONS OF THAT EVENT. *The truth of which no member of this house would have the hardihood to deny. If there was such a man present, he challenged him to come forward. From the evils of such legislation the country called loudly for redress.*"

*The passage of the bill, also, again sanctioned an important *principle*—that it was the right and duty of congress to protect the national industry; which, of itself, was very interesting, and perhaps worth the vote, at that particular period.

No man better knew than Mr. Hamilton the secret motives and movements of the members of congress, on the occasion referred to. There was great difficulty to persuade some of the most earnest friends of the "*American System*" to vote for the bill—as it was. I have some personal knowledge of this. We believed it far short of what the interests of the nation required, in some respects—and decidedly injurious in others. It was generally accepted, however, by them, as containing more good than evil, though several felt yet compelled to vote against it, and were found in the negative: but look at the vote of *New York* and *Kentucky*—then the chief battle grounds of political parties! Does any one believe that 27 of the 33 members present from New York were *really* friendly to the protecting system—that the 12 from Kentucky were unanimously in favor of it? I *cannot!* On the other hand, how shall we believe that every member from *Tennessee* was *really* against that system? The votes of *New York*, *Kentucky*, and *Tennessee* had never shewn such complexions before—nor have they since. Well then might Mr. *Hamilton* so boldly, if not rudely, declare that "POLITICAL CALCULATIONS" had governed the passage of the bill—seeing that he himself had voted with *John Randolph* and *C. C. Cambreleng*, and even that most *consistent* and *mild* of all the politicians—the long-speaking and hair-splitting, Mr. MCDUFFIE to impose excessive duties on *coarse* wool and molasses, &c. These fell into the trap that had been set to "catch the northern weasel." Because they went through "thick and thin" for certain obnoxious parts of the bill, they calculated a return of the compliment on the final vote, and a defeat of the whole project. But the hearts of certain of the "combined" forces were stricken with fear—they were *compelled* to abandon "their southern friends," and the latter uttered many and loud grumblings about it.

FLOUR AND COTTON. The latest accounts from England afford us no reason to hope a beneficial change in the price of these staples. The free-trade-prohibitory corn laws operate against the first, and over-production has reduced the selling value of the last. We must more and more eat our own bread, and spin and *consume* our own cotton. Flour at Baltimore has been steady during the week at 4½ dollars per barrel. The stock of old wheat has been much reduced, and it seems probable that the crop just ready for the sickle will not be a heavy one. In many parts, it has been almost totally cut off by the fly, which made great progress during the dry weather in the early part of last month.

SALES OF WOOL IN NEW YORK—last week, at auction. 30 bales Saxony lambs wool, tare 8 lbs. 77 a 109; 13 do. superior quality Saxony lambs', tare 12 lbs. 79 a 94; 39 extra fine, tare 12 lbs. 73 a 97; 5 bales Spanish wool, R. R., tare 4 lbs. 71; 3 do. extra fine Leonese wool, tare 12 lbs. 103; 6 do. do. do. do. 12 95; 9 do. Spanish lambs', very fine, and silkly, 12 lbs. tare, 84 a 86; 2 very superior Leonese wool do. 12 lbs. tare, 103; 23 extra fine Leonese, all R. 12 lbs. tare, do. 99; 5 do. do. do. S. do. 86 3 do. R. do. 99; 6 do. F. do. 81; 2 bales first quality Electoral wool, tare 3 per cent. 76 a 84; 2 bales Saxony lambs' wool, tare 18 lbs. 94 a 95; 1 bale superior Electoral do. tare 15 lbs. 120; 5 do. Saxony do. tare 12 lbs. 74½; 1 do. extra German combing, tare 7 lbs. 97; 1 do. do. do. do. do. 10 lbs. 103.

The Ontario (N. Y.) Messenger, speaking of wool, says—The prices of this article, in our market, the present season, have, thus far, on an average, been at least 100 per cent. *higher* than they were last year. From 35,000 to 40,000 lbs. have been bought, by our merchants, in the last two weeks, for which they have paid from 40 to 75 cents. Farmers who intend to sell their wool, should immediately improve the opportunity now presented, as the present high prices cannot be long maintained.

A VERY INTERESTING WORK is about to be published—entitled a "History of the Indian tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the principal chiefs, embellished with one hundred and

twenty portraits from the Indian gallery, in the department of war, at Washington."

These portraits were executed from nature, and intended, by the dress and ornaments of the subjects, to hand down to posterity the red-man as he *was*—They will be accurately copied and colored under the able supervision of Messrs. Childs and Inman, of Philadelphia—the biographical notices, &c. will be from the pen of col. McKenney, who so long had charge of the Indian bureau at Washington. It is designed to be brought out in a magnificent manner—and to preserve a correct representation and account of the chiefs of the just past, or passing, generation of Indians. It will be published in twenty numbers, each containing six portraits.

The "Indian gallery," at Washington, was, in the *uproar* about "retrenchment and reform," attacked by several ephemeras in and out of congress;—but, unless destroyed by fire or some other accident, it will remain as a monument to the *national honor* longer than a belief can be entertained that our country ever held things so mean as to snarl at the cost of collecting it, unless the fact is preserved because of its remarkable littleness; as is that which refers to MILTON'S PARADISE LOST—for the copy-right of which a bookseller refused to give ten pounds. The latter, however, was the act of a private individual—the former of men honored with high public places, whose names will soon be forgotten—though a lively and contemptuous remembrance of their doings will be cherished, while the gallery endures and presents to man a faithful history of his fellow.

FAYETTEVILLE. It is suppposed, says the National Intelligencer, that, by the destruction of the town of Fayetteville, *three thousand souls* were suddenly rendered houseless and destitute of the present means of subsistence. Provisions, furniture, clothing, and every thing shared the common destruction; and this in a country thinly settled, and comparatively poor. A passenger from the south saw *twelve hundred* of the sufferers in one body, encamped in the neighboring woods. These distressing facts must appeal irresistibly to every heart not made of flint, and prompt even the poorest to contribute his mite.

A gentleman in Fayetteville, under date of May 31, writes his brother, that there is but one block of buildings standing in that town. For a mile in length, and half a mile width, there is not a house standing. It is peculiarly fortunate that no lives were lost in the general conflagration. Since the fire several people have died, probably from excessive anxiety and fatigue. The town affords no medicine for the sick, and provisions are said to be 100 per cent. advance. The case of our distressed fellow-citizens in Fayetteville, calls for the humane and charitable disposition of all. Hundreds of those who were in comfortable circumstances before the fire, found themselves, by the act of Providence, reduced immediately to absolute penury and want, without the means of providing for themselves and families food and raiment; they had not where to lay their heads. The distress is general throughout the whole community; they are all sufferers, without the means of administering to each other's relief.

The following letter describes many like cases at Fayetteville—

"I am ruined, having lost every thing in my store—all my notes, books and accounts—all my provisions, corn, flour and bacon, and some money. My house was also burned, and we saved nothing but our beds and part of our clothes. All my furniture, such as tables, bureaus, sideboard, bedsteads, &c. nearly all gone. *I have nothing left to eat or drink, and am dependent upon charity*, and must make an appeal to you, and through you to the charitable of your place, in behalf of my wife and children.

The town of Norfolk, Va. has sent 2,500 dollars to the relief of the sufferers at Fayetteville, besides 104 dollars subscribed by two masonic lodges. Philadelphia has forwarded 5,000 dollars, and would probably send at least as much more. New York was going on handsomely in the work of benevolence; and other cities and towns were preparing to lend a helping hand. If the many would give a little of what they could spare, this almost unprecedented calamity might be a little relieved.

At Boston, the meeting was addressed by Mr. *Webster*, and 2,000 dollars instantly forwarded in anticipation of subscriptions to be made, and a schooner was chartered to proceed forthwith to Fayetteville, laden with provisions.

The corporation of Petersburg, Va. has voted 700 dollars from the Fire Subscription Fund for the relief of Fayetteville, and the people of the town have contributed about 1,000 more.

Baltimore has forwarded $2,000 in anticipate of subscriptions—and the "Mechanical Fire company" out of their own small means, (because of the constant expense of their powerful apparatus), have sent on $100, to relieve a calamity the range of which they might have limited, had they been present when and where it happened. The sympathies of the people seem every where roused. We shall probably have the pleasure of *registering* a long list of benefactions.

The following strong address of the Boston committee, on behalf of the people of Fayetteville, is applicable to all the parts, and all the people of the United States, and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers, hoping that it may excite some to make a small but kind exertion to relieve a case of unparalleled privation:

The committee appointed at a meeting held at Faneuil Hall on Friday last, for the purpose of adopting measures for affording relief to the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Fayetteville, inform their fellow citizens, that they have appointed the committee specified in the subjoined list, to receive subscriptions from all persons residing within their respective districts, who may be disposed to contribute towards this charitable object. It must be quite unnecessary for the committee to say any thing to excite the sympathy of this community, for the unfortunate sufferers on this occasion.—The result of all similar appeals has shown how universally the obligation is recognized among us, of contributing, each according to his ability, to the relief of our fellow citizens, however remotely they may be situated, whenever it is apparent that they are suffering under a dipensation of Providence too severe in its effects, and too extensive in the sphere of its visitation, to find adequate relief from the charity of those who are nearer to the seat of the calamity. Such the committee believe unquestionably the present case. Fayetteville was one of the largest towns of the state of North Carolina, containing nearly three thousand inhabitants. It was compactly built, containing a good proportion of large and commodious houses, and several handsome churches and other public buildings. It had recently suffered some diminution of its population from the decline of its commercial business, yet its inhabitants enjoyed a good degree of prosperity and affluence. The surrounding country, for a great distance, is very thinly peopled. The nearest village is twenty miles and the nearest considerable town fifty miles distant from it. Thus situated, this ill-fated town, the centre of population and wealth, and the chief seat of civilization in a country of a hundred miles in extent, is suddenly swept out of existence by a frightful conflagration. The inhabitants who rose in the morning in the enjoyment of comfort and affluence, who repaired to their respective churches for the morning services in a state of quiet and supposed security, were called before the day closed to see their dwellings in flames, their property destroyed and their town a heap of ruins. Instead of retiring at night to their beds, after the fatigues of this disastrous day, they found themselves even without a refuge in the charity of neighbors, for the houses which remained were far too few to furnish them even a shelter.

In the number of two thousand persons, thus cut off from the resources of present comfort and of future subsistence, many must be reduced to a condition of extreme suffering, unless relieved by the hand of charity, and the relief to be afforded them from this source must be entirely disproportioned to the urgency of the case, unless it is promptly furnished from remote places. Under these circumstances, the citizens of Bos-

ton, have taken measures to collect and to send forward the aid which the benevolence of individuals may prompt them to contribute, and appointed us their agents for the performance of this duty. The committee hope that no individual appointed on the committees for receiving subscriptions will shrink from the duty assigned him, as it is only by the faithful discharge of these duties by every individual that the benevolence of the community can be efficiently exerted. It is hoped also that our citizens when called on for their contributions, while they bestow their bounty according to their own estimate of their ability and obligation, will lighten the labors of the collecting committees as far as possible, by relieving them from the necessity of repeated calls.

DANIEL WEBSTER, *for the committee.*

MESSRS. BRANCH AND EATON. Every one at all acquainted with the state of things, as they were said to exist at Washington previous to the extinction of the late "cabinet," must have ascribed the bold *defiance* hurled at Mr. Branch, through the "Globe" newspaper [see page 252], to Mr. *Eaton*, late secretary of war—and the subjects referred to are thought to be also well understood; having a delicate relation to matters which, surely, ought not to have disturbed the harmony of the "*cabinet*" and to which Mr. Branch probably alluded when speaking of "*malign influences*," and saying, that he had gone as far to prevent "*discord*" as "*a man of honor could go*," &c. With reference to this defiance, the "Richmond Enquirer" says—

"We re-publish an article from the last No. of the Washington Globe. It is impossible to mistake the hand that is in this thing.—Whether Mr. Branch will take up the gauntlet thus thrown down to him by Mr. Eaton, we are unable to conjecture.—It is one of those scenes in the political drama which may prepare the way for some event calculated to interest our readers. As such we lay it before our readers. At the same time, that we must deeply regret the prosecution of such a controversy in such a spirit, as must array against each other two gentlemen, who were natives of the same state and neighborhood, pupils of the same school,* intimate friends for so many years, and lately members of the same cabinet and politicians of the same school."

☞ The letter of Mr. Branch, dated 31st May, and published in our last, would rather shew that he will *not* "take up the gauntlet," though he could not have known that it would be so roughly cast before him when he made that very singular exposition—which exhibits, in our apprehension, much want of firmness of character, according with what we have hitherto heard attributed to him. We suppose, therefore, that he will quietly submit to the severe imputations made upon him in the "*authorised*" article in the "Globe"—and the bold invitation given to "*act like a man.*"

The "Telegraph," on publishing the "authorised" article, lifts the veil a little, and remarks—

"This publication is perfectly in character with the blind infatuation which presumes upon the ignorance of the American people. Why this idle gasconade about an appeal to God or the country? Does the individual who authorised this publication, suppose that it will be a substitute for a *duel*, or the verdict of a *jury?* Does any one suppose that he who intends to *fight*, would publish his challenge in the Globe? No!

> "True courage scorns
> To vent her prowess in a storm of words,
> And to the valiant actions speaks alone." And
> "There is no courage but in innocence."

"We are told that 'an honest cause always looks with confidence to an issue which depends on an appeal to God or the country!!' Are we to understand this as a threat, that the "individual" in question is prepared to put the test of these "*hinted slanders*" before a jury of the country, whenever an accuser 'whose standing in the country subjects him to the proper responsibilities' shall appear? Is this the tone and manner of 'a still and quiet conscience?' Would the individual in question put a good name, which should be dearer than life, on such an issue? That he would not, is made manifest by the fact that he did not, when emphatically challenged to do so. When there was a *responsible* accuser, no suit was then brought; and no one can suppose that such a proceeding is now contemplated. The authorised insertion of such an article in the Globe had another object. It was to silence inquiry, by making a false issue before the public. The delicacy of the subject, the difficulty of arriving at the truth, and usage, refer it to the decision of society. As far back as January, 1830, an ineffectual attempt to regulate this matter, of which we may hereafter have occasion to speak, *was made through a distinguished member of congress; and the propriety of the refusal of the dismissed secretaries to permit the wishes of the executive to control the conduct of their families in relation to it*, was for a long time acquiesced in by the president himself. But the "malign influence" at length prevailed. By constant importunity he has been induced to yield his own judgment, and put his own fame, the interests of the country, and of the republican party, *upon a desperate attempt to control the private intercourse of society.*"

[There is more of it in the "Telegraph," but the preceding is enough. Without going into particulars which have long been the subject of *common* conversation and of late pretty plainly stated in a good many *public* newspapers, it is, perhaps, due to the information of some of our distant readers, as well as to a *future* understanding of the things hinted at in the various letters recorded by us, to say—that attempts are said to have been made to *force* the admission of the lady of Mr. Eaton into certain "families" at Washington—that the subjects relating thereto have long and oft been gravely discussed in "high places," but remained in a perplexed and perplexing state, because of the stand taken by the different parties—the one in earnestly pushing forward, and the other in resolutely resisting, the claims of the lady to that rank which the *public* employment of her husband was thought, on the one hand, to entitle her to hold—but would not be acknowledged, on the other, because of strong objections against her *private*, or personal, character. The "*responsible* accuser" mentioned in the "Telegraph," is understood to be one of the most brave and distinguished officers in the late war—who, at the *very* "cannon's mouth" earned two brevets, and stands high, indeed, in the public estimation as a worthy and good man.

These "hints," perhaps, are sufficient to explain some things which must appear obscure to those of our readers who are unacquainted with "circumstances" that are freely, and with great positiveness, spoken of; and if *sufficient*, it is all that we desire to say about them—now, henceforth, and forever, in this work—though perhaps, and most probably, a full exposure of them may be *forced* upon us, as "faithful chroniclers" of the events of the times, if sent forth under the sanction of *names* which shall give them "authority." We know nothing of these matters more than seems to be in the mouth of every body, presuming to some knowledge of affairs at the seat of government.]

The following significant queries from the "Telegraph," shew that things are ripening for a most unpleasant, if not disgraceful exposition of "circumstances." Indeed, it seems to us now impossible to avoid it, the parties being "committed." There is a boldness in the queries of the "Telegraph" that may well surprise every one.

"Will the Globe deny that Mr. Ingham, gov. Branch and Mr. Berrien were dismissed, because they refused to compel their families to associate with that of major Eaton?

"Will the Globe deny that, in January 1830, a member of congress waited upon these gentlemen, and informed them that it was the president's determination to remove them from office unless they conformed to his wishes in this respect?

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* "Pupils of the same school!"—'intimate friends, &c. We think that the gentlemen were not *brought up* in the same school—and that it is only for a short period, indeed, that they harmonized on any point of general policy, as their opposing votes in the senate, and rigid preferences of adverse persons conclusively shewed. "Where as the friends of Mr. Crawford?" "*Bought up*," said John Randolph. ED. REG.

"Will the Globe deny that Mr. Van Buren availed himself of his peculiar situation to ingratiate himself into the favor of the president by urging the propriety of doing so?

"Will the Globe deny that these gentlemen gave an unqualified refusal; and that they, at that time, declared their readiness to give up their respective offices rather than hold them on such condition?

"Will the Globe deny that the 'malign influence' *now* controls the public patronage? If it does, we pledge ourselves to prove the truth of our assertions, either in a court of justice, or before a committee of congress."

"THE CABINET." We have not heard that Mr. *Berrien* had *resigned* the office of attorney-general, but the "Richmond Enquirer" of the 10th inst. says, as if by authority, that *P. P. Barbour*, esq. has *declined* that office. Mr. Berrien arrived at Washington on Tuesday last—and we shall soon know the result of the speculations about his place in the "cabinet."

Mr. White, of Tennessee, it is well known was offered and declined the place of secretary of war, on the resignation of Mr. Eaton. It is said since to have been offered to several gentlemen, among them col. Drayton, and declined—who, indeed, could not accept after being twice passed over. The report now is, that Mr. White, out of his strong personal attachment to the president, will give up his private feelings and wishes, and take the place for the time being—but it is also said, that he will make certain conditions as to the *resignation* of two persons, holding office at Washington.

"OFFICIAL." The war department has never been offered to any one but Mr. *White*, of Tennessee. He declined it in consequence of his recent domestic affliction, in the loss of his wife and some of his children. There is reason, however to believe, that he will make a sacrifice of his private feelings to the public service.

[*Globe.*

THE INDIANS. Six companies of United States troops left Jefferson barracks, at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 30th ult. accompanied by gen. Gaines, for Rock island, because of some existing difficulties between our citizens and the Sac and Fox indians in that neighborhood,—and gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, and gov. Miller, of Missouri, have called for a portion of the militia of those states, to hold themselves in readiness! There is no definite account of the origin of these disturbances, but the Indians, of course, are reported to be the aggressors. The mere presence of the troops will, probably, be sufficient to quiet any fears that may have been entertained of the fragments of the Indian tribes about Rock island. The calling out of the militia is much censured, and thought to be wholly unnecessary.

PEACE AMONG THE INDIANS. The Cherokees, Creeks, Osages, &c. bordering upon the territory of Arkansas, lately met together in council at Cantonment Gibson and arranged their differences, after much shew of hostile feelings and a fear of sudden mischief. Much credit for this is given to col. Arbuckle, Chilly McIntosh, and others.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The legislature of this state commenced its session on the 1st inst. Mr. Franklin Pierce (ad.) was elected speaker of the house of representatives—for him 155, all others 58. The votes for governor at the late election being officially counted, there appeared for Mr. Dinsmore (ad.) 23,503, for Mr. Bartlett (op.) 18,681, and 110 scattering.

BOSTON. The ancient and honorable artillery company celebrated its 193rd anniversary on the 6th inst.—which is always a holiday at Boston. It was thought that 20,000 persons were present to witness the manœuvres of this company on the Common. It is made up of militia officers—colonels sometimes being privates in its ranks—and has been well called "the soul of the soldiery."

VERMONT. A *fifth* unsuccessful trial has been had to elect the yet "missing" member of congress from the state of Vermont, and a sixth attempt is to be made in Aug. There are three parties—National Republican—Anti-Masonic and Jackson. Mr. Allen had 3,538 votes, Mr. Baily 3,476, and 1,112 "scattering."

NORTH CAROLINA. The branch of the bank of the United States at Fayetteville, on application, has made a loan to the university of North Carolina, which is said to have been necessary to save it from a "most degraded condition."

TENNESSEE. The "Farmers' Journal," of Jonesborough, Ten. says that perhaps the upper counties of East Tennessee "were never so destitute of the *necessaries of life* as at the present time," and speaks of the growing crops of corn as unpromising. Adding, that some of the poorer classes were suffering for the want of bread! The wealthy, however, had begun the good work of relief—refusing to sell their produce, and distributing it among the poor and destitute of their several neighborhoods, to be paid for in future labor. It is not often that we hear of a state of things like this, in any part of the United States.

THE STEAM BOAT *Home*, one of the most splendid vessels on the western waters, took fire and was nearly destroyed, about four miles above Beaver Town, on the 28th ult. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and a cry being made that there was gunpowder on board, the passengers, (about 50 men, women and children) jumped over-board, or were thrown into the river, to take their chance of being drowned in preference to being blown into atoms, and it wonderfully turned out that all were saved—the women being buoyed up by their clothes, until aid came to them.

The steam boats *Coosa* and *Huntress* lately came into contact on the Mississippi about 90 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, when the former sunk in three minutes, by which thirteen persons perished. The accident happened at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 14th May. An explosion of the boiler, because that the cold water of the river came into contact with it, adding to the horror and confusion of the passengers and crew, probably caused the loss of several lives.

The steam boats *Charleston* and *Sylph* recently encountered one another off Fredericksburg, Kentucky. A passenger on board the latter was crushed to death in his berth, and the vessel immediately sunk. The passengers lost all their baggage—so quickly did she go down.

The steam boats *Orleans* and *Hudson* have also had a butting match on the Mississippi, and both much injured.

The *St. Louis Times*, says—"The steam boat *Missouri*, in her passage down from Franklin, a few days ago, struck a snag, five or six miles below the mouth of the Osage river, and sunk immediately.

The steam boat *Western Virginian* exploded one of her boilers in Bayou Plaquemine, but no further injury was sustained.

The steam boat *Philadelphia* while landing a passenger about 15 miles below Fredericksburg, Virginia, struck a snag, which entered her bottom, and caused her sinking. No lives were endangered.

The whole loss of life because of the explosion of the *general Jackson* on the Hudson, is now counted up twelve—besides the maimed. Nothing has yet been offered in extenuation of this enormous outrage—perhaps, it ought to be called *murder*, for it seems to have resulted from a criminal disregard of human life.

STEAM VESSELS OF WAR. The French have 18 or 20 steam vessels of war. They are very important since the acquisition of Algiers, and exceedingly well fitted for the navigation of the Mediterranean the greater part of the year. The British are building several of these vessels. The first used for war-purposes was by the United States, on the suggestion of commodore Porter, though we have not now a single one in our service.

OUR GOLD MINES. We almost every week hear of the discovery of new and valuable gold mines in the

south; and it is manifest that immense quantities of the precious metals are hidden under the surface of the earth, in large districts of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama—though the latter, we believe are not yet much worked.

We received some time ago, (but mislaid it), a letter from a very respectable gentleman of Virginia, describing certain mines that had been discovered about 15 miles above Fredericksburg—the vein appearing to be several miles wide. The metal gathered is called *dust gold*—but we have no particulars of its product.

A late number of the "Petersburg Intelligencer" has the following article—

"I have just returned from a visit to the gold mines in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and am thoroughly convinced, that with proper management, the business might be made very profitable.

While in Pittsylvania, I visited several mines, among which was the valuable one owned by Mr. William R. Haywood, of Pittsylvania, and Frances L. Royall, esq. of Halifax. There are several mines in the county, but none so valuable as this, which is generally thought to be the richest in the United States. The indications which present themselves on the surface of this mine are common; but its appearance in the vein underneath, is most singularly striking. The vein is composed partly of large white flint rocks, compactly laid, and presents the appearance of a perpendicular wall. Between these rocks are layers of hard clay, or dirt, of a copper color, mixed throughout with particles of gold. Large pieces of gold are also frequently found embedded in these solid rocks. This vein of rocks continues solid to water, after which is found what is termed "honey comb," or ore containing more gold than is found in any other substance in the mine. The ore seems to be a soft rock, remarkably porous, exhibiting all the symptoms of having once been in a state of fusion.—Gold is not the only metal which has been discovered in this mine. Several pieces of metal which at first seemed an anomaly, have been gathered, and after undergoing an analysis, were found to be a singular mixture of copper and silver in the crudest state. There is also found, crowded in the same vein, several minerals of different kinds—sulphur, Prussian blue, arsenic, pyrites, &c."

[The tract of land containing those mines was purchased, not long since, for a very trifling sum of money, and the working of them for gold soon abandoned; but the business was resumed under better instruction, and has become so important that the London mining company is said to have offered, through an agent, 150,000 dollars for one half the interest in this mine, or 275,000 for the whole of it.]

Speaking of the rich mines in Rowan county, North Carolina, it is said that every branch and rivulet in that region of the country, contains a great quantity of fine gold—indeed some pieces of *four* and *five* dwts. have been found. Some of these branches are worked with great success. The gold, too, is of a fine quality. A parcel recently sent to the mint, was sold for *ninety-six* cents per dwt. which must have been nearly pure.

And the "Petersburg Intelligencer" says—We were on Tuesday shewn a mass of virgin gold, taken from a mine in Mecklenburg county, N. C. of about 7 by 4 inches superfice, perhaps 3-4th of an inch thick, and weighing, as we were told, 60 ounces. It was in the possession of a Baltimore gentleman; and its value we were assured, was upwards of $1,000.

A new mine at Fair Forest, N. C. is said to yield from 4 to 8 dollars per day to the hand! This is really a *golden* business.

It is thought that the gold mines of the south employ about 2,000 men, and are producing at the rate of five millions a year! A large part of the laborers are foreigners, and to such also belong a chief part of the capital employed—and the most of the gold is sent, as it is found, to Europe: but if even so, a very considerable proportion of the general profit rests and must remain with us, in the *subsistence* of the laborers and supply of many things which they need. They make a handsome HOME-MARKET.

Humboldt's account of the gold and platina district of Russia. The following account is part of a letter from M. Humboldt to M. Arago.—"We spent a month in visiting the gold mines of Berisovsk, the malachite mines of Gumeselevski, and of Tagilsk, and the washings of gold and platinum. We were astonished at the *pepilas* (water-worn masses) of gold, from two to three pounds, and even from eighteen to twenty pounds, found a few inches below the turf, where they had lain unknown for ages. The position and probable origin of these alluvia, mixed generally with fragments of green stone, chlorite slate, and serpentine, was one of the principal objects of this journey. The gold annually procured from the washings amounts to 6,000 kil. The discoveries beyond 59 and 60 degrees latitude become very important. We possess the teeth of fossil elephants enveloped in these alluvia of auriferous sand. Their formation, consequent on local irruptions and on levelings, is, perhaps, even posterior to the destruction of the large animals. The amber and the lignites, which we discovered on the eastern side of the Ural, are decidedly more ancient. With the auriferous sand are found grains of cinnabar, native copper, ceylanites, garnets, little white zircons, as brilliant as diamonds, anatase, alvite, &c. It is very remarkable, that in the middle and northern parts of the Ural, the platinum is found only on the western European side. The rich gold washings of the Demidov family, at Nijnei-tagilsk, are on the Asiatic side, on the two acclivities of Bartiraya, where the alluvium of Vilkni alone has already produced more than 2,800 lbs. of gold.

The platinum is found about a league to the east of the separation of waters (which must not be confounded with the axis of the high summits), on the European side, near the course of the Oulka, at Sukoi Visnin, and at Martian. M. Schvetsov, who had the good fortune to study under Berthier, and whose learning and activity have been most useful during our travels in the Ural, discovered chromate of iron, containing grains of platinum, which an able chemist at Catherineburgh, M. Helm, has analyzed. The washings of platinum at Nijnei-tagilsk are so rich, that 100 *puds* (about 400 lbs. Russian) of sand afford 30 (sometimes 40) *solotniks* of platinum, whilst the rich alluvia of gold at Vilkni, and other gold washings on the Asiatic side, do not give more than 1½ or 2 solotniks in 100 puds of sand. In South America, a very low chain of the Cordilleras, that of Cali, also separates the auriferous and non-platiniferous sand on the eastern declivity, (Popayan), from the sands of the isthmus of the Raspadura of Choco, which are very rich in platinum as well as gold."

LAFAYETTE. The following letter has been handed to us, for the purpose of explaining the reason that the answer to the resolutions adopted by the citizens of Baltimore in relation to the French revolution, has never been received. [*American.*

"*La Grange, 26th April*, 1831.

"*My dear friend*—I have reason to fear my acknowledgements and those of the Prefect de la Seine for the great celebration in Baltimore in October last, the address to the people of France, and Mr. Wirt's speech on the occasion, have not reached you. My regret would be the greater, as the high sense of public French gratitude is united in my heart with the feelings of an American patriot and the particular devotion that binds me to the beloved city of Baltimore. Upon you, my dear general, I depend to do and say every thing that is proper, grateful and affectionate in the case, such as it will be when you receive my letter—Miscarriages that may have taken place are not to be attributed to the service of the packets, which is admirably done, but to the bustle of officers at the Hotel de Ville and elsewhere, the consequence of which I would much lament. This letter will be delivered by gen. Bernard, who will inform you of the state of affairs on this side of the Atlantic.

"Remember me very affectionately to family and friends, and believe me forever, your most affectionate brother soldier, LAFAYETTE."

Gen. Samuel Smith, Baltimore.

COTTON CROP. We learn from a respectable gentleman recently returned from a visit in the back part of this state and Georgia, that the prospect of the cotton crop is very unpromising. The season has been cool, and for several weeks there was but little rain. The several plantings were successively killed, when the plants reached a few inches in height; and our informant states that many planters in Abbeville, and the upper part of Edgefield, as well as in the counties on the opposite side of the river, in Georgia, had ploughed in their cotton, with the intention of supplying its place with corn. We are also informed that several hail storms have contributed not a little to this disastrous result. On the sea-board, we know that some have been obliged to plant cotton *four* times this season; and the planters in a more elevated and cooler region, may fairly be presumed to have suffered to a much greater extent. [*Charleston Cour.*

And a letter dated Wadesborough, May 28, says—"The cotton crops in this section are extremely unpromising. From what I can learn, our planters do not calculate on more than half an average crop, the cold weather having proved fatal to this kind of vegetation. In many cases, the *stands* have been cut off, and, to add to the distress, seed cannot be procured for the purposes of re-planting. Some of our farmers have ploughed up their fields and planted them in corn. I admit that it is, as yet, too soon to make a correct estimate of the ensuing crop, but these facts will have some consideration, and cotton holders will look to their interests."

☞ This is bad news—because we wish abundant products. But if the crop shall fall short one-fourth, the value of the residue, (it is very possible), may fully equal that of the the last year's heavy production. And, as the politicians of the south have attributed the reduced price of cotton; *per lb.* to the "abominable tariff," we must insist upon it, that *they* shall give us credit for any such increased value as may follow a DEFICIENT SUPPLY! This is altogether fair. We shall go further, and say—that if Brazil, in this season of revolutions, should have her cotton plantations destroyed, and the price of the article be raised 5 or 10 cents per lb. in consequence of such destruction, as it probably would be, we *may* contend that it is "all owing to the tariff!" and attempt to overthrow every law of reason and trade which relates to the prices of articles, because they are plenty or scarce!

COTTON CROP OF 1830. From the New York American, addressed to the editor—To correct some misrepresentations and erroneous impressions, you will much oblige a subscriber by publishing the subjoined view of the disposition of the last crop of cotton:

Already exported to Great Britain		406,264
To be shipped to Great Britain, without overstocking that market,	243,763	
Already exported to France, against 156,612 at same time last year		59,264
To be shipped to France	85,000	
Already exported to other continental ports against 32,410 at same time last year		15,307
To be shipped to these places	15,000	
Consumption of the U. States		150,000
To lay over in the United States (some say more than 100,000),		75,000
	343,736	705,835
		343,736
		1,049,571

Assuming this calculation to be a reasonable one, the shippers after the present time (taking into view the reduced stocks in Great Britain and on the continent) may, with judicious management, prescribe prices that will leave them profitable results. And with this knowledge, will they permit their agents to sell at losing rates?

BRITISH REFORM. As noticed in our last, the "boroughmongers" have been completely overthrown. They confess themselves soundly beaten—in England, in Scotland and Ireland they have "suffered." Even the "tory city of Dublin" has deserted them. The Beresfords, the most filthy and foul cormorants that ever preyed on the vitals of the poor, have been compelled to give way, and lord Castlereagh would be beaten in Down. A rer. Mr. Mosley, having forbidden a ringing of the bells at Birmingham, because of the dissolution of parliament—the people, forgetting the *priest* in the person of a *tory*, warmly assailed him and he escaped with difficulty. But they "dusted his coat" for him.

Bell's Messenger says that wherever an attempt was made at the county meetings to cajole the poorer classes, it failed, the people remembering that it came from a quarter where no anxiety had ever before been shown for their rights.

"It was remarked by the lord chancellor upon this measure, that it was as old as the time of a well-known intriguer, some eighteen centuries ago, and quoted these verses from the gospel; "And Judas Iscariot said, why is not all this sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?" Not that he cared any thing for the poor, but because he was a thief."

Mr. Hobhouse in his address to the electors of Westminster, speaking of the report that sir Robert Peel had subscribed £50,000 to aid the cause of the boroughmongers, said "I wish he had subscribed one hundred thousand pounds, and that he should find one hundred thousand electors to take his money, and to laugh at him afterwards." He hoped that the noble duke who lived near the Strand, would subscribe three times that money. He hoped the duke would manure the lands of all Northumberland with his bank notes, and that every elector would drink a glass of good ale at the expense of that peer, and go then to vote for the popular candidate. The hon. baronet who subscribed that large sum, for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding the people of England, thought, no doubt, that he could not better employ the money which had, no doubt, been honestly earned by his father. That gentleman had ventured to assert, that there was a conspiracy entered into for the purpose of carrying the reform bill. * * * He (Mr. H.) remembered to have seen a somewhat similar complaint of conspiracy in the preface to the history of a great man, called Jonathan Wild, who, in some points of his character, had no small resemblance to other great men (laughter.)—Well, the author of that work (which, at the time of its publication, was considered to relate facts, and to represent circumstances so like those of every day occurrence, that it was called a "true history"), tells us that an ancestor of the great man was put to death by a conspiracy; that forsooth, twelve honest men were put into a box, and, having come to an understanding among themselves, they conspired to hang him [laughter.] So it was with the boroughmongers.

BRITISH NAVIGATION. We have received from our London correspondent (says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce) a general statement of the shipping employed in the trade of the United Kingdom, as laid before parliament. The totals from all parts of the world are as follows:

	British.			Foreign.		
	Ships.	*Tons.*	*Men.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Men.*
Entered	13,548	2,180,042	122,103	5,359	758,828	41,670
Cleared	12,747	2,102,147	122,025	5,158	758,868	39,769
Trade with the United States of America.						
Entered	197	65,130	2,948	609	215,166	9,185
Cleared	281	91,551	4,344	611	211,714	9,439

BRITISH MONOPOLY. The following extract from a speech of a warm-hearted *Irishman*, lately delivered at Belfast, is well worthy of notice on several accounts—but how strongly does it point to that jealousy of our commerce and manufactures to which we have so often alluded, and soon intend very fully to shew!

From the Alexandria Gazette.

No people are more enthusiastic and sincere in their admiration of our country, and our great men, than the Irish. Indeed, they cherish the glory of America with a warmth of affection as generous as it is characteristic. Their orators and their poets have vied with each other, in recording the honors of our heroes and statesmen.

We are led to these observations by the perusal of a speech delivered at a late meeting in Belfast, by Mr. Emerson; from which we make the following extract:

Mr. Emerson, being called on, spoke to the following effect:

On occasions of this kind, when the preservation of their common liberties induces men to assemble together for the interchange of ideas, and the strengthening of principles of action, it is usual to call to their recollection those fundamental maxims of natural law which form the basis of all human liberty and all national justice. Experience has taught us, that however monotonous the reiteration of these may appear, it is still fraught with incalculable advantages; and that, like the Bismillah of the Mahometans, the "invocation of heaven," with which the Arab prophet has commenced each chapter of the Koran, the names of "liberty" and "justice" should be perpetually sounding in the ears of freemen. With these we are accustomed to associate the memory of men whose energies have been devoted to the cause of mankind, and whose lives have been each a long apostleship of philanthropy. These are sentiments which find an echo in every bosom; these are names which require no labored panegyric to elicit admiration. What eulogium, in fact, could exalt the character of a WASHINGTON? or what encomiums could add honor to his memory, who has the freedom of a hemisphere for his living epitaph, and one half the solid world his monument!—(Loud cheers.) There is no occasion on which the memory of that great man can be so appropriately introduced as at a meeting like the present; the grandest, the most practical reformer the universe ever produced was George Washington. He found his country (the widest in the world) a mere servile province, at the mercy of a distant island; he left it the admiration of modern times, and the rival of ancient freedom: he found it unrepresented, misgoverned and oppressed; he left it a senate, a constitution, and a code.—(Cheers.) *The short-sighted policy of despotism had denied it the advantages of commerce, had demolished its factories as "nuisances," and forbade it the* POSSESSION OF MANUFACTURES, *lest they "should* LOOSEN ITS DEPENDENCY ON THE MOTHER-COUNTRY;" he left it in the enjoyment of all the traffic of the known world, and with an export trade of £25,000,000 per annum. He found America in reality in a state of pauperism, since its haughty mistress claimed the right of appropriating its property as she pleased; he left it free, independent, uncontrolled and in receipt of a revenue equal to £13,000,000. (Cheers.) When men will ask us what we wish to accomplish by "reform," let us point to the achievements of Washington: let us show them a country free from that insidious remnant of the superstition of a darker age, a pampered prelacy, and a domineering church establishment. (Loud and continued applause.) Let us show them men who scorn to intrust their liberties to the guardianship of *hereditary* legislators: who have cut off from their constitution the incubus of a "second estate," and who can protect their property without the assistance of grace of

"Tenth transmitters of a foolish face."

Let us point to a people who spurn the idea of impoverishing nine younger brothers to confer a name and inheritance upon a *tenth*, who can boast no other precedency than the accident of priority at its birth. A people who own no distinctions of blood, and who worship no aristocracy save that of virtue and talent. (Loud cheers.) Let us show them a people, the pageant of whose government costs about £5,000 a year, and let them contrast it with our own civil list of upwards of £1,000,000; a country whose military establishment in peace costs about 5,000,000,* while that of Great Britain exceeds 34,000,000!* a country whose efficient navy is maintained for £700,000 a year, while the wooden walls of old England, no longer her superior, are scarcely kept in repair for more than ten times the amount. (Cheers.) In fine, let us show them a country, without a national debt, without a sinking fund, and without a sinecure list; a country where the taxes of the subject are about 8s. per annum; and if the inquirer be still unsatisfied, let us refer him to his corrupt houses of parliament—to his custom returns—and his chancellor's budget, and they will tell him, in more explicit terms than we can, what we wish to see accomplished by reform. (Loud cheers.) These are the achievements that consecrate the name of Washington, and have won for him, from a grateful people, the proud title of the "MAN *first* in war, *first* in peace, and *first* in the hearts of his countrymen."

*Dollars, we suppose, are meant here.

HORRIBLE. A Cork paper mentions that the dreadful evil of a war against property had forced its way into that country, and that the northern parts of it were suffering under insurrectionary outrage. Several hundreds of the peasantry collected together near Doonass, in the county of Clare, to dig up the lands; the military were called in to them, and in the affray which ensued, thirteen persons were killed and wounded. Some extracts from a letter by the right rev. Dr. Machell, a Roman Catholic bishop, to earl Grey, in behalf of the suffering poor of the west of Ireland, are contained in the London papers of the 6th May. They give a frightful picture of the ravages of famine. The following is a description of a scene which fell under the writer's own eye.

"In one instance, the father, mother, and three children were stretched on the same bed, without a morsel of nourishment or a penny to procure it, or a human being to go in quest of relief, but as it was administered by the casual visits of some charitable neighbors; and that the first intimation the father received of the death of his wife, was, from the lips of the suckling babe being besmeared with the blood, which, instead of milk, it extracted from the breast of its deceased mother!"

"OUR RUINED COMMERCE"—AT BOSTON. Clearances to foreign ports from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1831, 252; same period last year, 195—increase 57. Arrivals from foreign ports from Jan. 1 to May 31, 1831, 267; same time last year, 190—increase 77.

Amount of revenue received—

1st quarter, 1830,		$454,667 99
2nd do.	do.	1,096,458 79
3rd do.	do.	1,228,707 42
4th do.	do.	882,404 58
		$3,662,301 78
1st quarter, 1831,		930,047 17
April and May, do.		822,544 00
		$1,752,591 17
1st quarter, 1830,		454,667 99
April and May, do.		634,924 00
		$1,089,591 99

Increase of revenue over same period last year—$626,999 18.—C. H. books. [*Patriot.*

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY, THE STATES OF MAINE AND NEW YORK, AND DUTCH SYMPATHIES.—Mr. Baylies, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, now in session, recently made a speech on the subject of the arbitration of the king of the Netherlands, respecting the north eastern boundary, in the settlement of which, Massachusetts, as co-proprietor with Maine, in the public lands involved in the controversy, has an interest.

After giving a history of the dispute, Mr. Baylies thus concludes with a slap at New York, and her Dutch denizens:

The king of the Netherlands has heard the parties and has made his award—and a most extraordinary award it is. It appeared to me, sir, that he had only to select the line claimed by Great Britain or the line claimed by the United States. If he intended to decide this case on strict principle, he could have taken no middle ground—but he has selected a line claimed by neither party, and to complete the absurdity, he has made, (if I may be permitted to make a bull) the bed of a river the dividing highlands. None but a Dutchman could have done this, for in Holland, the beds of rivers are frequently more elevated than the surrounding country. He has fulfilled Mr. Gallatin's prediction, and to please both parties he has undertaken "to split the difference," not giving to Great Britain, indeed, the whole

of the territory which she claimed, but precisely that part which is valuable to her, as it secures the means of free communication between New Brunswick and Quebec, and then fearing perhaps that he had transcended the limits of strict and rigid justice to favor Great Britain in this quarter, he makes the equivalent to the United States at the other end of the line, and gives Rouse's point and the works there to the state of New York, to which, (as far as I understand) that state has no better claim than she has to Quebec. Now, sir, I do not intend to say that there was sympathy in this case, but New York is a Dutch state, and Dutchmen certainly are capable of sympathy. The equivalent for the wrong done to Massachusetts and Maine to favor Great Britain, is made up by wronging Great Britain to favor New York!

POLISH NAMES. A correspondent of the New York Gazette furnishes a key to the pronunciation of certain Polish "jaw breakers" as follows:

"To put an end to the general complaint of the impossibility, or, at least, the difficulty, of pronouncing some Polish names, I will make the following brief remarks.

"As we have learned from a French paper the name of the brave Skrzynecki to be pronounced Skrejinetski, I will only add that this, expressed with English characters would be written Skerzhinetski, or Skerskinetski, the accent resting, as in most Polish polysyllables, on the penultimate.

"In a similar manner pronounce the e in all Polish names like ts in English (as Ploek, read Plotsk); the Polish sz like English sh (as Kalisz, read Kalish); and lastly, the Polish cz like ch in church. (as Lovicz, read Lovich or Lovitch.)

"This is all that is chiefly to be noticed about Polish names, by attending to which you will preserve the true sound of the name of many a champion of FREEDOM."

The *New York Standard* says—The Paris papers having instructed us how to pronounce the name of the "cannon provider"—Skrzynecki, we wish somebody would be good enough to walk into our office, at some cool opportunity, and pronounce, in intelligible tongue, the name of the head of his staff. It runs, *spellatim*,—thus—General Chrzanwski!

PASSENGERS. We are indebted to an officer in the custom-house for the following statement of the number of passengers arrived at the port of New York from Europe during the year 1830. [*Jour. of Com.*

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
January	95	403	498
February	59	288	347
March	106	306	412
April	246	2,930	3,176
May	282	1,725	2,007
June	354	5,185	5,339
July	385	4,426	4,811
August	318	2,769	3,087
September	380	3,731	4,111
October	296	1,685	1,981
November	588	2,549	2,937
December	291	663	864
Grand total	3,110	26,660	29,770

Revenue to the hospital.

3,110 cabin at $1 50 is	$4,665
26,660 steerage at $1 each	26,660
	$31,325

The following statement shows the number of passengers that arrived in the United States during the nine years preceding:

Years.	Males.	Females.	Not stated.	Total.
In 1820				10,247
1821				11,629
1822				8,572
1823	5,243	1,034	1,889	8,166
1824	6,222	1,526	1,812	9,560
1825	8,825	3,153	323	12,361
1826	9,958	3,472		13,430
1827	14,082	6,438	1,133	21,653
1828	19,375	10,639		30,017
1829	12,707	4,589		17,296

GREAT EMIGRATION. It is stated that since the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence this season, eighteen thousand four hundred emigrants have arrived at Quebec. The largest number of these were from Ireland, most of whom are accustomed to agricultural pursuits. It is estimated that 40,000 emigrants from Great Britain will arrive at Quebec in the course of the present year.

Very many emigrants from Europe have also arrived at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore—among them a large number of Germans, not rich, but sufficiently provided with money, supported by their industry and economy, to get forward handsomely.

More than two hundred foreign emigrants arrived at Troy from New York on Monday, and took passage on the canal for the western country. They were principally, says the Sentinel, from Great Britain, and mostly Englishmen. The greater number of them are men of substance and character, such as add real strength and prosperity to a nation. Many of them go to take possession of property purchased before they left Europe.

☞Some cargoes of *English paupers* are expected.

SELF-DEFENCE! About twenty miles from Mount Hora, New York, there is a house which is built in *two* states, *three* counties, and *four* towns. The states are New York and Vermont; the counties are Rensselaer, Bennington, and Washington; and the towns are Bennington, Shaftsbury, White Creek, and Housac. The "Temperance Advocate" gives the following history of it:—It was built by a Mr. Mathews, who, through some freak of fortune, became subject to those unwelcome visiters yelept sheriffs. On one occasion the sheriff of Bennington county, Vermont, called at the house, and on inquiry found that Mr. M. had *gone to the state of New York*. The hall being quite capacious, and the division line of the states running longitudinally through the centre, he, with his wonted hospitality, invited the sheriff to dine with him. The sheriff accepted the invitation, and seated himself in his own state, while Mr. M. preferring the other side, sat down with him, bidding defiance to all the authority of "John Doe and Richard Roe."

MECHANICS. Few persons, we apprehend, are sufficiently sensible how much the *mechanics* of the country are protected by the tariff laws. Let us look at a single trade by way of example. Formerly a vast amount of boots and shoes were imported into this country from Great Britain. In 1829 the whole amount imported was only $310,943, and this is the largest amount imported for several years past. Now the proportion this bears to the boots and shoes made in the country, we can form some idea of, when we find that the value of those made in the single state of New York is estimated, in returns made by the state authorities, at *five millions of dollars*. If the repeal of the tariff would enable us to buy English boots and shoes cheaper, so it would throw thousands of men out of employ, sink many millions of capital, depress the price of agricultural produce and, of course, land, and cause a revulsion which would affect the business of every man in the country.

Hats afford us an example nearly as striking.

Many other mechanics are protected in like manner, and all are protected in some degree; yet we every day see the British party shedding crocodile tears for the "POOR," who they pretend are taxed heavily by the lordly manufacturer. All these pathetic appeals to the "*poor people*" are beginning to be well understood in Maine. A vast relief to the poor, no doubt, to take away the means of profitable employment!

[*Portland Adv.*

GENERAL ORDER.

Navy department, 15th June, 1831.

All persons in the naval service entitled to rations, who shall voluntarily relinquish the use of that part of them composed of spirits, shall be paid therefor at the rate of six cents per ration, it being the estimated value of that part, as approved by this department, September 17th, 1817.

The payments made in pursuance of this regulation, are to be charged to the appropriation for provisions.

LEVI WOODBURY.

To commanders of navy yards, stations, and cruising vessels.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
Comptroller's office, May 11, 1831. }

SIR—I have received your letter of the 9th inst. accompanied by a cotton shawl, with a small woollen fringe border sewed to it, in relation to the duty of 33½ per ct. heretofore charged on articles of which kind a question is now made.

The reason of subjecting it to that duty was, that although wool was a component part, yet that part was of such a character as to render it impracticable to reduce it into square yards, and therefore it was considered as one of those woollen manufactures which was not affected by the act of 19th May, 1830.

The body or main part, however, being composed of cotton, and the square yards of that part being easy of ascertainment, the article more properly comes under the square yard cotton duty.

I conceive, however, that this new classification should not be enforced, until the merchants generally shall have been thereof notified by you, and they shall have had a reasonable time allowed them to arrange their subsequent orders with a view to such change. Respectfully,

(Signed) JOSEPH ANDERSON, *comptroller.*

Samuel Swartwout, esq.

LAW CASES. From the Wilmington, (Del.) Journal of May 31—An action was tried in the court of common pleas of this county last week, which, from several considerations, has excited an unusual degree of interest. It was an action of trespass on the case, brought by John Higgins and others, of Red Lion hundred, against the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, to recover damages for permitting the waters of the canal to overflow a large body of marsh belonging to the plaintiffs, by which they have lost the use of the marsh, and the health of the neighborhood, it is said, is materially affected. The nuisance had existed several years before the action was brought.

The case was tried by a special jury:—the trial commenced on Monday morning, and continued three days. The two first days being devoted to the examination of witnesses, the whole of Wednesday was occupied with the arguments of counsel. The argument on both sides was ably conducted. The jury were but a short time absent, and returned a verdict for the plaintiffs—damages *five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars*—The damages laid in the declaration were six thousand dollars.

Circuit court of the United States—New York, May term 1831—*judge Thompson presiding.*

United States, vs. Samuel H. Eakin, Henry Post, jr. and Alexander Coffin—This suit was brought upon a bond given by defendants to the United States, for maj. Eakin as paymaster during the late war, and had been pending about ten years. After a trial which occupied the two first days of the court, the jury gave a verdict for the defendants in pursuance of a charge of the court in their favor. In the course of the trial several important principles of law were discussed or decided in favor of the defendants—that there could not be two district paymasters for the same district, for the same time—that the appointment of the second was a dismission of the first—that though the first might again resume his duties, his bondsmen were not holden, that when bondsmen are sued, the accounts must be made up directly for the time for which it is deemed they were holden, and must not be an account mixed with other accounts for which they are not holden—that subsequent payment and credits must apply in discharge of the earliest debts, unless where a special application has been made. Several other questions were also decided during the trial.

Mr. Hamilton, district attorney, conducted the trial on the part of the plaintiff, and Mr. Staples on the part of the defendants. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Supreme court, North Carolina. A very interesting case has been mentioned to us, which was tried at the late superior court of Camden county, judge Donnel presiding.

Jesse Eason, a man apparently about sixty years of age, was arraigned for the murder of ——— Gregory. They had a dispute about some corn, to which both claimed title. Gregory was in the act of carting it away, when the prisoner shot and killed him. The accused appeared to have acted under the fatal delusion that he was justified in killing his fellow-man, who was committing a trespass on his own property. But the circumstance giving particular interest to this trial, is yet to be mentioned.

The sole witness of the prisoner's crime was *his own son.* That son arrested him, conveyed him to prison, and gave evidence against him on his trial; and the evidence had full credit with the jury, who returned a verdict of "*guilty of murder,*" after a few minutes absence from the box. It is due to the character of the son to add, that he assigned as his reason for arresting his father, the danger he apprehended to his own life, in consequence of threats made against him by the father. After the verdict, and when brought up for sentence, he asked the judge to allow him as much time to prepare for a future state, as the nature of the case would permit. The sentence of death was to be carried into effect on Friday the 3d of June. [*N. C. Sentinel.*

The circuit court for the District of Columbia, the marshal and the juries, are severely attacked, because they did not find Messrs. Nourse, Fillebrown and Macdaniel guilty of defaulting the money of the U. States. This shews the "*improved* state of the press."

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Mr. Featherstonhaugh, in a late lecture in the city of Philadelphia, said, that

"The difficulty attending the smelting of iron with this fuel, he had reason to believe would soon be obviated: and he was confident, that its application to steam navigation, and generally to the production of steam, would soon be universal. In England, bituminous coals are used for steam navigation, because they give out flame which is essential to the economical production of steam: in this country, wood has been hitherto used. As anthracite coal is composed of carbon, with a small portion of the inflammable principle of hydrogen, this last is always feeble and soon exhausted; hence it had been predicted impossible to apply it to the production of steam. To shew how easily difficulties of this character, which are so often augmented by the bungling writings of theorists, are overcome by the unsophisticated ingenuity of practical men, he instanced the structure of a furnace in this city, at the white lead works of Mr. Price Wetherill. This furnace is supplied by anthracite coal, which of itself produces an insufficient quantity of hydrogen to make flame. But Mr. Wetherill, who is in the habit of surmounting difficulties by simple means, carries a little steam from his boiler by a cock, and leads it by a small pipe under the grate of his furnace. The steam, which is vaporized water composed of oxygen and hydrogen, passes into the hot coals of the furnace, is there decomposed, and the hydrogen, when it reaches the surface, becomes a powerful flame. When the cock is stopped the flame dies away; when it is turned revives. Here we see, as Mr. F. observed, the causes of an immediate preference to be given to anthracite coal for steam navigation, and particularly for long voyages; for a vessel can carry three times as much anthracite as she can bituminous coal, and the inflammable principle, the absence of which appeared to render it valueless for this purpose, is always to be borrowed from the fluid in which the vessel moves. Of what value then will anthracite become, when marine steam navigation will be general, as we think it reasonably may.

GREAT LUCK IN FISHING! The crew of the British king's ship Ætna, while lying at the Isle of Los, on the coast of Africa, caught *fifteen* sharks in three hours—the average weight of these monsters was supposed to be 700 lbs. The largest was 12 feet long and four feet eight inches in girth. There was only one male among them. A large number more were seen, and might probably have been caught, had not a further lumbering of the ship been forbidden.

STARVING JURIES. We have always considered this requisition of the common law as a barbarous relic of antiquity, which should be scouted from our jurisprudence. What is the value of an opinion exorted from the fainting and exhausted energies of nature? It is a mean contemptible appeal to a man, to address his mind and conscience through the medium of his stomach, to say nothing of the inhumanity of compelling him, through fear of starvation, to stifle the operations of conscience and act in opposition to his settled convictions of propriety. If a juror should die from the effects of hunger, what cognizance should be taken of this judicial murder? If a jailor should *starve* a felon under sentence of death, he would be hung for it, but it seems there is no harm in starving a juror. Judges frequently hesitate in the formation of their opinion for weeks, but who ever heard of a proposal to imprison or starve a judge until he decided a cause. Judges too, where the courts are so constituted, are allowed to differ, and the majority governs—but jurymen are not permitted to differ or hesitate. It is high time a regulation, so absurd in principle and cruel in practice, should be done away.

[*Raleigh Register.*

VERY IMPORTANT. We find the following in the Pittsburg Statesman, not receiving the *Harrisburg Reporter*, which has the credit of it:

☞ "The governor accompanied by the surveyor general *and the editor of this paper*, and parts of *their respective families*, left Harrisburg yesterday morning, on a tour of three or four weeks. They intend visiting the line of canal from this place to Pittsburg, and will probably return by way of Erie and the New York canal." [*Har. Rep.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New York brings Liverpool papers to the 17th ult.

POLAND.

A despatch from the Polish commander in chief states that general Deibitsch had, on the 25th April, at the head of his advanced guard near Kuflew, attacked the rear guard of the Polish army under colonel Dembinski. The engagement lasted several hours. The Russians had 18 pieces of cannon, whilst the Poles had but four. General Deibitsch endeavored to surround the Polish right-wing with his main army. Col. Dembinski finding his situation disadvantageous, retreated to Koterzya. Gen. Gielgud and part of general Skrznecki's corps, formed a reserve guard at Minsk, which was attacked the following morning at 11 o'clock. The Russians lost 30 men killed, and one officer, and a captain with 72 men and horses were made prisoners. The Poles lost 3 officers and 5 soldiers wounded.

Deibitsch was retreating, followed by the Poles.

The Poles in a preceding affair lost 9,000 men, but many of them it was believed were dispersed in the woods or among the villages.

A despatch of the 2nd May speaks of the conduct of general Geilgud in very complimentary terms, and details an affair in which a regiment of Cossacks were surprised, and routed. The general in chief complains of the conduct of a part of the Russian forces in taking the physicians, who were attending to the sick, as prisoners of war, while he speaks in high terms of commendation of the humanity shewn by generals Deibitsch and Kreutz to the officers of a Polish corps taken prisoners.

At Lublin there was great mortality among the Jews, and the Russians had converted a convent into a hospital.

The report of the defeat and capture of general *Rudiger* by general Dwernicki appears to be incorrect, though it is certain that he had gained an advantage over the Russian corps previous to the 25th of April—another account published in the evening edition of the London Times, states that general Dwernicki's corps had been defeated, and, after retreating into Austria, surrendered their arms—to the Austrians.

☞ On the whole—the accounts from Poland are cheering—the retreat of the Russians seems to support various rumors that we have heard of their great sufferings by sickness,* caused by the harrassments of the Poles, who also intercept and prevent regular supplies of provisions—but we cannot see any thing in the details to justify the exultations of many that we would gladly rejoice with, as to the decided success of the Poles, which they encourage a belief has happened.

PORTUGAL.

The imbecile tyrant Miguel, had, on the appearance of a British fleet off the Tagus, yielded to certain humiliating demands made of him by the consul of that nation to dismiss certain officers. He also yielded to the demands of the French government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The elections in England, Ireland and Scotland, as far as ascertained have resulted favorably to the cause of the people.

The king owing to ill health had been obliged to abandon his intended visit to Portsmoth, and to decline dining with the lord mayor and citizens of London.

The king had created his son, col. Fitzclarence, baron, viscount, and earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, stiles and titles of baron Tewksbury, viscount Fitzclarence and earl of Munster. It was stated that he had created several other peers.

The governor general of India and the captain general of the forces have had a serious difference, and the latter is under arrest.

IRELAND.

The lord lieutenant has issued a proclamation declaring that the county of Clare and several baronies in Galway, Limerick and Tipperary are placed under the protection of the peace-preservation act.

Sir Holt Leighs' brother was killed by the mob at the election of Wigan.

FRANCE.

A slight disturbance had taken place about the decorations for July; and some of the papers say the king has lost his popularity with the actors in the revolution. Negotiations it is said are carrying on in Paris in relation to the Poles.

BELGIUM.

The national congress was to have convened on the 14th of May, when the decision of the prince of Coburg with respect to the crown, would be announced.

A messenger had arrived at Brussels from London. Lord Ponsonby had left Brussels for London, whither he had been called to give the latest information relative to the internal condition of Belgium.

BUENOS AYRES.

These provinces are in a most wretched condition—every district, as it were, having its *general* to lead the people to battle against their neighbors. The history of such proceedings is not worth recording. Every man of intelligence and virtue is compelled to take a part in these things, leave the country or perish. Such have generally been killed-off, and the very dregs of society have chief dominion. The miserable fate of the South American republics, as they are called, will serve as another awful warning to posterity of the danger of entrusting military men with civil power.—There was only one *Cincinnatus* in ancient times, only one WASHINGTON in these our days.

COLOMBIA

Is in a desperate state. We hear of *general* Monagas, *general* Paez, *general* Luque, *general* Carmona, *general* Flores, *general* Urdaneta, *general* Obando, *general* Briceno, *general* Bustamente, *general* Maza, &c. pulling for themselves in all manner of ways and causing the people, poor fools, to shoot one another. If the latter hope for peace, they must shoot off many military chieftains.

PERU AND CHILI

Are devoured by fifty or an hundred *generals.*

HAYTI.

Two French frigates have arrived charged with the French *ultimatum*, which requires the government of Hayti to pay up the sum agreed upon, long since, as the price of the independence of the island—which has become very poor.

* They are said to have *left* 10,000 sick at Seidlic, on their retreat.

"BARGAIN AND INTRIGUE!"

From the Washington Globe.

No. 1.

Dutchess county, March 29th, 1831.

Dear sir: Having seen some allusion in your paper to the election of gen. Green, as printer for the house of representatives, I was reminded of a correspondence which took place between gen. Green and myself on *the morning of the day of that election.* I enclose the communications which passed between us, which I wish you at all events to preserve, and by which it will be seen that the impression sought to be made by gen. Green was, that he would give a *faithful support* to gen. Jackson for the presidency, against every competitor. It was under this impression that I gave my vote for gen. Green as public printer. I am, respectfully, yours, &c. ABM. BOCKEE.

Francis P. Blair, esq.

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No. 2.

February 1st, 1831.

Gen. Duff Green: I hope it will not be considered impertinent for me to inquire whether you intend to support gen Jackson's re-election to the office of president of the United States, in opposition to any other candidate that can be named. I may be too suspicious, but, to my mind, the paragraph in your paper of this morning does not indicate your future political course. You therein state what you have done, not what you will do. I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

ABM. BOCKEE.

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No. 3.

Washington, 1st Feb. 1831.

Hon. *Abraham Bockee:*

Dear sir: I have frequently and unequivocally declared myself in favor of the re-election of general Jackson, and regret that any thing should have caused a suspicion on your mind that a contingency may arise in which my opinion on that subject may undergo any change. Believing that your letter of this date was dictated in a friendly spirit, I do not hesitate to say to you in reply, that I am *now*, as heretofore, in favor of the re-election of our present chief magistrate, and intend to support it. Very respectfully, your friend.

DUFF GREEN.

On the preceding correspondence the "Telegraph" says—

"General Jackson and Mr. Clay are the only candidates before the public. Gen. Jackson is, by many, believed to be the only candidate who can defeat the election of Mr. Clay—an event which no one can believe that the editor of this press desires to promote. But however anxious we may be to defeat the election of Mr. Clay, there is a self-respect which no considerations of policy will induce us to sacrifice. By that we are required to defend our press and character against the intrigues practised by those who assume to speak in the name of the president. It is not enough for us to support such measures of the administration as we approve. It is not enough for us to support the re-election of general Jackson. No, it is required of us that we denounce those without whose support general Jackson cannot be elected, and silently to permit those who, supposing that we are reaping a golden harvest in the patronage of congress, labor to destroy our character, that they may supplant us. That is all: we are required to prostitute our press to the use of a "profligate politician," and of the "circumstances" which he has used to obtain an admitted control over the affairs of government."

☞ The correspondence, we think, proves a great deal *more* than that Mr. Bockee,* or the editor of the "Globe," seems to have thought of. *It is a bare-faced exposition of a political bargain.* Mr. Bockee exacted a promise from gen. Green, that he would support the re-election of gen. Jackson, before he, (Mr. Bockee), could vote for said Green, as printer to the house of representatives—and yet how many thousands of times have these "*high contracting parties*" charged Messrs. Adams and Clay with doing the *same thing*, and called it "CORRUPTION." Suppose it had been shewn that Mr. Clay had written a letter to Mr. Adams on the morning of the 9th February, 1825, saying I am "suspicious" that you will not appoint me, or certain of my friends, to office—and Mr. Adams should not have "hesitated" to say, I *will* appoint, or support, you and your friends—what might not have been proclaimed of them? Mr. Bockee has placed himself in the very predicament which he and his friends have so much abused Mr. Clay, because they suspected, or at least, *pretended*, that he had placed himself in. The *obligation of an oath*, to select the best man, was just as strong on Mr. Bockee as on Mr. Clay; and there is no sort of sophistry, no hardihood of assertion, no recklessness of party, that can relieve that gentleman, of making a "bargain," affecting his own vote, *as a member of congress.* But it shews the extreme of zeal, and we had like to have added, the prostration of common sense, to which men are led, by party—that Mr. Bockee has voluntarily furnished evidence of his own participation in a political "intrigue."

* A member of congress from New York.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a meeting of the "*Unionists*" lately held at Charleston it was determined to celebrate the approaching anniversary together, as an evidence of their attachment to the union, and their opposition to nullification, at which meeting col. *Drayton* was requested and consented to deliver an oration in honor of the day. The "*state-rights party*," taking umbrage at this course on the part of those who differ from them, also held a meeting, of which the following account is given in the Charleston City Gazette:

"A meeting of the party which professes to be exclusively attached to the state, and which has therefore called itself the "state-rights party," was held on Saturday evening, at the Carolina coffee house, "for the purpose," it is said, "of making arrangements for celebrating the fourth of July," but in reality to revive party excitement, to organize party power, and, if possible, to obtain and secure ascendancy and domination. It is certainly to be regreted that the day which, of all others, should be devoted to peace and harmony, and to a general and indiscriminate celebration of the virtues and achievements of our ancestors, should have been selected by that party as the special occasion for conflict. But, on their heads be the responsibility of this most unfortunate and unprecedented movement, and of all the consequences which may follow from it—This "gathering of the people," as it has been called, consisted, we understand, of from 250 to 300 persons. The hon. *Samuel Prioleau* presided, and the meeting was addressed, it is said by the chairman; and resolutions were adopted, appointing a committee of arrangements, and requesting general *Hayne* to deliver an oration on the fourth. Whether that gentleman has complied with the invitation we know not. Numerous officers have been elected."

On a reference to the Charleston Mercury of the 6th instant, (says the Pennsylvania Inquirer,) we find a large portion of the columns of that journal devoted to the proceedings of the meeting adverted to above. We give the three first resolutions passed at this assemblage:

"*Resolved*, 1st. That we will yield to no portion of our fellow citizens, by whatever name they may be called, or to whatever political denomination they may belong, *in a sincere and honest attachment* to those GREAT PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, AND POLITICAL LIBERTY, which it was the *crowning glory* of the American revolution to have established, the end of the constitution to secure and preserve, and the great object of the union to perpetuate.

"2d. *Resolved*, That we regard the preservation of the union, *in the spirit in which it was formed*, that spirit which promises "an equal participation in all of its benefits, as well as of its burthens;" "as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and security abroad;" and that to preserve it inviolate according to the true principles of the constitution, is our sacred and imperishable aim.

"3d. *Resolved*, That we regard the preservation of the rights which belonged to the several states before

the formation of the constitution, and which, according to the fair interpretation, and plain intent and meaning of that *compact*, have never been surrendered, as essential to the preservation of liberty, the best safeguard of all our rights and interests—and never to be abandoned until we become recreant to the principles of our glorious revolution, and utterly unworthy of the blessings bequeathed to us by our fathers."

One president, four assistant presidents, and eight vice presidents, besides a committee of arrangements, were then appointed for the occasion.

☞ A great excitement prevails in Charleston because of these things. There is much bitterness on the part of the "state-rights party"—and some fear the "trial by battle," on the 4th July!

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OMINOUS. We extract what follows from the Columbia South Carolina Telescope, of May 27, 1831.

"*The more we see and hear of general Jackson, the more unfit he appears to be for the situation he occupies.*"

☞ STILL MORE OMINOUS.

From the same paper, of June 3.

The cabinet is not yet formed: nor does it promise to be one of much vigour either of intellect or action. In fact, *general Jackson's influence in the nation is prostrated: he is good for nothing to the north, good for nothing to the south, good for nothing to the west.* There are no prominent men now before the people as next president but Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. The north and the west prefer the former: the south, from the Potomac southward, the latter: but Georgia has prejudices not yet conquered, although her manifest interest is the same with that of Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. *The prospects of Henry Clay brighten.* If he comes in, the south will be absolutely driven in self-defence to nullification or seeession: and the sooner the former measure is adopted the better. Submission cannot cost South Carolina less than five millions of dollars a year. If the constitution is to be maintained, there must be some means of stopping the progress of usurpation: are there any other, than *nullification* or *secession?* We know of no other: nor do we see any danger in either: we prefer the former: let our enemies compel, if they think fit, the latter. Can any of our readers enlighten us on this subject?

POLITICAL ANTIQUITIES.

From the Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

Salisbury, (N. C.) May 11.

Mr. Bingham—I was really astonished the other day to find in an extract from gov. Hamilton's inaugural address to the legislature of South Carolina, the following sentenee: "it is true that one of the apostles of liberty, who kindled this light thirty years ago on the watch towers of state sovereignty, has reeently attempted to quench it in darkness." That Mr. Madisnn is the most eminent civilian now living, that he always has been uniform in his politieal opinions, is, I trust, generally admitted. This question of *state sovereignty* will then be best solved by reeurring to the *sentiments* of Mr. Madison, the father of our present national constitution, to whom the people of the United States owe a debt of gratitude more than any other now living, and who has ever supported a dignity equal to our obligations, and a consistency very unlike some ephemeral characters now in our political horizon, who emit their brilliant corusecations to perplex, mislead and deceive. And for additional explication, we will state the sentiments and prineiples of those great apostles of liberty and patriotism of South Carolina, who at the same time assisted in forming our present federal eonstitution—the most perfeet charter of civil liberty and human happiness ever adopted—in doing which, a *few* only of their declarations can be here inserted. I copy from *that* which should be in the hands of every American citizen, "The Journal of the Debates and Proceedings of the Convention which formed our present national eonstitution."

May 29, 1787—C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, and gov. Randolph, of Virginia, *each* presented a form of constitution, nearly similar, which each declared "he meant as a strong *consolidated* union, in which the idea of states should be nearly annihilated." Mr. Pinckney's plan proposed "that the house of delegates be chosen by the people, and that members of the senate be chosen hy the *house of delegates* from among the citizens of the respective states," &c.

June 8—Mr. Pinckney "moved that the *national* legislature shall have the power to negative all laws passed by the state legislatures, which they may *judge improper*, &c.

Mr. Butler—"We are still copying from the British parliament; with us *both houses* are appointed by the *people*."

Gov. Rutledge—"It is said an election by representatives is not an eleetion by the *people*—this is not correet—what is done by *my* order, is done by *myself*."

Mr. King—"None of the states are now sovereign or independent. Congress, by the confederation, possesses the rights of the United States; this is a union of the men of these states," &c.

Mr. Wilson—"The declaration of independenee by congress, *precede the state* constitutions. In the *name of the people* of *these* states, (and not in the name or by the authority of *the* states), we are declared to be free and independent," &c.

Mr. Madison—"I apprehend the greatest danger is from the encroachment of the *states* on the *national* government. I am inclined for a *general* government," &c.

Mr. Madison—"The necessity would then be discovered *circumscribing* more effectually the *state* governments, and *enlarging* the bounds of the *general* government. Some contend that *states are sovereign;* when, in fact, they are only *political societies.* The states *never* possessed the *essential rights* of sovereignty; these were always vested in congress:—Their voting as states in congress, is no evidence of sovereignty. The state of Maryland voted by counties;—did this make the counties sovereign? The states, at present, are only great *corporations*, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual *only*, if they are not contradictory to the general confederation.—The states ought to be placed *under the control* of the general government, at least as much as they *formerly* were *under the king* and British parliament. We know the effect of the old confederation; and without a general government, this will be like the former. If the power is not *immediately* derived from *the people*, we may make a paper confederacy, but that will be all."

Mr. Madison, on an *equal vote* in the senate, says:—"Has experience evinced any good in the old confederation? I know it never can answer. I do assert that a *national* senate *not elected* and *paid* by the people will have no more efficiency than the old congress; *for the states will usurp the general government.* The vote was put and carried against an equal representation in the senate.

Mr. Pinckney—"Candor obliges me to own, *that equality of suffrage in the senate is wrong.* I renew my former motion—senate to be eleeted by the house of *delegates*."

These are a very few of the sentiments and principles of our present national constitution, which stands and will forever stand the most perfect model of wisdom and patriotism, and which has led us onward to higher prosperity and happiness, honor and power, than has ever been reached, in the same period, by any other nation beneath the sun. *This is that light* which Mr. Madison and his co-patriots of *South Carolina*, with Washington, the father of his country, kindled on the watch-towers of American independenee and constitutional jurisprudence; the elements of which are as eternal as the principles are correct.—They are the antitheses to those ephemeral bubbles, which *now float* in our southern atmosphere, and which receive their buoyancy alone, from the sordid selfishness of personal aggrandisement and disappointed ambition; who after writing down an *opponent*, (*see the* numbers signed "One of the People," collected, printed and *prefaced* by gov. Hamilton), who after advocating *internal improvement*, and the *tariff*, even to voting 30 cents on a square yard of coarse cottons, have now turned a somerset, *unwrote* all their *former* writings, and by their *latter* votes nullified all their *former* principles; and it is said *wish now* to establish a southern government and

form a free trade alliance with their prototype. Conformable to these views, it has lately been proclaimed to the world, from the most elevated legislative seats, that previously to our revolution, *South Carolina* had no *extortion*, no *oppression*, no *collision* with the king's ministers." My God! What principles, what sentiments, from the descendants of the revolutionary patriots of South Carolina.—Infinitely different were the principles of that *murdered patriot*, and equally different were the feelings of the American bard, when with indignation he exclaims,

"For Hayne, for Hayne, no blood but thine atones,
For thee, Cornwallis, how the gallows groans,
Sunk to perdition, in eternal pain,
Thy doom is justice—for a murder'd Hayne."

There is a *very dark blot* on the revolutionary transactions of South Carolina, which it was hoped the chivalrous and pure patriotism of her few revolutionary heroes and patriotic statesmen, had wiped from the records of her state, and consigned to oblivion; and it is yet hoped *these* views are confined to a *few aristocrats*, who believe with Giles of Virginia, their great coadjutor, "that the corrupting influence of *free* suffrage in our *elections by the people*, will crumble into atoms our republican institutions." Such patriotism and such principles enjoin on *the people*, at least, a cautious scrutiny.

But while the *great advocate* of equal rights, equal liberty and unsuborned press,* while a Drayton lives, South Carolina has a *pillar* at whose base she may repose in safety, and whose *summit* resplendent with the light of disinterested patriotism, is conspicuous even at the confines of *this desert* of conflicting political principles, and will even direct the bewildered pilgrim to a dignified and patriotic repose, securely sheltered from the blighting siroceo of sordid selfishness and aristocratic predilection.

The declaration of independence on British perfidy and British domination, the sole birth-right of every Mecklenburg citizen, (and by legislative enactment, of every citizen of North Carolina), is too sacred a deposit to be torn from them by *patriots*, who circumnavigate the world of political principles, sail under all colors, explore *every* clime of *popularity*, run *all points* of the compass, under any and every propitious breeze, and *ride* over the breakers of nullification and dismemberment, to land eventually in the lucrative harbor of *personal* aggrandisement; or to yield *this their patrimony* to the solicitation or *dictation* of those who may wish now to throw us back under colonial bondage and British aristocracy, and thus build up a discriminating distinction in society, by wealth, equipage, titles and dress.

Our country and our republican institutions, as *they are*, one and indivisible forever, is the aspiration of every real American patriot, of every citizen of North Carolina. OLD BEN FRANKLIN.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

IN NEW YORK.

We have already briefly mentioned that a convention of the national republicans of New York had been held at Albany, at which *Peter R. Livingston* was president, *John D. Dickinson* and *Heman H. Bogart*, vice presidents, and *Joseph Hoxey* and *Oran Follett*, secretaries.

The following counties were represented—Albany, Cayuga, Columbia, Cortland, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Greene, Herkimer, Kings, Montgomery, New York, Oneida, Ontario, Orange, Oswego, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, Saratoga, Seneca, and Tompkins.

Among other proceedings had, a brief and strong address to the electors of the state of New York was adopted—which is omitted because it is not within the range of our practice to insert such articles, unless in extraordinary cases.

The following are the resolutions that were agreed to—

Resolved, That the power of nomination to office, vested by the constitution in the president of the United States was designed to be employed for the public good; and that the exercise of this power by the present executive, in removing officers of government of admitted capability, tried integrity, and known attachment to republican principles, to give their places to men, in numerous instances, devoid of the requisite qualifications, or of profligate character, merely because of their personal attachment to himself, and activity in promoting his election, is an abuse of the power delegated to the president; that in this perversion of power, general Jackson has not only violated the plain spirit of the constitution, but insulted the moral sense of the nation, and put in practical operation the principal of persecution for opinion sake, utterly repugnant to the genius of our republican institutions, one of whose chief excellencies is, that they secure the freedom of the mind.

Resolved, That the irregularities which have been committed during the present administration, in the post office department, are deserving of severe reprehension, and this convention regard as a great evil and national disgrace the suspicion which prevails extensively, of the sancity of this department, the character of which for integrity should be not only *unimpeached* but *unsuspected*.

Resolved, That the amount of moneys already expended by the present administration for foreign embassies, and the additional amounts which will be required in fitting out the contemplated embassy to England, and one to Russia, manifest a total disregard of that economy which was promised by the present executive on his entering into office.

Resolved, That the countenance given by the present administration, to the attack made at the late session of congress, upon the supreme court of the United States, shows that the judicial power is regarded with no friendly feeling by the executive, and should unite in vigorous opposition to his re-election, all those who set a high value upon the union of the states, and believe that the permanency of that court is essential to the preservation of this union.

Resolved, That when a treaty is ratified according to the requirements of the constitution, it is the supreme law of the land; that when a bill has passed both houses of congress, and received the approval of the president, it becomes a law, and the president is bound to execute the articles of such treaty, and the provisions of such law, and his omission or refusal to do so on the ground of the invalidity of the treaty or unconstitutionality of the law, is an usurpation of the power of the judiciary, and is in the opinion of this convention, an offence for which the president deserves impeachment; and this offence has general Jackson committed in his refusing to execute the plain articles of treaties between the United States and the Cherokee Indians, and the provisions of the law now in force, designed to protect the lands of the Cherokees from invasion by citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That the practice which prevails almost universally among the friends of the present administration, of ascribing the errors of the executive department of the government, not to the president himself, but to his cabinet or his advisers, can only be justified by resorting to a principle which, in a hereditary monarchy, might protect the king, but which is not less repugnant to the theory of our government than to the former practice under it. The president, not less than the humblest officer of the government, is invested with power delegated by the people, and for the exercise of which *he* is responsible.

Resolved, That no principles of political economy are worthy an American statesman, but such as appropriate the energies of our own soil, and reward the industry of our own citizens; and that HENRY CLAY, by his early and undeviating support to the American System, has secured to himself the imperishable gratitude of his countrymen.

Resolved, That congress have the power to construct internal improvements for the promotion of the general welfare. To deny this is to sever the main arteries of the constitution, impair its energies in war and prostrate them in peace.

Resolved, That the citizens of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by their proceedings and resolu-

*See col. Drayton's speech on publishing public documents, &c. He should be the vice president, or at least secretary of war.

tions at their public meeting on the 4th of May last, have displayed an independence, a fidelity and a vigilance which entitle them to the confidence of the national republicans throughout the union, as zealous and efficient sentinels to give the alarm whenever a corrupt or imbecile administration attempts profanely to touch the ark of the constitution, or wickedly to abuse the powers which have been committed to his hands, and that this convention considers it to be its duty to explicitly declare its warm admiration of the spirit of those proceedings, and its entire coincidence with the tone of the resolutions which were adopted at that meeting.

Resolved, That the dissolution of the late cabinet, whether it be the result of internal feuds, of a consciousness of incapacity, or of a loss of public confidence, is alike unprecedented in our history and disgraceful to our country.

Resolved, That the talents and integrity of HENRY CLAY, his onward, fearless, efficient public life, devoted to the cause of his country, her constitution and laws, entitle him to the confidence of the republic, and we do earnestly recommend him to the electors of this state as a candidate for the presidency of these United States.

The following plan of organization was adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That this convention appoint delegates from the several congressional districts, together with two delegates to represent the U. States senators for this state, to meet the national republican convention to be held at Baltimore, in December next. That in the event of any vacancy or vacancies in the delegation, the same be supplied by the respective county committees, in the congressional districts where they may occur. And that if either of the delegates to represent the said United States senators shall decline, or be prevented from attending the said convention, such vacancy be filled by the state corresponding committee.

2. *Resolved*, That a state corresponding committee be appointed, to consist of seven members.

3. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the counties which have not appointed corresponding committees, to appoint the same forthwith. That the said committees take measures to have committees appointed in each town, whose business it shall be to call all town meetings, and to correspond with the county committees.

4. *Resolved*, That the several county committees shall, at all times, keep the state corresponding committee advised of the condition of their respective colonies.

5. *Resolved*, That the state corresponding committee keep up a constant correspondence with the several committees, and also with the corresponding committees of other states.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the general convention, to be held in Baltimore in December next:—

Senatorial delegates.—Ambrose Spencer and Peter B. Porter.

1st district, Silas Wood, of Suffolk.
2d " Jeremiah H. Pierson, Rockland.
3d " Joseph M. Blunt, Peter Sharpe, A. R. Lawrence, Isaac Minard, N. York city.
4th " Henry B. Cowles, Putnam.
5th " Peter R. Livingston, Dutchess.
6th " Charles Ludlow, Orange.
7th " Abraham C. Hasbrouck, Ulster.
8th " Elisha Jenkins, Columbia.
9th " John D. Dickinson, Rensselaer.
10th " Henry G. Wheaton, Albany.
11th " Jacob Haight, Green.
12th " Isaac Riggs, Schenectady.
13th " William Nichols, Otsego.
14th " Ebenezer B. Sherman, Oneida.
15th " Frederick Mason, Herkimer.
16th " Benedict Arnold, Montgomery.
17th " John House, Saratoga.
18th " Peter J. H. Myers, Washington.
19th " Luther Bradish, Franklin.
20th " J. C. Barter, St. Lawrence, and Elisha Camp, of Jefferson.
21st " John A. Collier, Broome.
22d " Garrit Smith, Madison.
23d " B. D. Noxen, Onondaga.
24th district, Parliament Bronson, Cayuga.
25th " David Woodcock, Tompkins.
26th " John Maynard, Seneca, and M. H. Sibley, Ontario.
27th " Daniel D. Barnard, Monroe.
28th " Timothy H. Porter, Cattaraugus.
29th " David Canfield, Genesee.
30th " John G. Camp, Erie.

The persons composing the state corresponding committee are as follows:—

New York—Jonathan Thompson, Wm. S. Johnson, Thomas L. Wells, Joseph Blunt and Richard R. Ward.
Albany—J. V. N. Yates and Elisha Dorr.
Troy—John D. Dickinson.
Utica—Joshua A. Spencer.

(Signed) PETER R. LIVINGSTON, *pres't.*
JOHN D. DICKINSON, } *vice pres'ts.*
HERMAN H. BOGART, }
Joseph Hoxie, } *secretaries.*
Oran Follett, }

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CONNECTICUT.

An adjourned meeting of the republican members of the legislature was held in the representatives' chamber, at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The republican members of the legislature who are friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the presidency of the United States, and desirous to sustain those principles of civil government and national policy which have been proclaimed and ably vindicated by that distinguished statesman and patriot, believe that it is due to themselves and their constituents, to make known and declare the principles by which they are governed in assembling on the present occasion:

Therefore, Resolved, That the efforts which have been made and are making by the friends of the present administration to blast the reputation of HENRY CLAY, and to destroy the confidence of the people in his patriotism, integrity and fidelity, demand our most unqualified reprehension.

Resolved, That the attempt made in the last congress, to prostrate the authority of the supreme court, should excite alarm, as the measure, if successful, would have soon severed the bonds of the union.

Resolved, That the protection of American industry, in every branch thereof, by a tariff of duties on importation, so as to secure to the agricultural and manufacturing interests the benefit of a home market, is the only true policy of our government.

Resolved, That works of internal improvements, are proper objects of national patronage, and that in the opinion of this meeting it is competent for congress to appropriate our surplus revenues for their promotion.

Resolved, That as Henry Clay has on all proper occasions, fearlessly and eloquently defended these great interests, and did, during the last war proclaim his attachment to them, and is now entirely devoted to their success, we do therefore unanimously recommend him to the people of this state for the office of president of the United States, and that we will make all suitable and proper exertions to promote his election.

Resolved, That while we acknowledge with gratitude the services which Andrew Jackson has rendered his country in the field, yet in the opinion of this meeting, his incompetency to discharge the responsible duties of the chief magistracy, has become apparent, and that we deprecate his re-election to that high station as incompatible with the welfare of the nation.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the leading measures of his administration, as they are inconsistent with principles which he avowed on various occasions, before and pending the late presidential contest, and that it is manifest that he has been induced to lend the influence of his name to these measures, by the arts of designing men, who are willing to sacrifice the interest of their country and the honor of the president, to promote their own personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That the dissolution of the late cabinet, (being an event unexampled in the history of this country), proves that president Jackson cannot subdue and control those elements of discord and repulsion which were concentrated with a view to insure his election,

the constant presence of which has involved him in inextricable difficulties; and that *unity of administration* can only be secured by the decision of character, integrity of life, liberality of principles, and devotion to the cause of liberty and the rights of man, by which Henry Clay has ever been distinguished.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the chairman of the meeting and countersigned by the secretaries, and that the editors of this state friendly to their object, be requested to insert them in their respective papers. ROGER HUNTINGTON, *chairman*.

SAMUEL RAYMOND, } *secretaries*.
GEO. WHEATON, }

OHIO STATISTICS.

The Ohio State Journal, in reply to queries addressed to it through the Circleville Herald, has published a long statement embracing various matters of general interest, from which we abstract the following:

Canal debt of Ohio.

	Am't borrowed.		*Interest.*
Loan of 1825	$400,000	5	$20,000
1826	1,000,000	6	60,000
1827	1,200,000	6	72,000
1828	1,200,000	6	72,000
1830	600,000	6	36,000
Foreign debt	$4,400,000		260,000
School fund	169,460		10,167
Total	$4,569,460		270,167

The school funds borrowed for the use of the canals, amounted on the 15th November last, to $169,460 68—as follows:

Common school fund	$82,626 31
Virginia military do.	47,014 32
U. S. military do.	27,895 50
Sales of salt reserves	11,004 20
Ohio university fund	920 35

To meet the interest due for 1831, on the canal loans the following are the sources relied on.

Direct tax of 2 mills on a dollar	$121,516
Canal tolls	80,000
Sales of land granted by congress	50,000
Donations, interest on deposites, &c.	20,000
Amounting to	271,156

It is believed that the canals will be completed without resort to further foreign loans.

Taxes for 1830.

The gross amount of tax collected in Ohio during the last year is stated as follows:

For canal purposes	$129,551 93
For state purposes	97,163 95
For county school, and township and road purposes	350,860 33
Sundry items	7,500 00
	$585,076 21

Averaging about 62 cents to every inhabitant of the state.

Expenses of government.

The ordinary expenses of the state government are reported by the auditor of state to be about	$90,000
Extra printing, &c. 1831	7,500
Penitentiary	3,000
Balance in the treasury, Nov. 1831	7,062
Amount of revenue, 1831	107,562

The expenses of the last session of the general assembly are thus estimated:

Pay of members, &c.	$35,279 91
Fuel, clerk hire, &c.	997 86
Paper, printing and binding	15,700 00
Stationary for members	300 00
	52,277 77

The pay and mileage of each member averaged $317 40.

Revision of the laws.

The last session of the legislature is supposed to have been protracted about 24 days by the revision of the laws, the expense of which would then be—

Pay of members at $3 40 per day	$8,160
Clerk hire	400
Fuel, stationary, &c.	440
Paper and printing revised code	7,500
Binding do.	3,000
Total cost of revision	19,500

Or the same result is arrived at by a different process, viz:

Expense of the last session as above	52,277
Do. of session of 1828—29	32,558
	19,719

INDIAN POPULATION IN THE U. STATES.

The following statement may not be unacceptable to our readers, at the present time, when the condition and future welfare of the Indians residing within the limits of the states and territories, are exciting uncommon interest, and have given rise to much speculation. The statements may not be minutely correct. We have endeavored from the documents in our possession, to make them as correct as they possibly could be, considering the difficulties which have always existed in ascertaining the number of each tribe of Indians. It is our belief, that we are not far from the facts, respecting the actual population and names of the Indian tribes in the United States and their territories.

Choctaws,	20,000
Snakes,	20,000
Creeks,	20,000
Cherokees,	15,000
Black Feet,	15,000
Chippewas,	15,000
Sioux,	15,000
Pawnees,	12,000
Assineboins,	8,000
Potawatamies,	6,500
Winnebagoes,	5,800
Sacs,	6,800
Osages,	5,000
Menominies,	4,200
Crows,	4,500
Arripahas,	4,000
Seminoles,	4,000
Chickasaws,	3,600
Crees,	3,000
Ottawas,	4,000
Algonquins,	3,000
36 small tribes,	41,600
West of the Rocky Mountains,	80,000
Total in the U. States and territories	316,000

Of this number of Indians, there are in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and

Virginia,	2,500
New York,	4,500
Pennsylvania,	3,000
North and South Carolina,	3,400
Georgia,	7,800
Tennessee and Ohio,	3,000
Mississippi,	24,000
Alabama,	20,000
Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri,	17,000
Total in the states,	82,500

The remainder are in the organized territories of the United States, and west of the Mississippi river.—Of the number of Indians stated to reside in the state of New York, a number of them have removed, lately, to Green bay, and by a late treaty, the Indians still residing in the state of Mississippi, are to remove shortly to the other side of the Mississippi.

Connected with this subject, is the following statements, showing the number of acres of land and Cherokee Indians in the following states:

Georgia,	4,188,800	acres,	7,800	Cherokees.
Alabama,	1,484,800	do.	3,800	do.
N. Carolina,	890,240	do.	1,800	do.
Tennessee,	693,320	do.	1,600	do.
Total,	7,258,160	do.	15,000	do.

[*Connecticut Mirror.*

SCRAPS RELATING TO MANUFACTURES, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, FOREIGN COMMERCE, &c. The capital for a new factory at Lowell was lately subscribed for at Boston, and the arrangements for commencing the work are in rapid progress. The capital of the new concern is to be $1,200,000, being the *fourth* in that vicinity, in a few months.

A great deal of abundant capital is passing into manufacturing establishments—not because they are so profitable as some in the south believe, but to give employment to money; it being now a great object to obtain six per cent. on safe investments of it. Yet a little while of continued prosperity, and the capital of the old world, thus employed, will not injuriously interfere with that of the United States. It is of great interest to the nation that capital should accumulate. At every *turn*, it creates new profits and employments for all sorts of working people, and enriches society generally.

Two boats lately arrived at Milton, Pennsylvania, by the canals, with 20 tons of freight, for which the cost of transportation was 200 dollars. The same weight would have cost $600, by the old way, in wagons—400 dollars are therefore saved to the *people*, though the canal may not yield a profit to the *state*. It is in this light that the effects of internal improvements should be mainly considered, in a free country—the good of the people being the supreme law.

At the cotton manufactory at Richmond, Va. slave-labor is exclusively employed, except in superintending the operations. A fair experiment has been made, and the proprietors are said to prefer it. This should relieve one of the great objections of the south to the "American System."

A dry dock has been constructed at Cleveland, Ohio, for the benefit of navigation on lake Erie and the canal. There had arrived at that place from the interior, by way of the canal, prior to the 15th May, 13,034 bushels of wheat and 15,223 bbls. of flour.

The New York Courier says—A writer of the nullification school, in the Charleston Mercury, argues very learnedly against the construction of the Charleston rail road, into the interior of that state, on the ground that it would only facilitate the transportation of cotton to New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Had they not better place a long chain across Charleston harbor at once, and stop all navigation with the rascally states north of them.

Some high-spirited and worthy men are loudly urging the people of North Carolina to enter with zeal into internal improvements. May success attend their efforts!

The population of Lynn, Mass. is over 5,000, nearly all of whom are supported by the shoe business. From 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 pairs of shoes are made annually in the town, of an average value of 76 cts. per pair, making nearly $1,000,000. The females of the town earn more than $60,000 annually by binding and ornamenting shoes. Millions of low priced fancy shoes have been sent to South America, and sold at a profit. There is a chocolate manufactory in Lynn, which makes sixty tons of chucolate in a year. The Lynn fishermen at this time bring in 6,000 pounds of fish daily.

The fine water-power at Trenton, N. J. is about to be brought into use, by a stock company. Trenton is an admirable location for extensive manufactures, and by canals or rail roads will soon be almost as close to New York as it now stands to Philadelphia. The Delaware and Raritan canal, and the Camden and Amboy rail-roads, are rapidly advancing.

Cast iron is freely used at Pittsburg for pillars, and the caps and sills of windows. Goods by the canals, &c. are received at Pittsburg in 14 or 16 days from Philadelphia.

A pair of silk socks, the production throughout of a young lady of Winnsborough, S. C. have lately been exhibited and pronounced excellent. This is a good anti-nullification sign.

The people of New Orleans are much pleased with their rail road to lake Ponchartrain—it is 4½ miles long, perfectly straight, and its ascent and descent is only 16 inches. The avenue on which the road runs is 150 feet in width, and, being perfectly straight, the eye easily traverses its whole length. Standing on the bank of the Mississippi, you readily see the vessels sailing across the opening at the end of the avenue of trees—At the extremity of the road, the company are constructing an artificial harbor and breakwater.

Palm leaf hats are now manufactured extensively in New England, but principally in Massachusetts. The New York Daily Advertiser, on the authority of a gentleman who deals largely in them, states that the manufacture of them commenced in 1826, in consequence of the encouragement afforded by the duty laid on imported Leghorn straw, and grass hats. It is believed that in this year alone upwards of two millions of hats will be made, the average value of which is about three dollars a dozen, amounting to half a million of dollars. In Worcester county it is supposed half the quantity above stated will be made. The leaf is imported from the island of Cuba; last year six hundred tons, worth fifty thousand dollars, were received. The hats are all made at the dwellings of the inhabitants, *by girls from four years old and upwards;* they are then sold to the country merchants, who collect them together and send them to the Boston, New York and other markets. They are made of every quality, varying from 25 cents to $2 00, and suited to the man of fashion or the laborer. This is another instance of the enterprise and industry of the New England people, who are enabled to commence the manufacture of a new article, from which they are greatly enriching themselves, and furnishing the public with a cheaper and better commodity than they had before received.

The Charleston rail road to Hamburg, 135 miles, is going bravely on. The greater part of the route is under contract. A locomotive engine is plying on the part that is finished—its speed is not allowed to exceed 15 miles an hour. The present disbursements are about 20,000 dollars a month. Eight miles are completed. The capital paid in is $143,820. This road promises to be very profitable.

A steam boat arrived at Windsor, Vermont, on the Connecticut river, about the 10th ult. laden with merchandise. One was thereafter to arrive weekly—the navigation of the river having been lately improved.

The four towns in New Hampshire, in which the principal manufacturing establishments of that state are located, shew the following rapidity of increase in population from 1820 to 1830:

	1820.	1830.
Dover,	2,871	5,449
Somersworth,	841	3,090
Dunstable,	1,142	2,417
New Market,	1,033	2,013

The Portland Advertiser says—Boston has given us a powerful, and we may say without exaggeration, a splendid illustration of the excellence of the American system. Her trade before the tariff of '28, and for some time after, (till the country was invigorated by new protecting duties), was drooping. Her stores and shops and houses were untenanted. Real estate decreased in value; mechanics were out of employ; and even misery was lifting up its visage. Now the tarff of '28 is under full wing. An impulse like that of an electric battery is given to trade. Our eastern traders who have purchased goods there this season, tell us, old Babylon was not more noisy. Nothing but bustle;—bustle,—or to use the expressive language of the day (which is always best in matters of this sort) "they are making money hand over fist."

[All our cities and large towns, certainly, are in a state of wonderful prosperity. We have seen this laughably ascribed to the *opening* of the [British] West India trade, though less business is doing with the West Indies than before "*the*" ports were opened!]

690,000 tons of iron were made in Great Britain in the year 1827, of which three-tenths were used for

home consumption, and the other seven-tenths were exported.

The Augusta Courier says,—"We saw, on Saturday morning last, in the hands of a South Carolina gentleman, a pocket handkerchief made of *American silk*, and stamped with rail road emblems, beneath which were the words "South Carolina rail road." The handkerchief was manufactured in Baltimore, [more probably New York] and thus stamped in compliment to the South Carolina company. The material was very soft and *silky*—sufficiently so for the hands of a princess."

From the 1st October, 1830, to April 23, 1831—147,524 bales of cotton were exported from New Orleans to foreign ports, and 76,293 bales coastwise—total 223,807 bales. The Providence American remarks—Of the whole export, one-third has been transported coastwise [chiefly] for home consumption, to be manufactured, and in a new shape to give employment to shipping. The freighting of this amount of cotton has employed 31,750 tons of shipping, at an average of 250 tons for 600 bales, thus requiring 127 ships of 250 tons each. The freight on the cotton exported from New Orleans into ports of the United States, at five dollars per bale, will amount to $381,465. We have here great and positive advantages to the shipping interest, resulting from the establishment of home manufactures. How then can it be said that the American System is injurious to commerce?

We have a report of the present state of the Petersburg, (Va.) manufacturing company—they are running 2,500 spindles and 15 power looms, employ 100 persons, all white, who are of good moral character and seem pleased with their occupation. The factory consumes 1,000 bales of cotton a year, and is now doing well. The concern appears to be well managed.

Three or four years since large quantities of China wrought combs were imported, and to the value of many thousand dollars annually. But since 1828 this whole business has been destroyed by the abominable tariff, or *something*, and one house in Boston which had imported $50,000 in the preceding ten years, (as a sample of the trade in general), has ceased to import such combs altogether. The greatest comb factory, we believe, is at Providence—it employs a large capital and many hands—and there are many others at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. Some Yankee took a "notion" that he would make a machine to cut the teeth, and without wasting any of the *stuff*. He carried his notion into effect; and American wrought combs, at less than half the price of those that *were* imported, now form a pretty little item in the exports of our country. This is not a small business. The combs manufactured in the United States are not worth less than two millions a year. One comb valued at 25 dollars, has lately been made by Mr. Willard, of Boston, as a present to gen. *Jackson*. It is surmounted by the Eagle, with portraits of Washington, Lafayette and the president, and has other highly finished ornaments.

Seventeen loaded wagons from Tennessee, with cotton, feathers, &c. lately passed through Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in one day. Virginia, by her location, soil, &c. *ought* to have been the first state in the union. The people now seem disposed to whip "*Let-us-alone*" out of the commonwealth, and we may expect a happy change in its present state of population and wealth. A *doing-people* are rapidly increasing in the west. It is almost needless to add, that they have not many slaves, and are becoming rich. They *won't* let the iron and coal mines alone—they won't let sand remain sand, but make it into glass—and out of water they make salt!

The Ithaca, N. Y. Republican mentions that real estate in that village has risen twenty-five per cent. in consequence of the contemplated rail road.

The following facts relating to cotton thread are interesting: The fineness with which the cotton thread can be drawn out, by machinery, may be gathered from the fact, that Mr. John Pollard, of Manchester, spun in 1792, on the mule, (the name of a particular description of the cotton spinning machinery), no fewer than 278 hanks of yarn, forming a thread upwards of 132 miles in length, from a single pound of raw cotton. Of the rapidity with which some portions of the machinery work, you may form an idea, when you learn that the very finest thread which is used in making lace is passed through the strong flame of a lamp, which burns off the fibres, without burning the thread itself. The velocity with which the thread moves is so great, that you cannot perceive any motion at all. The line of thread passing off a wheel through the flame, looks as if it were at rest; and it appears a miracle that it is not burnt.

Two Spear-grass bonnets lately made by Miss Selina Parker, of Fitzwilliam, N. H. were sold for fifty dollars, and she has made others which pass for the finest Leghorn. This manufacture is worth more to the industrious New England states than the crop of rice to the southern—and is far more productive of profit, inasmuch as it employs persons whose time would otherwise be as if wasted. The girls are not the worse wives or mothers because they know how to work, and are not ashamed to earn money, in an honest way. Yet they sing and dance and dress, as neatly—and know as well that New York *aint* in Georgia, as any of their sisters who do nothing but sleep, read novels, and flutter in the sun-beams.

The salt springs of Onondago county, N. Y. are more valuable than any known gold or diamond mines located in the same space of country—1,500,000 bushels of salt were made at Salina, only, last year. The aggregate duties paid to the canal fund on salt, (levied by the state of New York), already exceeds 1,570,000 dollars, and is yearly increased.

A factory of pen and pocket knives was lately commenced by Moses L. Morse & Co. at Worcester, Massachusetts, and they are made to the value of seven or eight thousand dollars a year, employing between 20 and 30 persons. There are two other like establishments in the vicinity. The quality and finish of these knives, (one of which we have in use), is excellent.

A little while ago, wheat on the shores of lake Erie was worth only 31 cents per bushel. It is now worth 75 cents, the rise being almost exclusively caused by the reduced cost of transportation to market. What a change in the profits of the farmer is here! The labor is the same—but the price of the product is advanced 150 per cent. Some years since we received a letter from a gentleman in Indiana or Illinois, enclosing a five dollar bank note in payment for the REGISTER, for which he said that he had given 20 bushels of wheat, after hauling it a whole day's journey in his cart.

Mr. J. T. Cornell, of Randolph, Vermont, has invented and put in operation, a machine for felting and napping hats, by which one individual will perform the labor of four in the usual way, in a workmanlike manner. It has been examined by several hatters who recommend it as a valuable improvement. This machine is put in motion by water or horse power, and may be built for about fifty dollars.

It is probable that the Leghorn and other straw or grass hats—palm leaf hats, lace and buttons, manufactured chiefly by female children in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, have a much greater annual value than the tobacco crops of Virginia! These are *not* "wooden nutmegs."

The New Orleans Bee of May 21, says—The sale of the Milneburg lots was closed yesterday; twenty-six squares were sold for 3,425 dollars, which to the amount already published, say 250,822—makes in all $259,247. It is the establishment of the port of Pontchartrain and the *rail road*, which have given so much value to these lots. It is said that the whole of that property, extending about three leagues towards lake Borgne, was bought of the Spanish government for 105 dollars.

Messrs. Dunott & Fairlamb, of Wilmington, Delaware, have lately invented a machine, by which, (says the Delaware Journal) they are enabled to expedite the production of biscuit or crackers, to almost any extent. It is added that, in the present incipient state of the machine, it will make *sixty thousand* handsomely finished

crackers in an hour! The machine is said to be a neat piece of workmanship, occupying little more space than a common spinning wheel. The inventors have obtained a patent for this notable *cracker-spinner*, and propose sending a model to England.

Mr. J. Reed, residing near Fredonia, (Del.) offers for sale *ten thousand* white mulberry trees. The Delaware Journal well observes, that the silk manufacture will become a large business in this country—and advises the farmers to follow Mr. Reed's example, in planting the white mulberry, as a prelude to the cultivation of the raw material.

There is a large establishment at Philadelphia, directly employing thirty skillful workmen, well assisted by machinery, for the manufacture of knives and forks, pen-knives and other articles of cutlery. We believe that this is the second or third of its kind in that city—in which also is manufactured a great quantity of mill, cross-cut and hand saws.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Ohio. The present amount of the canal debt of this state is $4,569,460—of the interest payable 270,150. The balance on hand, lands, &c. are supposed sufficient to complete the canal. The tolls are estimated at 80,000 dollars for the present year.

A British clerk or agent lately applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of New York. His accounts with his employers shewed a deficiency of 87,000 dollars, in the short space of 18 months. Among other items were these—lost in gambling at New Orleans 2,300, in gambling in Fulton street, New York, 10,000, *ditto* in Limber street, New York, 29,000, presents to a married woman, not his own wife, 5,000, &c. He seems to have been an agent for purchases; had he been one for the sale of goods, it is very possible that he might have balanced his account with his employers, in *managements* at the custom house, for their benefit! His discharge was ordered, though opposed by his European creditors. About thirty persons like this one might retain in the United States pretty nearly the annual amount of frauds on the revenue at New York!!!

Printing. In the course of a lecture lately delivered at the Royal institution, London, on some of the recent improvements in the manufacture of paper, Mr. Cowper, the lecturer, observed that the Bible society expended between £50,000 and £60,000 annually on paper and printing; the Tract society frequently printing upwards of 400,000 copies of a single tract; other societies for the diffusion of knowledge printed of each number of a series as many as 20,000; and of the new edition of sir Walter Scott's Tales, the almost incredible number of about 1,000 volumes were printed in a day.

Hydrophobia! A person whose trade was that of a *tanner*, lately died at Cincinnatti, and a post mortuum examination being had, his disease was pronounced the hydrophobia, though it was ascertained that the deceased had never been bitten by a rabid animal. It was thought that the poison must have somehow been imparted from his handling the skins of mad-dogs.

The Arabian horses, brought to the United States from Constantinople by Mr. Rhind, were some time since sold by auction at New York for 575, 535, 450 and 430 dollars respectively, which did not pay the cost of their importation and keeping. The purchaser of one of them immediately after refused 1,000 dollars for his bargain, and the animals have been valued at from 2,500 to 3,000 dollars each.

The postage bills of the members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, at the last session, paid by the state, amounted to $4,251 82.

Death of judge Trumbull. The venerable judge Trumbull, the author of M'Fingal, and a patriot of the revolution, died at Detroit on the 10th ult. in the 82nd year of his age. He went to Detroit a few years ago, to reside with one of his children.

Revenue from crime. It is stated in the message of the governor of Connecticut, that for the year ending 31st March last, the net gain of the state prison, after paying every expense of guarding, feeding, clothing and instruction, was $7,824.

Mineral coal, of an excellent quality, has recently been discovered on the Savannah river for several miles below Augusta. These mines may be more valuable than any of those of gold yet discovered.

Fish. The largest quantity (by weight) of fresh fish that we have seen at once, we beheld yesterday morning at the Centre-market-wharf, says the *National Intelligencer* of the 28th May—It consisted of several hundred sturgeon, taken in seines and gill-nets in the Potomac in the course of the day preceding. The size of them varied from six to nine or ten feet in length, and some of them, we should think, would have weighed two hundred pounds each. Of these, we learnt from one of the fishermen, twenty-eight were caught in one haul of the seine at Geesborough (opposite to the U. S. arsenal in this city) and eighty in the whole were taken at that landing alone in one day.

These monsters of fish were many of them sold at fifty cents a piece. Cheap living this.

Miss Foot, an English actress, notorious in the annals of *gallantry* as was Mrs. Jordan, (whose sons and daughters by the present king of England throng the palace), has lately been married to the earl of Harrington, and is a countess,—one of the "Corinthian pillars of society!" She is the sixth of her trade who has reached nobility. Miss Fenton married the duke of Bolton, Miss Farren the earl of Derby, Miss Brenton the earl of Craven, Miss Bolton lord Thurlow, and Miss Mellon, late Mrs. Coutts, the duke of St. Albans.

The Steam mill at Washington, Pennsylvania, owned by judge Baird, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is a heavy one.

"*The Chanting Cherubs*," a beautiful piece of sculpture, executed by Mr Greenough, a native artist now in Italy, have been lately exhibited in Boston with small pieces of muslin festooned round a part of the figures, which has caused no small amount of censure and of wit. One person hopes that the "pure spirit of delicacy may be extended over Boston common, until every cow shall wear panteletts!" The offensive rags have been removed.

Temperance. The crew of the Brandywine frigate consists of four hundred and eighty-six men, of whom, in February last, only one hundred and sixty were drawing their grog.

Mademoiselle Sontag, alias the countess of Rossi, has taken a final leave of the stage at Hamburg. The press of the people to hear her last *public* songs was exceedingly great.

Cold water. A large number of deaths have happened in our cities because of imprudent drinkings of cold water.

Col. Gerrit G. Lansing died on the 29th ult. at Oriskany, New York, in the 71st year of his age. He was a volunteer at the battle of Stilliwater, and present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and afterwards commanded a company in the *forlorn hope* at the storming of York Town. After the war he filled many civil offices with ability and integrity, and was much beloved for the goodness of his heart.

Money. Somewhere about two millions of dollars were recently subscribed to the New York and Harlaem rail road stock, though only 250,000 could be taken—that being the amount of the stock to be disposed of.

A new bank to be called the "Bank of Buffalo," with a capital of $200,000, was authorised at the last session of the legislature of New York. On opening the books, $1,654,250 dollars were subscribed!

Steam boats—ninety-three have been built and fitted at Pittsburg since 1813.

Mr. Barry, post-master general, being at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 21st ult. was invited to a public dinner, which he declined.

The Mohegans. A church, for the survivors of the Mohegan Indians, has been erected near Norwich, Conn. The land on which that city stands was a gift from this tribe to Thomas Leffingwell and his associates, for aid rendered in provisions, when the Mohegans were besieged by the Narragansetts. Several distinguished clergymen assisted at the dedication of the church, and a hymn, written for the occasion by Mrs. Sigourney, was sung.

Western literature. We were somewhat surprised and not a little gratified, to learn from the last number of the Illinois Magazine, the extent to which the publication of books has been lately carried at Cincinnati. Something like 85,000 volumes have been issued within three months from the presses of Cincinnati; and, within the same time, 8,000 primers and pamphlets, sermons, &c. equal altogether to about 3,000 duodecimo volumes more. Within the same time the daily and periodical presses have issued as follows: 3 daily papers, 700 copies daily; 2 semi-weekly, 850 semi-weekly; 6 weekly papers, 6,800 per week; 2 semi-monthly, 2,700; 1 monthly, 2,000 per month; 1 quarterly, 1,000 per quarter."

Vessels of war for foreigners. Mr. Eckford, of New York, has lately launched an elegant corvette ship to carry 24 guns, said to be for the Russian navy. It is reported that he is also about to build a 74 gun ship, for the same destination.

Spinsters. Among our industrious forefathers, it was a fixed maxim that a young lady should never be permitted to marry until she had spun for herself a set of body, bed and table linen. From this custom all unmarried women are called spinsters in legal proceedings. What a scene of busy industry would be presented, if all the young ladies who long to be married were obliged to cast away the Waverly novels, and abandon all their fashionable amusements, in order to approach the goal of matrimonial felicity, by that path of preparation which their great-grandmothers pursued.

The Potomac, a frigate of the first class, lately dropped down from the navy yard, at Washington, prepared for sea, on her first cruise. She easily passed out of the Eastern Branch, though drawing 18 feet water.

German theatre. By an ordonnance of the king of Bavaria the theatres of that country are forbidden to represent pieces of which the subject is taken from the New Testament.

The St. Johns. The *first* steam boat that ever floated on the waters of the river St. Johns, Florida, was the George Washington. She took the *inland* passage from Savannah, the whole distance; and arrived, on the 18th May, at Jacksonville, in 34 hours running from Savannah.

Green county, Illinois. The *first* settlement was made in this county in 1817—the first sale of lands took place in 1821, and under the cash system, so that the people have avoided all the vexation of speculation which has so wretchedly embarrassed those of many parts of the western country. This county now contains 7,874 inhabitants and has 1,207 militia on the muster roll. Large quantities of flour, whiskey, &c. are manufactured in it, and shipped down the Illinois river. Carrollton, the seat of justice, has from 5 to 600 inhabitants, and contains a number of excellent brick buildings. This is a specimen, though not a very remarkable one, of the progress of population and improvement in the west.

A New Jersey editor has recently been challenged to fight a duel. He says he always settles such difficulties with "pen and ink," and threatens to put his antagonist into the *Black Sea.*

Indian eloquence. The following is extracted from a late speech before the governor and assembly of Pennsylvania, by the chief of the Menomonies. It has all the figurative energy of Indian eloquence.

"Brother—We see your council house. It is large and beautiful. But the council house of the red man is much larger. The earth is the floor—the clear sky is the roof—a blazing fire is the chair of the chief orator, and the green grass the seats of our chiefs. You speak by papers, and record your words in books; but we speak from our hearts, and memory records our words in the hearts of our people."

Fine asparagus. On Saturday we were presented by Mr. Rudolph Field, of Passyunk township, with a bunch of asparagus, containing *twenty* heads, which weighed *three pounds ten ounces.* [*Phil. Sent.*

Temperance in New Hampshire. According to a late report of the New Hampshire temperance society, as given in the New Hampshire Statesman, the consumption of ardent spirits in that state has been reduced in the proportion of about four-ninths, making an annual saving of expenditure in this article of $268,000. The present consumption is estimated to be 2½ gallons to each individual of the state, at an annual cost of $335,000.

Rats, &c. We find it mentioned in one of the latest London papers, that steam has been applied with great success, in some of the French ports, in the destruction of vermin on board of merchant vessels. After having carefully closed the hatches and every aperture, the steam is suddenly introduced, and in twenty-four hours every living thing which may have been brought in with the cargoes is destroyed.

Carriage of bullion. The British government has fixed the rates of freightage to be charged by commanders of ships of war on bullion, jewels, &c. after the first of September next, as follows:—For the freight of crown treasures from the port of lading to any distance not exceeding 600 leagues, ¾ per cent.; exceeding 600 and not exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1 per cent.; exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1¼ per cent. For gold and silver belonging to other parties the freights are to be as follows: on gold and jewels, from the port of lading to any distance not exceeding 600 leagues, ¾ per cent.; exceeding 600 and not exceeding 2,000, 1¼ per cent.; and exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1½ per cent. In silver the freights are fixed thus—Not exceeding 600 leagues, 1 per cent.; exceeding 600 and not exceeding 2,000 leagues, 1½ per cent.; exceeding 2,000 leagues, 2 per cent.

The New Orleans canal and banking company, with a capital of $4,000,000, has gone into operation. Archibald R. Taylor, was unanimously chosen president, and Beverly Chew, cashier.

Col. George Jackson died at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 17th ult. in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of Maryland—a brave soldier of the revolution, and, with gen. George Rogers Clark, engaged in many of the chief battles with the Indians. In early life he removed to Virginia, and was elected to congress in 1796—and succeeded in that honorable place by his son, the late judge John G. Jackson.

Rock salt in Armenia. Armenia was incorporated with Russia in 1828, by the treaty of Tourkmatchoi, made with Persia. The salt is found in a mountain two leagues and a half from Nakchitchevane, situated on an extensive plain extending along the left bank of the Araxes. The mountain is seven leagues and a half in circumference, and, from the appearance of very ancient works, has evidently yielded salt for many ages. These remains consist of enormous horizontal galleries supported by pillars of salt; and, according to the traditions of the people, many mines have been abandoned from the difficulties of working them, occasioned by the depth of the strata, and frequent inundations. The Persian government for the last fourteen or fifteen years of its time, let them for a sum equal to 16,000 francs annually.

The salt is worked by gunpowder; the works are wrought by the inhabitants of a small neighboring village, consisting of Armenians and Tartars, from three to twenty persons being required at a time. The Russian government has let the works, since March, 1829, for a sum equal to 16,000 francs.

Outrageous! The steam boat Gleaner lately taking fire on the Ohio, was scuttled and sunk near Portsmouth. On opening some of the packages taken from the wreck, a large box supposed to contain dry goods from the manner in which it was put up, was found to be filled with *gun-powder.* The agents in this abominable transaction ought to be severely exposed that they may be "put into Coventry," and their goods excluded from future transportations by land or water, by the refusal of passengers to travel in carriages or boats in which they should be found.

"Retiracy." The Intelligencer commented, the other day, upon the word "retiracy," recently introduced into our vocabulary by a Kentucky editor. The Western Herald claims the honor of the discovery of this word as belonging to Ohio. An orator in the legislature of that state having once spoken to the following effect:

"Mr. Chairman—It really doth appear unto me, that the gentleman up last is somewhat chagrinated at my remarks about the aborgoynes—Now, rather than take the course that gentleman has taken, I would rather pull stakes and go into a state of *retiracy* among those same aborgoynes."

Early marriages. A family at Southport consists of an infant, its mother, and grandmother, of whom, the latter is only thirty years of age. She was married at fourteen years old. [*London Atlas.*

We knew a lady in this city who was a grandmother at the age of *twenty-eight.* She was married at thirteen, and had a daughter married at the same age.

[*Eds. N. Y. Gaz.*

Col. James Swan died in Paris, March 18. Mr. S. was a merchant, a politician, a whig, a soldier, and an author before he was 22. He had published a work against the slave trade;—he had helped to destroy the tea in Boston harbor;—he accompanied gen. Warren on Bunker Hill, as his aid, 17th June, '75. The year 1787 found Mr. Swan bereft of fortune, and deeply a debtor. He went to France, and there made himself known by a volume on the commerce of the U. S. with France. He acquired reputation and confidence, and before the year 1794 he had gained an immense fortune, and had paid off all debts principal and interest, not excepting those from which he had been fully discharged. In 1795 he came to the U. States, and there are many who remember him at this period, and who know that he was charitable and munificent. He returned to Europe in July, 1798, and was engaged in different places in arranging many complicated affairs, which had been probably more extensive than any man but himself would have undertaken to manage. Among other persons with whom he had dealt was a German gentleman, who claimed to be a large creditor of Mr. S. and on the other hand, Mr. Swan claimed to be creditor of him. On this claim Mr. S. was imprisoned in the St. Pelagie in Paris in 1808, and there he remained till July, 1830, during all which time a most zealous and indefatigable litigation was kept up between them, in the courts of France. In March, 1830, Mr. Swan's prosecutor died, debtor to Mr. Swan, on judgment, according to his representation. It was expected that he would have returned to the United States on being liberated, but he had still great purposes in view, and remained in Paris till his decease.

Capt. Downes is to relieve com. Thompson in the command of our squadron in the Pacific, and will shortly proceed for that station, in the frigate Potomac.

Murder. A certain George Hill, of Alabama, lately whipped a slave to death, and then fled. He seems to have been no better than a savage.

Wooden lamps, Yankee ware, a handsome and useful article, are coming into use at New York. They were sold at 25 cents *the dozen,* the "tax" because of the tariff included! Thus are the people "oppressed."

The younger Desha. The noted governor Desha's son, who fled from the United States, died in Texas about the middle of March. On his death-bed he made confession of the murder of Baker, and one other individual living in Texas, "besides being guilty of crimes equally criminal as murder."

The West Indies. The following paragraphs are taken from a letter dated on board the U. S. ship Vincennes, and published in the Journal of Commerce:

"The Danish Islands are greatly impoverished by the ruinous reduction that has taken place in the price of sugar and rum. These misfortunes they must charge in some measure to the temperance societies,—the growth of the cane in our own country—and the operation of our tariff.

"We put in, for a few days, at Havanah, to supply the Peacock with provisions for her return home, and to show our castle of floating thunder. The Moro Castle is indeed a strong fortification, and well it may be; for it is said to have cost the Spanish government $120,000,000. It is no wonder Ferdinand thought the clouds might pause upon it, though poor Sam Patch would have made but little in leaping from its highest battlements. It would puzzle the most prodigal financier to tell where and how this enormous sum was expended. One of the greatest evils connected with an absolute government, is the liability of the public treasures to be squandered by the weakness, vanity, or pride of a single individual."

Uproarious! According to the "official" account of the late Tammany dinner at New York, *three hundred and forty-five cheers* were given. This must have kept those present pretty busy, without allowing time for eating, drinking or hearing the speeches or toasts, said to have been pronounced. We rather suspect that the printers make the cheers, in the newspaper, as their boys make the *weather* for almanacs.

Michigan. There is a mighty emigration to this territory, the present season. The steam-boats and all other water-craft on the lake are filled with men, women and children, beds, cradles, kettles and frying pans.

Louisville and Portland canal. This important improvement in the navigation of the Ohio, at the falls, is now in extensive and successful operation, and its results will meet the most sanguine expectations of its promoters, the *veto* notwithstanding.

Jamaica. A plantation of 3,400 acres, containing 190 negroes, and 100 horned cattle in Jamaica, was sold at auction in London, for £49,000. The auctioneer was constantly interrupted by persons, who exclaimed aloud that the sale was irreligious and illegal.

Coal on the canal. We examined yesterday a sample of fine looking anthracite coal, which was found on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, a mile or two above Seneca. The vein was discovered in excavating the canal, on the side of a high bluff on the river bank; and though small at the surface, it enlarged regularly as far as the excavation proceeded, and indicates an extensive deposite of that valuable mineral. [*Nat. Intel.*

Louisiana. Mr. Brown, late minister to France, Messrs. George A. Waggaman and Henry Carleton, are mentioned as successors of Mr. Livingston in the senate of the United States. The latter is a friend of the administration.

Alabama gold. The editor of the Mobile Register has been shown a specimen of pure virgin gold, found in Autauga county, near the Coosa river. From experiments already made, it is said, we are told, that the mines in that quarter are equal in richness to those of North Carolina or of the Cherokee country.

A sheet of paper. At White-hall mill, in Derbyshire, England, a sheet of paper was manufactured last year, which measured 13,800 feet in length, four feet in width, and would cover an acre and an half of ground.

[By the machines now in use, there need be no limit to the length of a sheet, except because of the want of a supply of materials, or some defect in the machine.]

Napoleon Louis, the son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, lately died at Forlic in Italy. He was a married man.

Martinico. It is now said that only *two* executions had taken place at Martinico, because of the late revolt of the slaves, and not 150 as heretofore stated!

Massachusetts. The new legislature of this state assembled at Boston on the 25th ult. Mr. Calhoun had 389 votes as speaker of the house of representatives, and Mr. Wallis, "the Jackson candidate," 26.

Huron territory. There is, at present, a very large emigration to this territory—and at Green Bay the population is already of a pretty large amount. There are several other flourishing settlements. But some are seeking the yet further and furthest west; and associations are forming for settlements in the *Oregon territory,* on the shores of the Pacific! Steam boats may proceed we know not how far up the Missouri river, and a rail road across the Rocky Mountains may soon enter into the speculations of some of the enterprising people of the "far west!" A journey of a couple of thousand miles in our country, is reducing down into a mere excursion.

Gen. Bernard has returned from France to the United States, and resumed his place in the service.

More pirates. Collanet and Gadett, one a Portuguese and the other an Italian, late of the crew of the brig Orbit, of New York, and charged with piracy and murder, have been tried at Boston and found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 1st of next month.

Liberality. The Constitutionalist mentions a late bail case issued from the court of common pleas of Augusta, (Geo.) with the following return: "Defendant arrested, and brought to plaintiff, who forgives the debt, pays the costs, and lends the defendant money to pay his expenses home to Kentucky."

A gallant retort. As a nobleman was leading a very lovely young lady from the theatre, after the represen-

tation of the tragedy of *Zaire*, at which she had been greatly affected, they met Voltaire, to whom the nobleman said, "You have much to answer for—the crime of drawing floods of tears from those beautiful eyes." Voltaire replied, "Ah, my lord, *those eyes knew but too well how to revenge themselves.*"

Wholesome. By a law in Ohio, if a man *treats* a voter to obtain his vote for office, he forfeits the office if he is elected. The newly elected sheriff of Stark county has lately been ousted under this law, and a new election ordered.

THE CHEROKEES.

Running Waters, May 17, 1831.

Mr. Boudinott: Sir—In your paper of the 14th inst. the following statement has come under my notice: "The Cherokee delegation waited on the president soon after the decision of the supreme court, *and wished to know if he was angry with them.* The president replied, no—he was sorry for them—that they had been deluded by their friends. The delegation then asked the president if the Cherokees should be disposed to treat, on what terms would the president meet them. The president informed them that he was willing to treat on the same terms as with the Choctaws, and no other."

You have quoted this from the "Savannah Georgian," who obtained it from the editor of the "Rural Cabinet" and he from "a gentleman recently from Washington." This scrap, unsupported as it is by a responsible name, deserves not my notice, and should go uncontradicted for *Georgia news*, for what it was worth in that state: But as my fellow citizens, who are deservedly jealous of their rights, may attach some consequence to it, I beg permission to say to them, that the statement in regard to the conversation about a treaty and the basis of it, is destitute of foundation. Aware of the duty we owed to the dignity of the Cherokee nation, and our own individual reputation, the language used by us in the conversation we had with the president at our parting interview, was not of a character from which the president could deduce inferences of desponding humiliation in the minds of the delegation—we felt none, and therefore could not exhibit any—sooner than ask the president *if he was angry with me*, I WOULD CUT MY TONGUE OUT OF MY MOUTH; I COULD NOT, UNLESS THE INDEPENDENCE OF MY MIND HAD BEEN METAMORPHOSED TO THE MINDS OF HIS PALACE SLAVES.

The president did talk earnestly, with an uplifted hand, of his friendship to the Cherokees and his disposition to do them good—and also mentioned that he had just read in the Richmond Enquirer, that the Choctaw and Chickasaw exploring parties had returned and were well satisfied with the new country—he had recommended the Chickasaws to look at it for themselves, because he knew it was a good country. I asked him to what extent the United States traders were allowed to traffic among the Choctaws and Chickasaws in that country, and whether their number was to be limited at the discretion of the United States, or the will of those tribes? He observed that their number would be reduced at their option. "I am glad to see you," said the president, "particularly at this time. I knew or I thought I knew, that your claims before the supreme court could not be supported The court has sustained my views in regard to your nation." This conversation was on the next morning after the decision of the court, and, as we had the only copy, kindly furnished us by Mr. Peters, from the original, extant, we were somewhat surprised to hear him say that he had been sustained by the court, and as the opinion, as we understood it, acknowledged our rights, and were in opposition to his policies. However, he went on, "I blame you for suffering your lawyers to fleece you; they want your money, and will make you promises even after this, perhaps, that they can make you sale. I have been a lawyer myself long enough to know how lawyers will talk to obtain the client's money." The delegation here observed in reply, "as a statesman and a warrior, we do not believe you would blame the Cherokees for the efforts they have made to maintain their rights for liberty before the proper tribunals, and if they have expended money in support of their national rights, it was agreeable to their own inclination." "Oh no" he answered, "don't mistake me, I do not blame you, but I blame you for suffering the lawyers to fleece you. I am a friend of the Cherokees, they fought with me in the war and freely shed their blood with the blood of my soldiers in defending the United States, and how could I be otherwise than their friend." Something was now here said, on the part of the delegation, of their abstract rights of justice, and that the constitution of the United States and the states were made without the agreement of the Cherokees, with design to say something on the denial of the court to grant an injunction, but the president here commenced to talk of the British treaty of 1783, and then continued to contrast the condition of the Catawbas to what they were, when he was a young man—then they were warlike and fought the Cherokees—"At one time they took some of the Cherokee warriors prisoners, threw them in the fire, &c. and when their intestines were barbicued, ate them—now they were poor and miserable, and reduced in numbers, and such will be the condition of the Cherokees, if they remain surrounded by the white people." Mr. Wilde, M. C. from Georgia, was announced, and admitted, and the delegation not desiring to be present in the drawing room of the president with a Georgian, now rose to depart, and told him they had merely come in to pay the president their parting respects and then took him by the hand—Mr. Taylor was the last who shook hands with him. Mr. Wilde then being in the room, gen. Jackson held his hand sometime and shook it, and told him to tell the Cherokees at his return what he said—that he was their friend—"You can live on your lands in Georgia if you choose, but I cannot interfere with the laws of that state to protect you." I am, dear cousin, yours respectfully,

JOHN RIDGE.

DISCOVERY OF THE COURSE OF THE NIGER.

From the Diario of Rio de Janeiro, April 7.

The English ship Carnarvon which arrived here, (Rio de Janeiro), some days ago, from *Fernando Po*, (an island in the gulf of Guinea, at the mouth of the river Camerones), brought us very interesting geographical information respecting that part of Africa. Our readers may remember that in 1825, the English government sent out an expedition under the command of captain Clapperton, who was charged with the exploration of the interior of that part of Africa which lies to the north of the bay of Benin. Scarcely had the expedition left Badagory, when every individual connected with it died, excepting captain Clapperton, who had the fortune to reach Soccatou, where being attacked by fever accompanied with a violent dysentary and inflammation in the bowels, he met the fate of his companions. Richard Landers, his servant, after having buried him near Soccatou, on the 13th of August, 1827, and having possessed himself of the journal of captain Clapperton, besides many other articles, was so fortunate after a fatiguing journey of nine months to arrive on the coast of Guinea. From thence, by the first opportunity, he returned to England, where he published an account of his travels as an appendix to those of captain Clapperton. While in England, having gained the confidence of the English government he obtained permission to return to Africa; and with his younger brother was entrusted with the prosecution of the discoveries of his late master, and especially, to explore the course of the *Niger*, which, according to the opinion of captain Clapperton does not discharge itself into lake Barnou, and the deserts of the interior, as was supposed, but which probably discharges its waters by various branches into the Atlantic ocean.

The intrepid young men, after having passed seventeen months in their expedition, happily arrived at Fernando Po, from whence they embarked in the above mentioned vessel for this port, (Rio de Janeiro), in order to obtain a passage to England—which they procured from the admiral of H. B. M. in the transport William Harris, which sailed from this harbor a few days ago for Portsmouth. According to the information received from these young men, they, with several guides and some slaves, could not penetrate into the interior on the side of the bay of Brafæ, which is three days journey beyond the city of Boussa, situated on an island

in the great river, (Quorra Niger), whose geographical position, according to the former observations of captain Clapperton, is 10° 14′ north latitude 3° 50′ east of Paris.

In passing up the river, they had the good fortune to find various articles, in the possession of some African chiefs, that formerly belonged to the celebrated English traveller Mungo Park, namely, books, letters and a double barrel gun, which things the chief had preserved as belonging to magic. The two brothers, by means of considerable presents, obtained some of those articles, which they brought with them. From information which these travellers obtained in the country, it appears that Mungo Park, and his companion Martin, attempted to sail up the Niger, in a canoe, but soon after their embarkation were unfortunately wrecked near Boussa. The negro inhabitants of the bank of this river, who are savage and independent, attacked the unfortunate travellers with arrows and clubs, in order to rob them of their effects and make them prisoners. They defended themselves with great intrepidity during the whole day, but their ammunition failing, and seeing the number of savages increase in proportion as they were killed, Park and his companion having embraced each other, plunged into the Niger, and immediately disappeared. The Saltan Bello, in Soccato, affirmed to captain Clapperton, and afterwards to the two Landers, that the inhabitants of Boussa were punished for having attacked Mungo Park because that heaven had sent amongst them a violent and desolating plague, which destroyed a great population; and also, that from that time forward the whites were better treated by the tribes on the borders of the Quorra.

Richard and John Landers, being obliged to abandon their design of proceeding to Timbuctoo, from which they were scarcely fifteen days journey, for want of presents to bestow, without which there is neither found protection nor assistance from the authorities of the country, they in consequence re-embarked at the place where Mungo Park lost his life, and followed the current of the river, which runs at the rate of 4 miles an hour, they ascertained that the Niger, before it divides itself into various branches, is ten miles wide.

They then resolved to proceed by one of the most considerable of the branches which flowed rapidly to the west. As they approached the coast they were taken prisoners by the negroes who inhabit the banks of the river, and were again obliged to embark to be conducted to the presence of their king, who lived at a great distance. They were plundered and treated as slaves and were threatened to be sold and sent into the interior. They succeeded, however, after great difficulty, in persuading the chief by promises of a great reward, as well for their persons as for their property they still possessed, to send them to the coast of Guinea. Thus, having again embarked, they at length arrived at the bay of Benin; where the Europeans gave them every assistance they required, and in this manner were redeemed some of the reliefs of Mungo Park, together with his interesting journal.

These travellers assured us that the river Nonn, which discharges itself into the bay of Benin, is the most considerable branch of the Niger; and that the others, like the Calabar, also flows to the ocean. They also stated, that their guides told them that the city of Timbuctoo is not situated on the Niger, but distant from it 11 leagues to the north. They admired the beauty and fertility of the country through which they passed, the extent of which is calculated to be 1,800 square miles. The inhabitants of the interior are Mahometans, and are much more tractable and civilized than the negroes who inhabit the coast.

We admire the courage and fortitude of these two young men, and regret that they had not the advantage of a more liberal education. Richard Landers passed his early years at the Cape of Good Hope, and had travelled amongst the Cafres and tribes of the north before he entered into the service of captain Clapperton, who engaged him on account of his knowledge of some of the African languages. John Landers his brother, was a compositor in a provincial printing office in England.

We may reasonably conclude, that the British government will send out another expedition to explore and ascertain the truth of those facts which are not sufficiently confirmed, and then new light shall be thrown on the geographical knowledge of that part of the globe. Till the present, it has been supposed that the waters of the Niger are discharged into large lakes in the interior of Africa, but, by the present narrative, it appears that they flow into the Atlantic, at least, the streams of its most considerable branches.

M. BONPLAND.

The following letter from this distinguished naturalist, will interest the friends of science in all parts of the world. A New York paper says—Bonpland, it may be remembered, was the companion of Humboldt in his scientific expedition to America in 1799, where he discovered above 6,000 new species of plants It is mentioned in the Encyclopædia Americana that, on his return, he was made in 1804, superintendent of the garden at Malmaison. He was also co-editor of the "Travels and Voyages in the equinoctial regions of the new continent." In 1818 he went, as professor of natural history, to Buenos Ayres, and in 1820 undertook a journey along the Parana, to explore the interior of Paraguay. At Santa Anna, on the eastern bank of the Parana, he laid out plantations of the Paraguay tea, and had founded a colony of Indians, when he was seized, though on the territory of the Argentine republic, by a military force of Francia, who sent him, as physician, to the garrison of a fort, and employed him in laying out a commercial road. He lived at Santa Maria. Various attempts have been made to procure his enlargement from Francia. Humboldt wrote to the despot for this purpose, but unsuccessfully, though supported in his request by Mr. Canning and the British consul at Buenos Ayres. A mission from France went out also with the same object. His exile in a country interesting to naturalists, has no doubt added something to his scientific knowledge, that will be made public should he reach his destination in safety. San Borga, whence he dates his letter, is in the northwestern part of the province of Moxos, distant about 400 miles N. N. E. from the port of Arica.

San Borga, February 22, 1831.

In order to put an end to the melancholy suppositions which you and all my friends must naturally have made relative to my existence during the nine years of my detention in Paraguay, I must tell you, that I have passed as happy a life as could be expected by one deprived of all communication with his country, his family and his friends.

The practice of medicine has always afforded me the means of subsistence; but as this did not entirely occupy my time, I employed myself from disposition and necessity in agriculture, which has given me infinite enjoyments. At the same time I had established a manufactory of brandy and liquors, and likewise a carpenter's and a blacksmith's shop, which not only defrayed the expenses of my agricultural establishment, but yielded some profits from the work performed for private individuals. In this manner I had acquired the means of living with the greatest comfort.

On the 12th May, 1829, without any preliminary, the authorities of Santiago communicated to me the order of the supreme director to leave the country. This intimation was a mixture of justice and wrong, which I cannot yet account for in a positive manner. In short, driven about from 12th May, 1829, to 2d February, 1831, that is during twenty months and twenty days, I at length passed the Parana with all the honors of war.

This second epoch of my life in Paraguay, has been real punishment to me. I had never given any one cause of complaint; I had endeavored to gain the esteem of all. Even the supreme director, from my arrival in the republic, until 12th May, 1829, had allowed me the greatest liberty, and the heads of the department in which I was domiciliated treated me with kindness. At last as every thing has an end, the director definitely decreed my departure from Paraguay and has done it in the most generous manner. I am at liberty and soon hope to embrace you.

Please to give a thousand remembrances, to all my friends who recollect me, as I have no time to write to them. During my detention, I had not forgot any one,

and without geographical maps I have still travelled a great deal.

During nine successive years, I have not once spoken French; I therefore hope you will excuse the defects and faults in this letter.

Adieu my dear *M. Roguine;* I am impatient to see you, and I am going to conclude as fast as possible, the trifling affairs which detain me here. Your fellow countryman and sincere friend, AMIE BONPLAND.

To M. Dominique Roguine, Buenos Ayres.

TIME AND TRUTH—AN APOLOGUE.

J. K. Paulding.

Among the daughters of Time, the youngest and best beloved, was a beautiful maiden, called Truth. It was fore-doomed at her birth that she should be incapable of fraud or deception; that wherever she came she should remedy the evils of falsehood and calumny, put to flight forever the errors of mankind, and banish doubt, darkness, and uncertainty from the face of the earth. In short, she was to be omnipotent and eternal.

Time, who was forever in motion, and never staid a moment in one place, could not endure to be without the society of his favorite child, and as soon as she grew up, insisted on her accompanying him every where. Being about to make the circuit of the universe, he accordingly took her by the hand, and they journeyed together.

Time had wings, but Truth had none; and it was soon found she could not keep up with the old man, who, though his head was almost bald and his beard white as the driven snow, could travel day and night, over hill and dale, sea and land, through air and fire, without ever resting or being fatigued. Impatient of delay, and incapable of restraining the impetuosity of his motions, he soon grew tired of the slow and feeble steps of his daughter, who was timid as a young fawn, and looked about, before, behind, on every side ere she ventured forward; and telling her he could not wait for her tardy motions, bade her join him without fail at the end of the world.

Time soon finished his tour round the globe, but truth was far behind; and as he had sworn never to wait for any one, the old man turned round to make another tour, and met his daughter about half way on her journey. As long parted friends love to tell each other all that has passed in their absence, they related their adventures.

'One day,' said Time, 'I met a wife whose rash husband had turned her from his door and divided her from her children, on account of some unfounded jealousy.--I would have staid to make up the quarrel and convince him of his error, but I knew you would soon come and set all right. I hope thou didst make my words good. Didst thou interfere in behalf of one of thy sex?'

'Alas! father, the poor abandoned wife was dead before I came. Grief and shame had driven her to despair, and she perished by her own hands.'

'What a pity! but let us go on. Next I met a young man who had been crossed in love in consequence of calumnies that had poisoned the mind of his mistress. A little onward and I encountered the young woman myself, who was pining away almost broken-hearted at the supposed infamy of her lover. I could not stay to remedy their sorrows, but told them that my daughter Truth was just behind, and would soon bring about a good understanding.'

'Alas! alas!' cried the maiden, with tears in her eyes, 'I came too late. The youth had become a sot and a gamester, and the poor girl had died of a broken heart.'

'Thou art destined, it seems, to be always too late. I wish thou wouldst go forward instead of looking all around, and feeling thy way like a blind man.'

'Ah! father,' replied she, 'how should I be assured of being always right if I did not first see which way I was going?'

'Next,' continued old Time, 'I came into a city where a man had been condemned to death for a crime of which he was innocent. I would have staid to do him justice, but my moments were too precious, and I knew you were close at hand.—Didst thou save him from the gallows?'

'No—I did not arrive in season. I saw his body hanging in chains; but I did justice to his memory. Better late than never, father.'

'Humph!' said the old man. 'After this I arrived in a country where the people were preparing to murder their governor and all his family on account of a false report of his having attempted to betray them to their enemies. I looked behind, and thought I saw thee advancing, and being, as usual in a great hurry, left it to thee to dissipate the delusion.'

'I grieve to tell thee, O father! that I was a little too late. The virtuous governor, with all his family, had just perished, and the wicked calumniator was in his place. I told them the true state of the case. But the lie had done its work, and the consequences were irremediable.'

'I wish to the immortal Jove,' cried time, 'I wish my youngest daughter Truth, would keep pace with my eldest daughter Falsehood.'

'How should I, my father, when she never stops to see whither she is going, and I am always seeking the true path?'

'Proceeding onward,' resumed old Time, 'I came to where the people were fighting, and cutting throats, and burning each other on account of a dispute about a word, which each party interpreted differently. I thought it a great pity they could not find out which was the right meaning. But, said I, my daughter is just behind and will clear up the matter, I have not a moment to lose. I hope thou didst not come too late here as elsewhere.'

'Not altogether too late, father,' replied the virgin, 'but ere I came, one party had exterminated the other, and when I offered to tell the conquerors the true meaning of the word, they said they knew it already as well as I did. I asked them how they came by it; they answered by the virtue of the right of the strongest, and then left me shouting 'Truth is great and will prevail!'

'Poor, ignorant creatures!' exclaimed Time, and shrugged his brawny shoulders. 'As I travelled onward from thence, I came to a nation which sacrificed human beings to a great snake, and left particular directions with the priests to stop you when you came, and become convinced of their deplorable errors.'

'I stopped; but I grieve to say it was only to lament over their misfortunes.—The day before I arrived they had all been exterminated by a people who came to convert them.'

'Sluggard!' exclaimed the old man, for he began to wax wroth. But he again resumed his narrative.

'A little while after I came among a people who worshipped graven images, and was exceedingly angry at their foolish idolatry. But I could not stay to argue the matter with them, and proclaimed aloud, as I passed, that my daughter was coming to set them right. Didst thou visit these ignorant people?'

'I did—but alas! father, the very day but one before I came they had all been swallowed up by an inundation!'

'Out upon thee!' cried Time, no longer able to restrain his impatience at the dilatory pace of his daughter. 'Out upon thee! Of what use is it that thou art gifted with the power to correct error and remedy the mischiefs of calumny—of what consequence is it thou shalt ever prevail where thou comest if thou art thus always lagging behind the events which I bring about? --Better not come at all than too late.'

'Father,' replied the weeping daughter, 'it is not that I am too slow, but that thou art too swift. Remember that heaven hath given thee wings, and vigor to pursue an eternal flight, while the feet of thy poor girl are tender and her limbs slow of pace. If thou wouldst only slacken thy speed a little, I might always keep up with thee, and ——'

'Pshaw!' exclaimed the old man, testily, 'I have not a moment to waste in hearing you talk.'

So saying, he spread his wings, shook his hour-glass at her in anger, and vaulted forth on another journey round the world. His daughter ran after him as fast as she could, and entreated he would stop; but though she has ever since been trying, she has never been able to overtake the flight of Time. Those who know best, however, affirm that she will undoubtedly catch him at last, for '*Truth is great and must prevail.*'

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ With a view to the "record," we had selected a mess of highly-spiced political articles to amuse or instruct our readers in the "signs of the times," and several others are laid aside for preservation; but though we expected, as intimated in our last, soon to be called on, as "faithful chroniclers," to insert certain expositions of a distressing nature, we yet hardly thought of presenting any thing so indecorous and insulting to public feeling, as the correspondence of the late secretary of war and the late secretary of the treasury; and still the matter published, we are sorry to say, gives only a faint idea of *proceedings* said to have been had in relation to the subject at large—with which we shall not meddle, except in *registering* facts as vouched for on the authority of responsible persons. It is manifest, that we have only arrived at the *beginning* of these things. But we shall not anticipate—"sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. Eaton retired from the war department on Saturday last, and has been succeeded, *ad interim*, by Dr. Randolph, who married Mrs. Eaton's sister a little more than two years ago—major Lewis, the second auditor, is also Mr. Eaton's brother-in-law, having married Mr. E's sister. We are thus particular because of the mention that is made of the names of these gentlemen. Mr. Ingham arrived in Baltimore on Tuesday last, accompanied by two of his personal friends—and in the afternoon took an excursion on the rail road. On Wednesday he proceeded to his residence in Pennsylvania. His letter to the president, with the remarks of the "Globe" and the replies of the gentlemen charged by Mr. Ingham, with something like a conspiracy to "assassinate" him, are all inserted, without comment. See pages 302 and 303. We shall give place to subsequent articles as issuing from all other parties—but not interfere further with them. It is our business and duty to make the record—that of the people to reason and act upon the facts presented. *The barriers are now passed*, and we shall have a flood of strange things.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, &c. The "National Intelligencer" says—"We understand that the office of the attorney general of the United States was lately offered by the executive to Mr. *G. M. Dallas*, of Philadelphia, and by him declined. It is further stated, that the office has since been tendered to Mr. *R. B. Taney*, of Baltimore, whether with better success rumor does not say."

[Mr. Berrien has just resigned—see page .]

Major *Eaton* ceased to act as secretary of war, on Saturday last, and doctor Randolph, the chief clerk in the war office, is appointed acting secretary in the interim.

[*Globe of Monday the 20th.*

Mr. Ingham, having completed certain things in which he felt much interest, retired from the treasury department on Monday last. It is said that Mr. Asbury Dickens, chief clerk, will be acting secretary of the treasury until the arrival of Mr. McLane.

It is positively stated in several papers, that Mr. Ingham was offered the Russian mission, and refused to accept it. We have not latterly heard any thing of Mr. Randolph, but it seems that he is to return home very speedily. He must have been yet in London.

The following paragraph from one of the late letters of ex-secretary Branch, is loudly called up to the public notice—

"The American people have a right to know the WHOLE truth; *from whence* the alleged discord originated; *by whom* and for *what purpose*, it has been fostered; and in *what respect* and *wherefore* it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the nation.—*The president is bound to make these explanations to the people.*"

[As connected with the preceding quotation from Mr. Branch—what does Mr. Ingham mean when he speaks of "*the farce now acting before the American people?*"—see page 301.]

The Ontario, (N. Y.) Repository says that Mr. Van Buren will be accompanied by Mr. Charles Butler, of Geneva, N. Y. as secretary of legation at London. A doubt is entertained by some whether Mr. McLane will accept the place of secretary of the treasury, though it is said that he wishes to retire from his mission.

Mr. Lumpkin, who is regarded as the friend of Mr. Calhoun, has consented to run as governor of Georgia, in opposition to the present incumbent, Mr. Gilmer.

MONEY. We made a transient remark in our paper of the 4th inst. that 8 or 9 per cent. of the apparent amount of the duties levied upon British *ad valorem* goods imported, was really deducted, because that we rated the dollar at 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling, though worth only 4*s.* 1½*d.*

We see it stated, and it is doubtless very near true, that 30*l.* sterling will go as far in the general purchase of commodities in France as 100*l.* in England.

How could an equal tariff be established on the products of France and England, admitting that both nations were willing to make exchanges of articles on *reciprocal* terms, other things being equal—such as soil and climate, and application and skill? *One* Frenchman would keep *three* Englishmen busy, IF A FREE TRADE EXISTED BETWEEN THEM. If then, England should freely admit the bread stuffs of France, (having less than one-third of the money-value of bread stuffs of English production)—it is manifest *that the agricultural interests of England would be completely ruined*—that the rents and tythes and taxes on land in the latter country *could not* be paid.

All the mighty capital of England—all her skill, industry and scientific power, could not maintain an open trade with France for two years—because of the different values of money in the two countries, as measured by the cost of commodities. A sovereign, or 20*s.* piece of gold, is a *pound sterling* in France as well as in England—but if in the first it will purchase *six* bushels of wheat and in the second only *two*, three men in France are really subsisted at the cost of one man in England; hence *one* man in France would stand equal to *three* men in England, free exchanges of the products of labor being allowed between them. Great gain to France, and excessive privation to England, must succeed. This shews the folly of pretending that there can be such a thing as "free trade." It is impossible that it should exist in mutual fairness, unless between the people of different countries conditioned *exactly* alike—*and then they would have no need of it.* HENCE THE ADOPTION OF RESTRICTIVE LAWS BY ALL CIVILIZED NATIONS.

A rightful adjustment of *ad valorem* duties is always a delicate and difficult business. The British method of levying such duties on the *selling price, in England*, of imported goods subject to them, is, perhaps, the best, though liable to some objections; but our present plan is always uncertain and often unjust—as the following example will shew:

In 1813 an ounce of silver was worth 7*s.* 6*d.* current money at London—but the latest quotation before us shews that the same quantity of silver was worth only 4*s.* 11*d.* in that city.

In 1811, 1812, 1813 the pound sterling in England, (always rated by our laws at 444 cents), was worth only 360 cents at Baltimore—but its present worth is about 486 cents.

Now—the duty on British goods being supposed the same in 1813 and 1830—the addition to or reduction of that duty, as payable at Baltimore, will thus appear, saying it is 30 per cent. *ad valorem.*

360 dollars, exported in 1813, would purchase an invoice of 100*l.* in London—duty at Baltimore, 30 per cent. or pounds (rated at 444 cents) 133 20—or at the rate of 37 per cent. on the investment.

But it now requires 486 dollars in Baltimore to pay £100 in London—and the duty on 100*l.* worth of goods imported being 133 dollars as before,* at 30 per cent. on the London price—or only at the real rate of 27 per cent. on the investment; or a reduction in the *amount of the duties apparently payable* of 8 or 9 per cent.—yet the current price of bills on England, say 9 per cent. advance, is about at *par*—because the English measure of value is by gold, and the American by silver.

It is then, as we have said, a delicate and difficult business to make a rightful adjustment of *ad valorem* duties, because of the different measures of values in different countries, as well as on account of the changes in such values themselves.

Such is the uncertainty about the thing which we call money; sometimes gold, sometimes silver, sometimes promises to pay—or *rags*.

Again—We see published in the papers a statement of the value of the exports and imports of Buenos Ayres for every month of 1830. The aggregates are, imports $41,433,270—exports $28,696,358. Now this statement is worthless, unless we know what is a *dollar* at Buenos Ayres. To suppose that goods to the value 41½ millions of *our* dollars were received at that port in one year, is ridiculous in the extreme. The dollars of Buenos Ayres are rags! And the mighty difference apparent in the value of the imports and exports, is partly made up of the *real* dollars or other specie yet obtainable, and carried off without entry, though purchased at an enormous price. The view of the state of the imports and exports, however, shews us why the country is impoverished.

Our cotton manufactures seeming, at last, to have obtained a *command* over the home market, are doing excellently well just now—while, as it must be universally admitted, that the domestic *competition* has kept down the cost to consumers so low that millions on millions of yards of our goods are exporting to meet and contend with those of Great Britain, France, &c. in the Asiatic and South American markets—*an incontestible proof that they are, at least, as good and as cheap as the European.* And in this we laugh at the ridiculous and false proclamations of the enemies of free labor, as to the "monopoly" and "oppression" which they pretend to suffer because of the "abominable tariff." This rank nonsense, or bold assertion, will yet be "punished" with the ballot, by an *intelligent people.*

The printing of calico, which now is pretty nearly equal to the home demand—(in the finer qualities excepted, which will soon be attacked and driven back)—has caused a great diversion in favor of the cotton manufacture, generally—and if persons will grumble, because they get as good *American* calico for 12½ cents, as that of *British* make for which they paid 25 cents per yard, two or three years ago, (*when the British had command of our market*), we care not! Let them grumble on, and *John Bull* will call them "patriots," even for cutting off their own noses—if he can advantageously trade in the parts detached—as he trades in human bones, for manure.† And so it is, that very considerable quantities of American calico are already exported, tho' our duties on the *dye stuffs* used is much greater than the British, and unnecessarily interferes with this new and interesting application of labor and capital. All such things are yet in their infancy with us—but, like Hercules in his cradle, we have grappled the serpent that would have destroyed us, and will yet sear the heads of the Hydra, itself, as if with hot-iron!

The time is close at hand when the finer articles for men's wear, as well as women's, will be produced by our own looms—when not less than 300,000 bales of our own cotton will be manufactured at home. Because of the freedom of our people from taxation, and for other reasons, we have no difficulty in believing that, if the American System is preserved, we shall soon manufacture a greater amount of cotton goods than England exports to all foreign countries, and so profitably employ hundreds of thousands of our people.

The following letter is very interesting—but we think that the high rates at which the stocks in old establishments are quoted, cannot be generally realized—for some, no doubt, it may, because of yet spare water-power or other peculiar advantages; and it should also be recollected, that capitalists are now content to receive a much reduced interest on their money. *A six per cent.* stock of the United States, irredeemable for 25 years, would readily sell for 30 per cent. advance.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Salem, Massachusetts, to a gentleman in this town, dated 9th ult.

Our manufacturing interest has received a new impulse this year by the unprecedented demand for goods. *Our vessels engaged in the trade to India find our cotton goods a better article than specie to carry thence to purchase spices, indigo and dye-stuffs.* No less than 12 new cotton factories, to carry 50 to 60,000 spindles, are now about to be erected by the capital of Boston and Salem. The stock in the best old establishments cannot be had for less than from 15 to 30 per cent. advance. I consider this branch of manufacture as hardly yet begun in our country. With the raw material raised upon our own soil, our boundless water power, our skill and habits of industry, we may yet live to see millions of inhabitants of *Asia* clothed with the produce of our looms. When I see *our ships* taking our domestic cottons to the market of Calcutta, whence, about 25 years since, I myself was engaged in bringing cotton goods to supply our own wants, I am no less astonished than delighted. And all this is the fruit of a policy, the chief author of which is compelled, at this day, to utter his fears are yet unsettled!"

[*Lexington* (*Ky.*) *Reporter.*

The revenue secured in New York in 1830 amounted to $15,012,553. It is expected to be much greater in the present year, as well as at all the other chief ports, because that the protection of domestic industry enables the people to purchase foreign articles more abundantly. The revenue at Philadelphia seems, so far, to have advanced one third on the receipts of the last year. In Baltimore the revenue will be much larger.

Constitutional question. During the administration of Mr. Jefferson, some costly philosophical apparatus was imported on account of the United States, it not then being thought unconstitutional for the general government to patronize and assist the progress of science, even to the building of "light-houses *in* the skies," as Mr. Ritchie mistated a saying of Mr. Adams. But we are getting wiser and wiser, and the splendid instruments obtained are hastening to decay as rapidly as the nature of their materials will admit of—because they cannot be constitutionally used! The Philadelphia Sentinel of the 16th inst. tells a pleasant tale on this subject. A professor in the university of Virginia wished to borrow the great telescope, which remains as lumber in the department of state, to take an accurate observation of the eclipse in February last, and applied for a loan of it, through a personal friend, one of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress; but a member of congress from Virginia (the *right side* of Mason and Dixon's famous line), started a question as to the constitutional power of the president to lend it, and the objection was so formidable as to forbid the loan—and so the telescope remains to rust yet awhile, then be sold as old brass and converted into chafing-dishes, convenient in the preparation of canvass back ducks. *Obsta principiis! Hodie, hodie, delenda est* Telescopium!

[We have *made* this Latin for the use of our friend of the "Richmond Enquirer," and if it is not "good," we hope that he will, of courtesy excuse it, in obedience to the old saw, "don't look a *gift* horse in the mouth"—for a "momentous crisis" is at hand: a professor in the uni-

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*Instead of $145 80, as on the present investment.

† The presumption of the British in urging the people of other nations to give "freedom to trade," while themselves restricting every branch of commerce that can interfere with the profits of their own industry, should never fail to excite a just indignation against them.

versity of VIRGINIA has desired an *unconstitutional* look at the sun!]

RAIL ROADS. Many persons smiled when, about two years ago, we contemplated the arrival of fat oxen from the south branch of the Potomac, &c. by way of our rail road—fresh as in their own pastures, and fit for immediate use; but we see it stated in the Liverpool papers, that, on a certain day, forty-nine Irish pigs quitted Liverpool in one carriage, and arrived safely at Manchester, after a most noisy journey. The respectable quadrupeds evidently did not like the new mode of travelling, and in passing through the tunnel made an outcry which "echoed through the hollow dark abyss," and startled all within hearing. Since that time upwards of three hundred of the tusky herd have made the same journey, being probably the first set of pigs that have travelled in a loco-motive since the creation of the world. The fare for a pig is eighteen pence, *being not quite half the fare of a pig driver.* The company will begin to carry *cattle* very shortly, several commodious carriages having been constructed for their accommodation.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD. The second division of this road, extending twelve miles beyond Ellicott's was, for the first time opened for public use on Sunday last. As only one track of rails is yet fully laid, passengers can only just now be accommodated when the working cars do not occupy the track—but the second line of rails will soon be completed. This great work goes on, generally, in the very best manner, and it is no longer allowed to doubt the triumphant success of the undertaking. Its progress, however, is about to be impeded by the controversy with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company as to the right of way, at the "Point of Rocks;" at which it is now desired to employ many laboring men.

The work on this division is executed in the most masterly manner. Its course is on the bank of the Patapsco to the forks of that river, passing through a granite district, rugged and rough, but the cost of it has not been large. The present termination of the road—26 miles from the depot in Baltimore, is nearly three hundred feet above tide. This rapid climbing of the mountains is not perceived—indeed passengers, unacquainted with the facts, always suppose they are descending though when actually rising as much as 20 feet in a mile.

The country is hilly, or rather mountainous, and the scenery beautiful—in some parts magnificent.

An accident (says the *Baltimore Gazette* of Saturday last) occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road this morning, which we mention to prevent the circulation of alarming reports. The editor was one of seven persons in a car propelled by two horses travelling on a wagon with a moving floor—constructed by Mr. Stimpson, which conveyed, besides the two vehicles, ten persons at the rate of from fifteen to twenty miles per hour.

On the return home between the Carrollton viaduct and the depot, a cow crossed the rail way so near the car which was in front, that it was impracticable to stop it in time to prevent it from running against her—the car was of course overset, and the passengers were all thrown out, but none, as we believe, seriously injured. The editor received two or three bruises, which he feels happy to say are but slight—two others were more severely hurt, but, as already stated, we believe not seriously.

The accident is not imputable to any want of care on the part of Mr. Stimpson, or to any defect in the car—it is such an accident as might have happened to any other moving power and could not have been foreseen or guarded against. The unfortunate cow was killed.

The experiment was entirely unconnected with any of the operations of the company.

Speaking of Mr. Stimpson's car, the editor of the Gazette further says—

The experiment made on Saturday, with the car moved by horses travelling in it on a moving floor, was entirely satisfactory as to the mode of applying horse power, so as to cause a great increase of velocity without increased exertion to the horses.

The ingenious inventor has so constructed his car that the horses moving it, by walking at the rate of 2½ miles per hour, propel the car at the rate of *fifteen* miles per hour, evidently with as little fatigue as horses experience in ploughing, or travelling with a wagon conveying a moderate load. This rate of speed appears to us the *medium*, which may be used without injury to the horses. It may be increased on a level, or descending rail-way free from short curves—and should be reduced in ascending or very crooked roads. If the use of horse power should be continued on our rail roads, such a mode of applying it would be important; indeed indispensible for travelling at a greater medium of speed than ten miles an hour.

As the day approaches more near for the trial of the locomotive steam engines on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, our citizens are anxiously looking for the arrival of such as it is known were constructing for the purpose. We have already two in the city which will be ready for the amicable contest—they will probably both be on the road during the present week.

It will be recollected by our friends at a distance, who desire to witness the trial, that it will commence on Monday next, and continue for three days before any decision can be made. We are daily expecting another engine from Philadelphia, which we saw partly constructed about a month ago, and which we hope will arrive in time, as well as the others of which we have heard. [*Gaz.*

STEAM BOATS. The *Hudson*, which plyed between New York and New Haven, run on a rock in the night of the 16th, during a fog, about thirty miles from the former city, and almost immediately sunk. The passengers and crew were all saved, and have arrived in New York.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser says—we learn that the *Daniel Boon* struck on a snag at the Canadian Reach, about one hundred and fifty miles below the mouth of Ohio. She was on her way up from New Orleans. Boat and cargo, (so much as is perishable), will be lost. Crew and passengers saved.

STEAM WAGON! The locomotive engine, plying on the Charleston rail road, exploded on the 17th inst. by which the engineer was severely scalded, one negro badly wounded and two slightly, one of whom was the fireman, *who caused the accident*, by pressing on the *safety valve* to prevent the escape of the steam, when the carriage was stopped at the revolving platform!

EFFECT OF STEAM COACHES. Under this head, a late English periodical observes:—"The man who started the first steam carriage was the greatest benefactor to the cause of humanity the world ever had. Nothing could so successfully produce such complete mitigation, or rather abolition of animal suffering, as the substitution of locomotive machinery for the inhuman, merciless treatment of horses in stage coaches." In a political point of view, too, the writer regards the subject as one of vast importance. We have, says he, a superabundant population, with a limited territory; while each horse requires a greater quantity of land than would be sufficient to support a man! How extensive, then, will be the beneficial effects of withdrawing two-thirds of the horses, and appropiating the land required for them, to the raising of cattle, and to agricultural purposes. The Liverpool and Manchester steam coaches have driven fourteen horse coaches off the road already. Each of these coaches employed twelve horses, there being three stages, and a change of four horses each stage:—the total number of horses employed was therefore 168. Each horse, it is calculated, consumes on an average in pasturage, hay, corn, &c. annually, the produce of one acre and a half. The whole number would thus consume the produce of 252 acres. Now, suppose "every man had his acre" upon which to rear his family, (which some politicians have deemed sufficient) the maintainance of 252 families is gained to the country by these steam coaches! Taking the average number in a family at six,

it will be seen, that the subsistence of 1512 individuals is thus obtained.

Steam carriage on common roads. It appears by the following article which we copy from the London Times, that steam carriages on common roads are in successful operation in England. There can be no doubt, over a well constructed turnpike, that steam instead of horse power would be of infinite advantage to the people of this country, and we feel confident that some one of our very enterprizing stage proprietors will make arrangements for its early introduction into the U. States. The pioneer in such an undertaking would certainly make a fortune, as it would be impossible for any other individual to compete with him on a well travelled route, with the usual means of conveyance by horse power. The immense reduction in the fare would of itself set all competition at defiance, and the increase of travel produced as a necessary consequence, would more than make up for the great difference in the price between old and new rates.

From the London Times.

"Some of the advantages to the public from the use of steam on the turnpike roads already begin to show themselves. Previous to the starting of the steam coach between Gloucester and Cheltenham, the fare was 4s. each person—now the public are taken by all the coaches at 1s per head. On Tuesday morning the steam coach took 33 passengers from Cheltenham to Gloucester in 50 minutes.

If the proprietors of the common coaches can now afford to run for *one* shilling instead of four, the former rates, it is a pretty commentary upon their consciences, when the public were in their power. But it is probable they are now running without profit, and must in a short time retire and yield to the superiority of steam. Gloucester is ten miles from Cheltenham, and as the steam cars travel it in fifty minutes, they go at the rate of twelve miles an hour, which we should think ought to be fast enough over a common road, to satisfy the most anxious.

☞ We insert the preceding articles to renew the claim of our old friend Oliver Evans, as the man who first started the idea and first propelled a land carriage by steam.

Hydrophobia. A little girl at New York, only two and a half years old, when at play, had her nose bitten by a dog, on the 20th April last. She recovered of the wound and appeared well, until the 14th inst. when she became fretful and soon shewed all the horrible symptoms of that most horrible disease, the hydrophobia. When water or any other liquid was presented, she was thrown into terrible convulsions—and, after 48 hours of suffering, which it is too painful to describe, she died shrieking with agony, 57 days after being bitten by a useless dog. This melancholy event has caused a high excitement in New York, and we hope will end in an enforcement of the laws every where, intended to protect persons from a fate so miserable. We do not know whether persons who are so fond of dogs—(ninety-nine times in a hundred actual nuisances in a city), as to allow such things to happen, ought not to be arraigned and punished for murder in the first degree. A man may not please his fancy, or indulge his propensities, at the risk of human life. It is enough that some persons have so little of *decency* in them, as to break their neighbors' rest by the barkings and howlings of fellow-puppies, or full-grown fellow-dogs, in densely populated neighborhoods.

A Chillicothe paper gives a long account of the terrible illness and death of *Richard Foster*, esq. who was bitten by *his own dog* on the 24th April, and died of the hydrophobia on the 7th of June. Except when convulsed, he attended to the settlement of his worldly affairs, perfectly sane, calm and collected.

A war of extermination has been carried on against the dogs in New York. An ordinance has passed inflicting a penalty of 25 dollars on the owner of any dog found running at large, and one dollar is given as a reward for every such dog that is killed. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for this latter purpose, and the premium had been paid for nearly 300 dogs killed. Dogs are "kind creatures" and we love them—but in their proper places.

Dr. Hamilton, after a laborious research, fixes the 10th day after the infliction of the wound, as the earliest period at which hydrophobia disease has appeared, and 19 months as the latest. Between these periods the times of the attack are very various. Of 131 cases, 17 were seized before the 30th day; 63 between the 30th and 59th; 23 from 60 to 90 days; 9 from 90 to 120; and 14 from 5 to 19 months. The doctor afterwards mentions the case of a boy bitten in the toe by a cat, on the 14th July, 1797, in which the poison lay dormant until the 19th November, 1800, a period of *three years and four months!* Dr. Thatcher's works on hydrophobia contains a minute description of several cases, almost too horrible to read or think of.

More "monopoly." Many hundred young women and girls in Massachusetts earn from one to two dollars a day, by platting straw, for the young women and girls of the *nullificatory nation*, who "dont do nothing at all;" and we see by the "Boston Courier" that John Varnum, esq. late member of congress from North Essex district, has made preparations for raising silk worms at his farm in Dracut, upon a very extensive scale. He calculates to have a million of mulberry trees, within three years.

Wool. The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Journal mentions that the competition among wool-buyers continues with unabated spirit in that country. The greater part is already engaged, and the rest daily passing into the hands of the manufacturer or speculator. Before the end of the month it is thought that none will remain in first hands, and it is estimated that upwards of 100,000 lbs. of different qualities have already been taken in by the different purchasers in Poughkeepsie, besides large quantities bought by persons residing in different parts of the country, and by manufacturers and speculators from abroad. One house in Poughkeepsie had taken in about 40,000 lbs. and would probably swell this amount to 100,000 lbs. "The following" says the Journal, "may be quoted as the present prices of wool in our market, viz:—50 to 58 cents for native wool—62 to 75 cents for merino—80 to 90 cents, for mixed and full blood Saxony. We saw one beautiful lot last week, the shearing of a gentleman of this town, consisting of about 2,000 lbs. of which one-third was merino, and the residue mixed and full blood Saxony, which has since been sold for 90 cents all round, cash. These prices are high, compared with those of the two past years, but it is generally believed by those who are best informed on the subject, that they will be fully maintained, unless there should be unexpectedly large importations of foreign wools."

☞ Those who had wool to sell did not more regret the low price of it the last two years than we did, but we have no pleasure in the present high rate at which it sells, believing that a sudden and severe reduction must soon take place, and a lasting injury result to the business generally, because of such extraordinary fluctuations. In the present state of the manufacture, these high prices cannot long be paid, and, with reduced operations at the mills, much harm will be rendered to growers of grain and other agricultural products, as well as growers and workers in wool.

Appointments—*by the president. Hore Browse Trist*, of Louisiana, to be surveyor for public lands in the state of Louisiana, in place of *Joshua Barker*, resigned.

Wm. N. Jeffers, of New Jersey, to be charge d'affairs to Central America.

Splendid works. Robert Gilmore, esq. president of the Baltimore Library company, has presented to that institution Audubon's magnificent ornithological work, now publishing in London. Mr. A. is a native of Louisiana—his drawings are as large as life, the sheets even taking-in the wild turkey and bald eagle of our country—every feather was measured, and the coloring

is true to nature. No other so splendid work of its kind was ever presented to the public admiration.

Col. Jose Maria Tornel, late minister from Mexico to the United States, has presented to the university of Maryland, a copy of the great French Encyclopedia, in three hundred and fifty folio volumes, for which he has received the thanks of the board of trustees.

ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA. The 6th vol. of this truly valuable work is just published. It gathers just fame as it proceeds and every day new supporters, which it so well deserves.

"ECONOMY." The Washington "Globe," says—"The fine frigate, the Potomac, which has been long fitting out for sea, descended yesterday on her way to Norfolk. On the day before she was visited by the secretary of the navy and the board of commissioners. She is in fine order for a long voyage, and destined, we believe, for the Pacific. If she touches on her way at any port of Europe with a foreign minister (of which we are not certain), it will be because her long destined voyage furnishes an opportunity to save the expense of sending a vessel for that object alone. It is great virtue in the head of a free government, to attend to economy in every thing submitted to his control."

Mr. Van Buren is, no doubt, the foreign minister alluded to.

The practice of sending out ministers in public vessels of war, is generally proper and sometimes highly expedient—the idea, however, of attaching "*economy*" to the voyage of a frigate to the *South Seas*, by way of *England*, is hardly less ridiculous than was the sending out of the frames of vessels from England, at the commencement of the late war, "peculiarly constructed" to sail up the cataract of Niagara! Messrs. McLane and Rives were sent, (together), to England and France in the Constellation frigate, in August, 1829—that vessel being destined for the Mediterranean. We have always understood, however, that the outfit of $9,000 was provided that ministers might pay the charges of their own transportations abroad. The carriage of Mr. Randolph to St. Petersburg cost us somewhere about 40,000 dollars—and that of Mr. Van Buren to England will probably be a greater expense to us.

MASSACHUSETTS. The house of representatives have, by a vote of 291 to 108, determined in favor of an amendment to the constitution reducing the number of representatives.

At a national republican meeting of the members of the legislature, the following delegates were appointed to attend the national convention at Baltimore, viz:

Suffolk—James T. Austin. Norfolk—Warren Lovering. Essex North—John Merrill. Essex South—Benj. W. Crowninshield. Worcester South—Ira Barton. Worcester North—John Locke. Middlesex—Kirk Boott. Plymouth—Gershom B. Weston. Barnstable—Parker Burnell. Franklin—John Nevers. Hampden—James Fowler. Berkshire—S. M. McKay. Bristol—Russell Freeman. At large, Alexander H. Everett and Henry Shaw.

THE BOSTON CITY GUARDS, a very superior corps, lately visited Philadelphia, and were entertained with all possible hospitality and kindness by all classes of the people of that city. It is stated that nothing since the reception of Lafayette called out so many inhabitants of Philadelphia, as the coming of the Boston city guards; and an abundance of civil and military honors were paid to them. The correct deportment of every member of the corps, under all circumstances, has elicited high praise.

The guards on their way to Philadelphia, were sumptuously entertained by Joseph Bonaparte, at his seat near Bordentown. An "incomparable band" of music accompanied the guards.

NEW YORK. We have extraordinary accounts of certain proceedings on the part of what is called the "regency at Albany" to obtain possession of the stock of the banks lately authorised—to accomplish which, *several millions* have been subscribed when only 100,000 dollars of real capital was allowed. A true history of these proceedings would probably be among the most curious things of the day. It is intimated that some grand political movement is the ultimate object of these extravagant doings. Certificates of deposit seem to have been issued *in blank*, to enable agents to subscribe for overwhelming amounts of the new stocks!

FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE. About 10,000 dollars have been collected at Philadelphia—4,350 have been remitted from Charleston, S. C. Large sums have been received at Boston and New York. Baltimore will give pretty near 6,000 dollars—and the Friendship Fire Company, of this city, has presented 150 dollars. Subscriptions were making at Washington, Pittsburg, and in many other towns. There is hardly a village or hamlet that might not give something in this case of extreme destruction of property.

The Fayetteville Journal (extra) of the 10th, says:—Each day brings with it new evidence of the active exertions of our benevolent countrymen to relieve the distresses of our community. Meetings have been holden in most of our sister towns where our tale of sorrow has been told, and prompt and efficient aid has been afforded us. We have already received much kindness as a community; we have had frequent evidence of disinterested friendship ourselves; in returning our thanks we do but half express the emotions of our hearts—a more particular notice will hereafter be taken of those communities to whose goodness we are so largely indebted.

"*Wooden nutmegs!*" In the house of representatives of Massachusetts on Friday, 17th inst. on motion of Mr. Emmons, of Hinsdale, an order passed, requesting that every member of the house give the amount of one day's pay to their suffering brethren of Fayetteville, (N. C.)

"*Pumpkin pies!*" Boston, alone, will send about ten thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Fayetteville—a larger amount, perhaps, than the whole of the states south of "Mason and Dixon's line" have contributed, because of calamities suffered by fire, tempest or flood, northwardly, since the existence of the American republic! And the "Boston Courier" says—

"It appears to us that the proposal in some of the papers for procuring a fire engine with the contributions of the fire department, might be carried into effect without a very severe tax upon the individual members; and we highly approve the proposal of the Transcript to call it "the Yankee." There are a variety of reasons which would render it a valuable present to the citizens of Fayetteville; it might bless those who give, as well as those who receive. The people of the Carolinas have but little knowledge of the Yankees, and would be willing to give us credit for almost any thing but generosity or liberality."

"*Dreadful literary calamity.*" The whole bundle of Mrs. Royall's southern tour, (says the Camden, S. C. Journal), intended for her subscribers in this town, was burnt in the Lafayette hotel, in the late distressing fire at Fayetteville. We have heard of nothing like it since the destruction of the Alexandrian library."

[We do not know whether it is quite *lawful* to raise a smile at any event happening in a calamity so severe as that which befel Fayetteville—but a smile excited may open the pockets of some more liberally, and will not retard the work of sober benevolence.]

MICHIGAN. From the Detroit Courier of May 28. The sales of public lands last week, up to 5 o'clock yesterday, amounted to *twenty thousand seven hundred dollars!* On two several days they exceeded 5,000 dollars; one day 5,600. The total amount, in this district alone, since the first of March, is *forty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven dollars.*

Products of Michigan—The cotton plant, the grape vine, the sweet potato of Carolina, tomata and the egg-plant, were all successfully cultivated in this city last year. The prune tree will be planted this season. The mulberry is becoming extensively cultivated.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE SOUTH. *From the Raleigh Star.* It will be seen by the following reply to an invitation from the citizens of Wilmington, that the president has declined making his contemplated tour to the south this summer:

Washington city, May 23, 1831.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter of the 18th inst. inviting me to partake of the hospitality of the citizens of Wilmington, in the event of my taking a southern tour this season. This tour I had contemplated with pleasure, last winter, as promising a useful relaxation from the cares of my office; but I find that a proper regard for the public interests compels me to forego it. I can, therefore, only tender you my thanks on this occasion, for the personal kindness of the citizens of Wilmington, and for the favorable view of my public services which accompanies it.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient and humble servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. *E. B. Dudley, O. Holmes, J. Hill.*

MR. VAN BUREN. *From the New York Standard.* The subjoined correspondence is creditable to the hospitality and feelings of the gentlemen signing the invitation, since the courtesy there displayed reflects equal honor upon both parties. Our only regret is, that any circumstances should have proved adverse to a desire very generally expressed, that we might all be permitted to join in offering some tribute to the talents and worth of this distinguished son of New York; and of bearing testimony to the patriotic services he has rendered his country in his late short but brilliant career, as well as the magnanimous sacrifices made by him to a nice sense of honor, too rare in political men, to be properly appreciated. But the consolations afforded by an upright mind, and the cordial approbation of those of his fellow-citizens who can properly value both these duties and sacrifices, cannot but be grateful to him at all times.

New York, June 13, 1831.

Hon. Martin Van Buren, New York.

Sir—Although we regret that circumstances should have occurred to induce you to withdraw from the elevated station which you lately filled with so much honor to yourself, and so much usefulness to your country, we most sincerely congratulate you upon your safe return, in good health, to your native state.

We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to convey to you our warmest approbation of your public conduct—to assure you that we duly appreciate the patriotism and ability with which you have labored to promote the great interests of the republic—and that we have seen with equal pride and pleasure our foreign relations conducted by you, under the auspices of our illustrious chief magistrate, in a spirit of enlightened reciprocity, which has commanded the respect and ensured the good will of all nations.

Influenced by these considerations, and as a testimonial of our esteem for you, we invite you to partake with us, and other republican friends, of a dinner, to be given at such time as may suit your convenience. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your friends and fellow citizens,

Walter Bowne, Gilbert Coutant, Saul Alley, G. C. Verplanck, Abraham Cargill, Jacob S. Bogert, S. Cambreleng, John Lozier, E. Morrell, Jas. Morgan, Daniel Jackson, Gideon Ostrander, James B. Murry, D. H. Doyle, David Bryson, George E. Smith, Geo. Seaman, Wm. W. Holley, John Sniffen, Wm. Van Wyck, Alex. M. Muir, Geo. S. Doughty, Ruben Withers, Charles Henry Hall, Silas M. Stillwell, Francis Peckwell, Chas. Mills, Henry P. Robertson, John Harris, Ruben Munson, Henry Meigs, Richard Riker, Campbell P. White, Wm. Paulding, Preserved Fish, Abraham Bloodgood, Benj. Bailey, John Targee, Cornelius W. Lawrence, John Yates Cebra, Dudley Selden, Smith Ovitt, Elisha Tibbits, Prosper M. Wetmore, M. Myers, W. P. Hallett, Thos. T. Woodruff, Judah Hammond, D. McCarthy, John Webb, Samuel Dunshee, Charles W. Sanford, Geo. C. Morgan, John Hillyer, Chas. Mapes, Jesse Hoyt, John Lane, James Campbell, John Hunt, Peter Van Pelt, Benjamin Crane, Peter W. Spicer.

New York, June 15th, 1831.

GENTLEMEN—I am compelled to leave this city tomorrow, and as it is quite uncertain when that attention to my private affairs which has become absolutely necessary, will permit me to return, allow me to throw myself upon your indulgence to excuse me for declining the very flattering compliment you have been pleased to offer by your letter of the 15th inst. which was handed to me last evening.

To receive on my return to my native state, after the very difficult duties which I was called upon by the partiality of our chief magistrate to perform, this assurance of your undiminished confidence expressed in so flattering a manner, is one of the most grateful events of my life; and to secure the continuance of your good opinion, will be the object of my highest ambition. Allow me to thank you most kindly, fellow-citizens, for the very favorable estimate you have made of the manner in which I have discharged my official duties, and to assure you, that, proceeding from a source so intelligent and patriotic, it affords an ample, and most acceptable reward, for any public services it may have been my good fortune to render; and to add, that in recurring to the advantages secured to our country, in the particular branch of the public service to which you have referred, too much consideration cannot be given to the salutary influence of the firm, sincere, and direct course pursued by the president of the United States. In his intercourse with other governments, in proportion as the principles and objects of his policy have been developed, has been the favorable effect upon our foreign affairs; and confident as we may be, that a course so wisely commenced, will be continued with that inflexibility which belongs to his character; the happiest results may be anticipated from his future efforts, aided by the distinguished gentlemen who will constitute his cabinet.

I reciprocate gentlemen, the expressions of regard so kindly made by you, and have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

To *Walter Bowne, esq. &c. &c. &c.*

☞ We have given our readers a pretty large "Mess of Politics"—but not of our own cooking. Things which we suppose ought to be *preserved*, are presented,—and with impartiality, so far as our means of making selections extended. We have used our small type which *gets in* about two pages of common matter—so that those not now interested in the reading of such articles, may find the more room appropriated to others. The times are "big with events." The charges, defences and speculations of the day, with the facts about to be stated, are unparalleled for interest in the political history of our country.

MR. MCLANE. The following extract from a letter from an American lady in London is going the rounds of the papers—

"We have been asked by many English persons if we have heard of the compliment which our minister paid to the king, in speaking of him a short time since. It seems that Mr. McLane said, 'he had never supposed it possible he could be brought to envy a king, but he would almost rather have had the feelings of William the fourth, on the day he dissolved parliament, than those of any other man that has ever lived.' The English appear much gratified at this opinion of their sovereign, expressed by an American citizen."

☞ Than those of WASHINGTON, when he resigned his command, the revolution being over, and the liberty of his country established? "Almost rather?" A "*non committal*" however, and we are glad of that!

THE TWENTY-FIFTH SECTION. A friend in Kentucky not having access to the journals of congress, has intimated a wish that we would state in our paper, for the satisfaction of many who desire information on the subject, what number of propositions have been made in congress, for the repeal of the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act. We have accordingly examined the journals, and find that in three instances only has the

repeal of the section been moved—1st by Mr. STEVENSON, of Virginia, April 26, 1822; 2dly by Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, on the 24 of January, 1824; and 3dly by Mr. DAVIS, of South Carolina, at the last session. Neither of these propositions was debated; but the subject has been, incidentally, on other questions, introduced into debate. [*Nat. Int.*

FORGERY seems growing into a common offence in some parts of the United States; and especially by young men who had maintained an honorable reputation. Intemperance, women and gambling, are the joint parents of this offence against society, which the law rightfully punishes with great severity.

CREEK INDIANS. Several papers of Georgia have recently referred to the sufferings of the Creek Indians for the want of food, but we have seen nothing which so distinctly indicates their absolute wretchedness, as the following from the Columbus (Geo.) *Enquirer*, of the 4th inst. We unite with the editor of that paper, in the wish that the general government will promptly extend relief to the sufferers. The Enquirer says:—

"The distressed situation of the Creek Indians in Alabama, calls loudly for relief. Never have we witnessed greater suffering and misery, than is daily exhibited in our streets, in the persons of these wretched people. They are seen at every dwelling begging for food to sustain for the moment their famishing bodies, and from every part of their nation we learn, they are subsisting on unripe berries, and on roots and the bark of trees. On the western border of the Creek nation, we are informed, their suffering is more intense, and embraces a larger number than in this vicinity, and in consequence of it, they are flocking to Montgomery in crowds, and in a state of actual starvation. Immediate succour must be extended to them, or many of them will inevitably perish. No measures adequate to a full supply of their wants can be adopted, except through the agency of the general government. The entire failure of the Indians to raise any corn the past season, with its scarcity and consequent high price in the white settlements near them, forbid the possibility of any effectual aid being rendered them, except the United States' government extend a helping hand.

"We hope the president will relieve that portion of the Indian population which may be in a state of actual want. A memorial is now circulating for signatures in this town, addressed to the president, requesting him to establish an agency for the enrolment of emigrants, or to furnish with supplies the suffering Indians. Something must be done, and that speedily, for their aid, to save large numbers of them from destruction, and it can come from no other source than the United States' government."

☞There is no necessity for hurrying the remnants of the tribes to the west of the Mississippi—a free communication with the whites, and "freedom in trade," *whiskey* for *corn* or *skins*, will exterminate them as rapidly as those most covetous of their lands ought to desire. Our protection to them, like that of the British to the East Indians, is extermination.

MORAL CHARACTER OF THE FRIENDS. It is said judge Mellen, in his charge to the grand jury at the opening of the present term of the court, stated, that in a practice of forty-five years, in which he had been intimately acquainted with the proceedings of the judicial courts in this part of the country, he had never known but one instance in which a member of the society of Friends was arraigned at the bar as a criminal. [*Port. Cour.*

LONDON, PARIS AND CONSTANTINOPLE. We abstract the following from Mr. F. Lowrie's new chart: London, on the river Thames, is ten miles long, from east to west, and six and a quarter broad, from north to south, and fifty miles in circumference. Its population is 1,500,000. It contains 70 squares, 8,000 streets, 177,000 houses, 146 parishes, as many churches, 82 chapels of ease, 15 Roman Catholic chapels, 6 synagogues, 7 Quaker meetings, 163 Dissenters' chapels, 13 theatres, 6 medical colleges, 33 hospitals, 72 banks, besides numerous other public institutions.

Paris is four and a half miles long, about three and a half broad, and seventeen in circumference. It contains 750,000 inhabitants, 12 mayoralties, 12 palaces, 17 bridges, 27 hospitals, 67 banks, 142 churches and chapels, 80 fountains, 22 markets, 4 museums, 9 prisons, and 14 theatres, besides numerous other public buildings.

Constantinople is built on seven hills. On the land side it has a strong wall and triple fortifications, eighteen feet apart, five gates and as many bridges. The fortifications on the side of the river are weak and decaying; on this side are 16 gates. Its circumference is from 12 to 14 miles. Its population 550,000—houses from 40 to 45,000. It has 300 mosques, 25 Greek churches, 130 baths, and 200 palaces and seraglios. The sultan's palace, said to be the most splendid in Europe, is three miles in circumference.

CANADA. Extract from a letter dated Montreal, June 13—

"Our port, (which is not half large enough for the shipping already here) presents a scene of bustle and activity far surpassing any thing ever before witnessed in this place. No less than 1,800 souls (settlers from the old country) arrived in this port within the last 24 hours in three steam boats; who, with all their large chests, boxes, puncheons and barrels of oat meal, molasses, &c. &c. exhibit, as the boats approach the city, a most ludicrous appearance; yet on seeing many of the poor creatures land under a scorching sun, men, women and children, the latter very numerous, from infants of the tenderest age upwards, and not a place to put their heads under covering, and some without the means of paying for a night's lodging even could it be obtained for money, the heart sickens at such a picture of human misery. Our hospitals are filled to overflowing with the sick among the emigrants, and tents are now erecting near one of the hospitals, that others may have the benefit of moderate assistance. Hundreds are seen stretched along the beach above the port, sleeping on the ground at night until they can get off to Upper Canada, or some other place of rendezvous, or procure employment. Last year at this time about 230 vessels and 8,000 emigrants had arrived at Quebec. This year very nearly or quite 400 vessels and 25,000 emigrants have arrived."

[Thousands of these emigrants are on their way to the western parts of the United States.]

ITALY. Italy contains a population of 21,000,000 inhabitants, spread upon a surface of 90,652 square miles, which is rather more than 231 inhabitants to one square mile. Her stated revenue is about 323,370,000 francs; her active army 116,941 men.

EGYPT. The population of Egypt is near three millions. In this calculation are not included the tribes of Bedowens, who are encamped in the neighboring deserts, and who have now been brought to acknowledge the authority of the viceroy, and furnish him with troops, especially irregular cavalry, to act as partisans and scouts. The Arab settled population consists of two classes, the Fellahs or laborers, and the descendants of Bedowen tribes, who have settled in the villages of the valley of the Nile, and who consider themselves of purer blood than the former. The other states subject to Mehomed Ali, are—1. Dongola, Sennaar, and Kordofan; in short, the whole country beyond the Cataracts to the frontiers of Dar-foor and Abyssinia. 2. The Hedjah, including the holy cities, the sheriff of Mekka having no political power, and the pacha of Djedda being subordinate to the viceroyalty of Egypt; and, 3, the island of Candia. [*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

The pacha of Egypt, when visiting one of his military schools, exhorting the young officers to zeal and perseverance, the first difficulties being already overcome, said, "If I had any influence in heaven, I should work miracles in your behalf; but I am nothing more than a man, and can only give you salaries."

EAST INDIES. *Ravages of the cholera.*—The cholera has been making dreadful ravages in the lower part

of Bengal within the last fortnight. One cannot pass up from Calcutta to Serampore without seeing ten or twelve funeral piles alighted at every hour of the day. The number of deaths in this little town, in the short space of a fortnight, has been two hundred and fifty. At Chandernago the mortality has, we learn, been much greater. Several instances have come under our notice of husband and wife, being carried off within a day or two of each other; in some cases whole families have been swept away. This disease is more rapid in its progress this year than on any other former occasion; in two hours the patient is beyond hope. It attacks all alike; children of the age of three, four, five and six years have been carried away by it, as well as the vigorous youth and decrepid old man. Scarcely a family is to be found in the neighborhood of this town which has not lost some relative.

[*Calcutta John Bull, Nov.* 29.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New York brings London advices to the evening of the 16th of May, those previously received being only to the morning of that day.

POLAND

The London Courier, of the 16th (an evening paper) gives full credit to the capitulation of the Polish army under general Dwernicki, to the Austrians, first published in the *Times* of that morning. It is thought that this event will not influence the operations of the main armies, and it is even supposed that an important object may have been achieved by rousing the people in the rear of the Russians, to arms. The corps under Dwernicki were humanely treated by the Austrians after their surrender.

IRELAND.

Upwards of one hundred and thirty persons have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of a sergeant Robinson, of the 5th, and in the attack on the military and police at Ballinacally. All except nine had been discharged.

An attorney had absconded from Dublin, carrying with him not less than £6,000, procured by the sale of stock, fraudulently transferred to him.

Lord Castlereagh was, at the last advices, 140 ahead of his opponent, Mr. Crawford, in the county of Down.

A king's ship was expected in the Shannon, to prevent any intercourse by water, between the insurgents of Clare and the peasantry in the county of Limerick. A party of the Terrys had crossed from Clare to the county of Limerick on the Sunday previous to the 16th of May, and while the people were at mass, charged from house to house, plundering them of pistols, swords, &c. and re-embarked.

BRUSSELS.

A second attempt says a letter dated at Brussels, May 13th, had been made by the republican or French party to throw the city into confusion. It had been, however, completely frustrated by the precautionary measures adopted by government, supported by the prompt exertions of the civic guard and regular troops.

The intelligence from England of the probability that prince Leopold will accept the throne, had raised the drooping spirits of the friends of independence and repose, and is supposed to have driven the anarchists to the desperate attempt above mentioned.

FRANCE.

In consequence of the receipt of the news from Portugal, that Don Miguel had consented to make the reparations demanded of him by the French government, the levy of sailors by the minister of marine had been suspended.

The king accompanied by the dukes of Orleans and Nemours, marshals Soult and Gerard, and their respectives suites, were on a tour of reconnoisance, and the king had caused a note to be inserted in the papers, expressing a wish that no pomp be shewn to him, or extraordinary expense incurred by the towns in which he may stop—he wishes to hold communications with his people, but to avoid pageantry and show.

MOROCCO.

From advices received at Gibraltar, it appears that an insurrection has broken out at Mequinez, the capital of Morocco, where the emperor resides. The troops 12,000 in number, under the emperor's nephew, had revolted. They had been sent to occupy the province of Tremazen, in the Algerine territory, during the French invasion, but having disgusted the Tremazenians by their exactions, had been recalled to the capital, where gratifications had been given to the army generally, a difference however of a dollar a head being made in favor of the household troops, those under the nephew rebelled. The life of the emperor as well as that of his minister had been endangered. The former had been shut up three days in his palace, and the latter is said to have made his escape.

COLOMBIA.

Another revolution seems complete at Carthagena—for the time being. All the partizans of *Bolivar* are to be sent out of the country, and the ex-president, Mosquera, who has been sometime in the United States, is invited back to resume the administration.

A Bogota paper of the 18th May, gives a detailed account of the entrance of the *army* of the centre into that capital. "No people on earth," says the editor, "ever saw so brilliant a day as that which shone upon this city on the 15th of May. No champion more illustrious ever had the glory of entering a capital, than the philanthropic *general* Hilario Lopez."

We have also a handbill, dated Tunja, 2d May, entitled "*Bulletin of the glorious battle of Cerinza.*" This battle was fought on the 26th of April. The liberating army, as it was called, under gen. Lopez, proved victorious. "As the fruits of this glorious triumph," says the bulletin, "we have in our camp as prisoners of war, col. Joan Jose Patria, col. Joaquin Barrera, captains Ramon Molano and Luis Granados, all the subalterns of the Tunja battalion and Sogamoso militia, 355 privates, 8 trumpeters, all the band of music of the battalions, 500 guns, 30 carbines, the park, a multitude of cattle and horses, and the immense resources of the Boyaca department." The loss of the victors was 2 captains and 6 soldiers killed.

AFFAIRS OF THE CHEROKEES.

From the Cherokee Phœnix of May 28, 1831.

POST OFFICE REFORM.

Who would have thought?—but so it is—The *searching operation* of the government has penetrated into the wilderness! New Echota has fallen under the proscription of major Barry, the post master general. On last Monday our worthy post master, rev. S. A. Worcester, who has given general satisfaction for the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, was turned out, to make way for Wm. J. Tarvin, a trader who came into the nation under a license from the United States' agent, according to the law of 1802, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, but who has since taken the oath of allegiance to Georgia, and is now selling spirituous liquor to the Indians, against the express injunction of the law referred to above. The present administration must be lynx-eyed if they can see from Washington "public interest" suffering in these woods, and if they can "promote" it in this manner. If the post master general had inquired of those who are interested in the management of the post office in this place, he would have learnt that they had a perfect confidence in the gentleman whom he has turned out, and that the present incumbent would not have been recommended by them to that station. But no, it is the "*public interest*" he is promoting, and he is doing it in a fine way.

—

"In local appointments, it will be readily admitted, that public opinion in the particular town or district of country *chiefly* and *directly concerned*, ought to be consulted. As in the case of post masters for instance."

This is a doctrine which the Nashville Republican, a leading supporter in Tennessee, of the present administration, admits to be correct; and it is unquestionably correct. But has it been observed? So far as one appointment has come under our immediate notice, it has been most palpably violated. In the case of the post office at this place the opinion of those *chiefly* and

directly concerned has been most shamefully disregarded. We can think of no individual within twenty miles round who would have desired the change which has taken place, much less asked for it. We are even told that the place has not been solicited by Mr. Tarvin. If it is so, we presume we are indebted to our friends in Georgia, who live a hundred miles off, for this striking evidence of the tender regard which the present *reforming* administration entertains towards us.

It is surmised by some that the object in removing Mr. Worcester from the post office is to make way for his arrest. This we think is not at all improbable. We shall, however, soon know the true state of the case. [*Ibid.*

—

New Echota, June 4.

PROGRESS OF OPPRESSION.

We little thought when we were remarking last week on the post office reform in this place, that we should be able so soon to publish additional facts in regard to the means employed to effect the great object of the state of Georgia and the present administration of the general government. The surmises of some, that the removal of Mr. Worcester from the post office was but to pave a way for his arrest, have turned out to be well founded, as will be seen from the following order of col. Sanford, addressed to each of the missionaries under the care of the American board, and the letters of governor Gilmer to Messrs. Thompson and Worcester, which we have been permitted to publish.

Scudders', May 28th, 1831.

Sir—After the receipt of the enclosed letter, ten days will be allowed you, to remove out of the unsettled limits of the state. It found residing within it, after the expiration of that time, you will be subject to arrest and to such punishment as the law shall direct in case of illegal residence, &c. Your obedient servant,

J. W. A. SANFORD,
Commander Geo. guard.

—

Executive department, Milledgeville, 16th May, 1831.

Sir—Sufficient evidence has been obtained from the government of the United States to convince the courts of this state that the missionaries employed among the Cherokees by the American board of foreign missions are not its agents, and therefore not exempted from the operation of the law, forbidding white persons to reside among the Cherokees without license. In continuing so to reside you must have known that you were acting in violation of the laws of the state. The mistaken decision of the superior court upon this subject in the late case determined in Gwinnett county has enabled you for a time to persist in your opposition to the humane policy, which the general government has adopted for the civilization of the Indians, and in your efforts to prevent their submission to the laws of Georgia. However criminal your conduct in this respect may have been, I am still desirous that you should have an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow the continuance of your present residence. You are therefore advised to quit it, with as little delay as possible. Colonel Sanford, the commander of the guard, will be directed to cause to be delivered to you this letter, and to enforce the laws, if you should persist in your disobedience. Very respectfully, yours, &c. GEORGE R. GILMER.

Rev. John Thompson.

—

Executive department, Milledgeville, 16th May, 1831.

Sir—It is a part of my official duty to cause all white persons residing within the territory of the state occupied by the Cherokees to be removed therefrom, who refuse to take the oath to support the constitution and laws of the state. Information has been received of your continued residence within that territory, without complying with the requisites of the law, and of your claim to be exempted from its operation, on account of your holding the office of postmaster at New Echota.

You have no doubt been informed of your dismissal from that office. That you may be under no mistake as to this matter, you are also informed that the government of the United States does not recognize as its agents the missionaries acting under the direction of the American board of foreign missions. Whatever may have been your conduct in opposing the humane policy of the general government, or exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the state, I am still desirous of giving you, and all others similarly situated, an opportunity of avoiding the punishment which will certainly follow your further residence within the state, contrary to its laws. You are therefore advised to remove from the territory of Georgia, occupied by the Cherokees. Col. Sanford, the commander of the guard, will be requested to have this letter delivered to you, and to delay your arrest until you shall have had an opportunity of leaving the state. Very respectfully, yours, &c. GEORGE R. GILMER.

Rev. Samuel Worcester.

The reader will perceive from the letters of governor Gilmer, that the general government is leagued with Georgia in carrying this unheard of prosecution against the missionaries. They are determined to remove them for the purpose of preventing their *opposition to the humane policy of the general government for civilizing the Indians.* May we be delivered from such civilization—we want none of it. If the missionaries must be punished, would it not be as well to punish them, at least, for some plausible reason. Instead of barely making gratuitous assertions against them, let them be taken and tried upon the charge of "opposing the policy of the general government, and exciting the Indians to oppose the jurisdiction of the state." Such a course would be a little more becoming.

Whether the missionaries will think it best to remove is more than we can say. We think it probable, however, that some of them will. Dr. Butler is already under an arrest. And as to Mr. Worcester, against whom there seems to be the greatest animosity, there has not been a single moment, since the passage of the Georgia law that he could have removed. And now it is impossible for him to remove if he is disposed to do so. Mrs. W. on account of ill health has been unable to leave the house for the last eight months, and at this time she is utterly unable to leave her bed. She cannot be removed without exposing her life to immediate danger. It will be seen that Mr. W. has but ten days notice.

The post office at Spring Place is yet occupied by Mr. Byhan, but we understand that arrangements are in progress to have him displaced, and we presume it will be done shortly. In order to effect this, the post master general will have to do one of three things. Either to bring in a white man from the states, or to alter the mail routes, or to discontinue the office and the mail route from the head of Coosa to Spring Place. To do the last would be to close the only channel through which we can carry on our correspondence and forward our paper to our subscribers. We may be mistaken, but we cannot suppress our fears that this course will be pursued. Many acts of reform, equally as astonishing as this would be, have been done. We are prepared to hear almost any thing.

We could wish that this were the end of our account of the *progress of oppression*, but it is not. The following note will speak for itself:

Ougillogy, Cher. Nation, June 1, 1831.

Mr. Boudinott:

Dear sir: The Georgia guard, under the command of col. Nelson, are now here with four prisoners, Messrs. Elliott and Dennis, white men, citizens of this nation by marriage, and the rev. Mr. Trott, also a white man, who are charged with a violation of the Georgia law, in living in this nation by its allowance and laws. The other is, Mr. John West, a young gentleman, and a Cherokee, who is charged with the high crime of using insolent language to the guard. These four I saw last night under guard, chained together in pairs and fastened with locks. Mr. David Vann, a member of the Cherokee senate, and Thomas Woodward are also arrested, but not chained, who are not allowed to know the reason of their arrest, until they arrive at head quarters, 70 or 80 miles from their respective residences. The guard is still in pursuit of other men. They have a wagon along, in which they have a drum, on which they beat, and a fife to make martial music. Your friend,

JOHN RIDGE.

"Hail Columbia happy land!"

We have a few additional facts to state, Mr. Trott is a Methodist itinerant missionary, under the direction of the Tennessee conference. We understand he is not allowed to ride, and that he is indeed chained every night. The rev. Mr. Clauder, Moravian missionary, was also arrested Tuesday morning and kept under guard about two hours and then discharged on his claiming the privilege of having ten days notice. The guard arrived in this place Tuesday evening, and put up at their usual quarters. On Wednesday morning a file of men, seven or eight in number, went to Mr. McCoy's and arrested him while he was at breakfast—they also went to Mr. Hick's, but did not find him, (he being not at home) after making a particular search in the house. When Mr. McCoy was taken to the commander, it turned out that he was arrested for presiding as president over a meeting of individuals in this place, a week or two since. Mr. Woodward was also imprisoned for a similar act. They were both discharged. As matters now go, it will soon become dangerous for any one to open his mouth and utter his opinions.

We will not enlarge upon this subject. He who reads will understand. To our Cherokee readers we say, have patience and forbearance. Cultivate good feelings even to our enemies. Let the public see that we are for peace, and that we use none but peaceable measures to assert our rights. We do not yet suffer as others have suffered. Many have suffered death for opinion's sake—we have not yet come to that.

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N. B. Since writing the above, we are informed the guard passed by Spring Place and arrested Mr. Joseph Vann. Mr. V. is a native, and we presume is as ignorant of the cause of his arrest as the others were. There is nothing wanting but a court of inquisition to complete the tragedy.

Appeal of the Cherokees to the people of the U. S.

Whereas, it is incumbent upon us as citizens of the Cherokee nation, individually and collectively, to express to the people of the United States our views in relation to the proceedings of the executive of the general government towards our people, and the arbitrary course of the state of Georgia in its assumption of jurisdiction over the Cherokees, having for its primary object, the extinction of the Cherokee nation as a distinct political community, it is therefore resolved by this meeting—

1. That in recurrence to numerous treaties into which the United States have entered with the Cherokees, the United States, by treating with them in their national capacity, have recognized the right of the Cherokee nation to "govern itself," "to manage its own affairs," and to exercise powers as a sovereign state—consequently, Georgia, being a component part of the United States, exercising jurisdiction over the Cherokees for the purpose of governing them with its laws, is a flagrant violation of, and in direct opposition to the promises for our protection stipulated in said treaties.

2. That the Cherokees possess a twofold right to this territory, *natural and conventional*—the former by immemorial occupancy—the latter by treaty guarantees of the United States; and that the establishment of a military station by the state of Georgia, within our acknowledged boundaries, for the purpose of arresting our civil officers, confining them in jails, and for the purpose of forcibly taking possession of our gold mines, is an invasion upon our territory, which the treaty of the 27th February, 1819, had secured and reserved to the Cherokees.

3. That the survey of our territory, authorised by the late law of Georgia, into sectional districts and now on the eve of completion, is a violation of the law of the United States, enacted in 1802, forbidding citizens of the United States, under severe penalties, from entering into the Indian territories for the purpose of surveying or marking trees; that this law, being incorporated into the treaty of 1819, in order to afford to the Cherokees permanent protection as intended by the parties to said treaty, has been *unconstitutionally, and to the injury of the people of this nation*, suspended by the present chief magistrate.

4. That although the supreme court of the United States has refused to grant a bill of injunction as prayed for by the Cherokee nation, and although it cannot redress the past or future wrongs of the Cherokee nation, yet it is the opinion of this meeting that so much of the opinion of said court as has touched upon the great point of controversy between the state of Georgia and the Cherokee nation, is in favor of the latter; that if the Cherokees are a "state, a distinct political society, separated from others, capable of managing its own affairs and governing itself," it follows that they are not subject to the laws of Georgia, and that the assumption of jurisdiction by that state over the Cherokee territory is an exercise of arbitrary power, in open violation of the supreme law of the land, interpreted and pronounced by the highest judicial tribunal of the union.

5. That the above decision of the supreme court, namely, "that the Cherokees are a state," &c. is binding on the president, who is to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and on the people of the United States; *therefore*, we claim, *as a state*, the protection of this great republic, and call upon the good citizens thereof to use every lawful and constitutional effort, through their representatives and chief magistrate, to give effect to the points decided by the supreme court, to revive the force of treaties, to protect the liberties of the Cherokee people, and to save them from intolerable oppression.

6. That we cordially approve of the resolution, adopted at a large meeting of Cherokee citizens at Running Waters, of which Thomas Woodward was president, and Andrew Adair and S. Watie, secretaries.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions he presented to the editor of the Cherokee Phœnix for publication, and that editors friendly to the cause of the Cherokees be respectfully requested to copy them into their papers.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and vice presidents, and attested by the secretaries.

A. McCOY, *president.*

GEORGE HICKS,
KAETEHEE,
THOS. MURPHY,
TEKINY MURPHY,
PIGEON,
} *vice presidents.*

Jno. Candy,
Elijah Hicks, } *secretaries.*

New Echota, Cherokee nation, May 21, 1831.

A MESS OF POLITICS.

Selected from various OPPOSING "ORGANS," *for the edification and amusement of persons of all parties,—and published and preserved without remark, except in simple explanation of a fact.*

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 16.

[In reply to the article from the "Telegraph," a part of which was published in the last "Register," page 263.]

The president is assailed by the editor of the Telegraph, as having *"put his own fame, the interests of the country and the republican party, upon a desperate attempt to control the private intercourse of society."* He says: *"shall a new cabinet be organized expressly for the purpose of controling society in this particular?"* And he answers his own interrogatories by declaring, that if he were *"to remain silent, it would confirm the influence which it is our [his] duty to combat. An influence which seeks to undermine our free institutions, and by using the power and patronage of the government, corrupt our public as well as our private morals."*

We have here given, in his own language, the ground assumed by the editor of the Telegraph in his attack on the president. But upon what fact does he base the charge, that the president has organized a new cabinet for the purpose of controlling society in a *"particular,"* which is to *"corrupt our public as well as our private morals?"* Is it to be found in the circumstances of the dissolution of the late cabinet? Did the secretary of war, in resigning his situation, evince a wish to exert cabinet influence to sustain him in society? We think not. By the declarations of a member of the late cabinet, it is now apparent that there was a deep rooted personal hostility existing among some of its members. Was not the knowledge of the existence of this difference, and that it was irreconcileable, sufficient to render its re-organization necessary. The people had seen the public service suffer during the administration of Mr. Monroe by the rivalry and dissention of Messrs. Adams, Crawford and Calhoun. They had seen jealousy and difference of opinion operating upon the secretary of state and secretary of war, under Mr. Madison, paralyzing the power of the government during war, and surrendering the seat of government itself to the enemy, almost without a struggle; the cabinet concurring in nothing, even when the enemy was at the

door. If, as Mr. Branch has asserted, and has been so often repeated by the Telegraph, the "influences" were "malign," which operated upon the cabinet, is not that admission a sufficient justification of the president for the course adopted by him? Had Mr. Branch, or any other member of the cabinet, a right to call on the president to enter into the dissention, and by parting with one division of his cabinet and retaining the other, thus to put a mark of reprobation on those who left it?

Notwithstanding the difficulty of his course, the conduct of the president has been from the first, to the last, towards every member of his cabinet, kind and conciliatory. He exerted no other influence than that of a mutual and affectionate friend to sooth the feelings of the members of his cabinet and reconcile them to each other. Being unable to accomplish his benevolent wishes, he felt himself called on by his duty to the country, to bring together a new cabinet, which consulting in perfect harmony would be enabled to direct all its energies to the public service and to command his own and the public confidence. We believe there is no impartial man who does not approve the course which he adopted.

But the editor of the Telegraph imputes the wise course which the president has adopted, and which we believe the whole republican party approves, to a design to "corrupt our public as well as our private morals," and insists that the "*new cabinet*" is "*organized*" by the president for that purpose!! It is but a few days since this man pronounced the highest eulogium on the purity of Hugh L. White, whom the president has invited to fill the place of maj. Eaton. Will he say that the president has sought the co operation of this pure and upright man to corrupt society? What is there in the life and character of the venerable and enlightened Livingston to lead to such a conclusion as to him? Has the name of Louis McLane ever been coupled with dishonor? What, we demand, has Mr. Woodbury ever done to fit him for such a conspiracy against the private and public morals of the nation? Our sensitive, our scrupulous, our overweaningly fastidious Duff Green, is alarmed lest some "*malign influence*" will overcome all these honorable men, and induce them to make a common effort to compel society "*to associate with a particular individual*"—an individual too, in the retreats of private life, and going into a remote state—far from the scene of malign influence! Is it not astonishing that this "jealousy, the green-eyed monster," did not seize upon our editor, while in the midst of the terrible "*circumstances of* 1829?" Where was his scrupulosity then and since: How could he have sanctioned the intercourse his own wife and daughters have held with this "*particular individual?*" How could he have invited the whole city and half of congress to his house and brought it into association with this individual, to countenance whom we are now told, is sufficient "*to corrupt our public as well as private morals.*"

FROM THE (PHILA.) AMERICAN SENTINEL OF JUNE 14.

[This paper, until very recently, was the "organ" of the Jackson party in Pennsylvania, but since the explosion of the "cabinet" at Washington, seems to have been superceded by the "Inquirer," lately edited by Mr. Norvell, (just appointed postmaster at Detroit, in place of judge Abbott, *removed*), and, for some time past, bitterly opposed to gov. *Wolf* and the administration of the state.]

Major William B. Lewis.

Yielding to the general wish of our republican friends, who insist that the intrigues of this officer, and his interference in our elections, ought of right to be spread before the people, we proceed to this ungracious task. It is one that has no attraction in itself; but connected as it is with the recollections of an endeared friend, whose memory we must revere as long as we can appreciate pure morals, and unostentatious virtue, and whose loss we must deplore with enduring regret, we would consult our personal inclinations if we permitted his wrongs to repose in his honored tomb. But the claims of justice cannot be postponed to gratify private feelings; and the fact, that the victim of injustice is no longer able to vindicate himself makes that a matter of duty, which under different circumstances, would be merely a question of expediency. Having commenced the task under these feelings, we shall not be disposed to shrink from it until justice is satisfied. If we succeed in proving that major *William B. Lewis*, of Tennessee, the *second auditor of the treasury* of the United States, did, through the subordinate officers of the general government, *interfere in the congressional election* in the third district; if through him, and in his name, the opinions of general *Jackson*, in relation to Mr. *Miller*, were *falsified*, to the irreparable injury of the latter, we shall, in the name and in the behalf of the outraged democracy of Pennsylvania, demand and expect justice against him, and never cease making the requisition, until it is complied with to the last scruple. We will not, we dare not compromise the rights of the dead.

It is not to be expected, that any thing but strong circumstances can be adduced in establishing *such* a charge against *such* an offender. The trail of the red warrior of the forest is not more difficult to follow than are the devious windings of the trained politician. But if "imputation which leads directly to the door of truth will satisfy," then the most incredulous will find enough, in this instance, to fasten our charge on the second auditor of the treasury. But to the facts.

It will be remembered, that after casting much about for an opposing candidate to Mr. *Miller*, his enemies (for those who started the opposition to him were literally so) finally settled on the present representative, col. *John G. Watmough*. This gentleman, it was well known, had been among the most ardent and decided opponents of general *Jackson's* election, and occupied in the opposition the prominent ground on which education, public services, and unexceptionable character naturally placed him. He had never publicly abandoned his political predilections, nor did he do so during the struggle that followed his nomination; his position being, up to this time, one of unpledged political independence. Mr. *Miller*, on the contrary, was an early friend of general *Jackson*, whose election he zealously supported in 1824, and to whom he gave his cordial suffrage in his capacity of a representative of the people in the memorable congressional election of 1825. He placed himself before the people of his district, distinctly and unequivocally as a supporter of the national administration; and the contest waged by his friends against col. *Watmough* was almost exclusively on the ground of that gentleman's frankly avowed sentiments as to the civic qualifications of gen. *Jackson*. Under such circumstances, it may be well supposed, that they were surprised, to say the least, to find that one of the most relentless of Mr. *Miller's* opponents was a subordinate officer of the customs; a person with whom he never had the slightest personal misunderstanding; who did not reside in his district; and who consequently had no voice in the question of his election. The gentleman alluded to is Mr. *George Guier*, *one of the United States guagers*, an active political partizan of the *second congressional district*. From the time that the contest grew warm, until its close, this personage appeared to have abandoned every other put suit, and to devote his exclusive energies to the defeat of Mr. *Miller*. The notorious fact, that in this crusade, his associations were chiefly with the most decided opponents of general *Jackson*, served further to increase the astonishment at a course apparently so much at variance with what was to be anticipated from one, who, under ordinary circumstances, would naturally be disinclined to break the organization of the Jackson party. The honest boldness of Mr. *Guier*, however, soon solved the mystery. The votes of Mr. *Miller against the removal of the southern Indians*, and in opposition to the *veto message*, were the favorite themes of Mr. *Guier's* electioneering against Mr. *Miller*; and in order to prove that he spoke advisedly, he gave major *William B. Lewis* as his authority for saying, "*that the president had no confidence in Mr. Miller; that if he had no better friends than Mr. Miller, he would have but poor support, and that the president placed Mr. Miller on the level with Mr. Stansberry of Ohio.*" We adopt *literally* the *proved* words of Mr. *Guier* to prevent mistake or equivocation.

Such a declaration, coming from a person in the pay of the government, with whom major *Lewis* was known to be in habits of intimacy; repeated far and wide, vouched on the authority of major *Lewis*, who was known not only to be high in office, at Washington, but as the brother in-law of the secretary at war, the daily associate of the president, and a resident in his family, was fatal among a population possessing the high *Jackson* tone that then characterised the third district. At first, the friends of Mr. *Miller* would not credit, that major *Lewis* could have so far forgotten himself; but the confident tone of his organ left in our mind no doubt, but that Mr. *Guier*, in giving major *Lewis* as the author of the supposed opinions of the president respecting Mr. *Miller*, asserted nothing but the simple and unqualified truth: and in this opinion we were fully confirmed by subsequent events. After the result of the election had proved that the poisoned arrow had been well directed against Mr. *Miller*, some of his friends still doubting, whether the name of major *Lewis* was truly used, determined that the fact should be tested by an official investigation, and Mr. *Guier's* interference in the election in the third district was consequently made the subject of complaint to the treasury department. The district attorney, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, examined a series of witnesses *on oath*, who proved *every fact* which we have remarked upon, in the fullest and clearest manner. His report is on file in the treasury department, and major *Lewis*, if he feels himself aggrieved by our summary, can give it at length to the world, in his own vindication. The manner in which his name was used by Mr. *Guier*, reached major *Lewis before* and *after* this official investigation, and what followed? Did major *Lewis* privately to Mr. *Miller*, or publicly to the world, disclaim Mr. *Guier's* use of his name? Did censure, *in any form*, ever reach the latter? Did private intercourse between the auditor and the guager cease? No! No! No! On the contrary, in the pastoral visit which major *Lewis* has recently paid us, Mr. *Guier* was his constant associate; and if we may judge from the freedom with which Mr. *Guier* uses his name as the authority for coming events, he is his chief confidant; and this too, after the recorded evidence of Mr. *Guier's* declaration respecting his interference had been sent to Washington, and was distinctly within his knowledge. What would have been the natural course of events if Mr. *Guier* had not truly spoken of major *Lewis?* The latter would have indignantly cast off the odious imputation, and the circulator of the calumny would have received the reprehension which such an abuse of his name richly deserved. But Mr. *Guier* had the strong shield of truth to protect him, and censure or rebuke could not reach him. Under such circumstances, no man, whose mind is open to the force of human evidence, and whose interest or prejudices do not render him inaccessible to the voice of truth, can doubt, that the United States guager was fully authorised to make his deadly onslaught on Mr. *Miller*. If the judgment of the reader is thus far convinced, then the charge of an interference of the most offensive character is made out against major *Lewis*. Such interference in the abstract, and under any circumstances, is utterly unjustifiable in an executive officer of the United States not resident among us. If tolerated, it is calculated to prostrate the state governments, and to destroy freedom of action and opinion among our representatives. It is degrading to the state in which it is attempted to be exercised; it is in violation of the sovereignty of the people of Pennsylvania, of whom, in common with the people of the union, the government of the United States is an emanation; and the press, which from craven fear would shrink from denouncing it in the valleys and on the mountain tops, would forfeit every claim to the character of free, and be ready at all times to traffic away the rights of a confiding people. But in the particular instance under review, and applied to

such a man as *Daniel H. Miller*, it is without the shadow of excuse or extenuation, and appears, as such an act always should appear, in naked and hideous deformity.

We will not dwell on the private qualities which fastened his friends to him with links of steel, although the subject is as attractive as it is rich. We only speak of him as a public man, connected with the Jackson party. From the period when Pennsylvania nominated general Jackson in 1824 down to the day of his lamented death, Mr. *Miller* was ever found among the firmest supporters of the president. It is true, that when any particular measure of the government appeared inconsistent with his conscientious convictions of right, at variance with the interests of his constituents, or in opposition to the settled policy of his native Pennsylvania, like an honest man and a faithful representative, his voice was raised against it; but it was done with a total absence with every factious feeling, and in a manner that evinced it to be the honest dictate of a convinced judgment. How far he was the sincere, and even the enthusiastic friend of *Andrew Jackson*, we can appeal to his colleagues in congress during the last year of Mr. *Monroe's* administration, and during the stormy period that Mr. Adams exercised the executive functions. For the truth of this we can appeal to the ancient, faithful and valued friends of the president, nay to the president himself, whose legislative associate he was: and if this appeal should ever reach the eye of *Andrew Jackson*, we feel confident, that in the native frankness of his heart, and with the manly, sincere and generous candor, which extorts admiration for him, as a man, from friends and foes, he will yield to it a hearty and an unqualified assent. He will vindicate the memory of the honored dead from the foul calumny which blurs as pure an escutcheon as pertains to any Pennsylvania republican. The president, *we know, never authorised* the abuse of his name, of which we complain. But does that lessen the wrong of which we complain, in those of whom we complain? Words would be wasted, and time idly spent, in maintaining the negative of such a proposition before an intelligent people. To them we leave the subject, only asking for it a calm, a candid, and a deliberate judgment.

☞Mr. Miller, the member of the last congress from Pennsylvania, was an old acquaintance—perhaps, I might call him a personal friend; and, though not much in the habit of talking politics when we latterly met, we often conversed with much freedom on other subjects. On the morning of a certain day when an important vote, (perhaps the final one), was expected to be taken on the "Indian bill," we were discoursing with one another in the small room that serves as a passage from the hall of the house of representatives to the great rotundo, when a gentleman came up, and, as I thought, quite rudely interrupted us, with a warm party-appeal to Mr. Miller, invoking him, in strong terms, to support the bill—saying that the administration would be "thoroughly d—d if it failed." I had heard much of efforts made to obtain a majority for that bill, and supposed that its friends had proceeded to extraordinary lengths to carry it,—but was yet much astonished at such a display of feeling and force of expression, in the presence of a stranger—as, not knowing the gentleman, I supposed that he did not know me. Mr. Miller said that he *could not* vote for the bill, &c. and the gentleman used some rather bitter words: On which Mr. Miller declared, with great energy and firmness,—"Well—if either the Indians or the administration must be tomahawked—I shall be for tomahawking the administration!" The gentleman then left us in anger,—and when Mr. Miller had commenced to speak of certain means resorted to to carry that bill, and I think that he used the words "by bullying,"—he was called to his seat, and I had not an opportunity to ask who the gentleman was—though I knew that he was a member of the house, having often seen him in the hall.

On this simple statement of a fact—I shall offer no comment.

ED. REGISTER.

[The custom-house officer *Guier* spoken of in the "Sentinel," in the preceding article, seems to be a chief manager at Philadelphia. On the 7th of June a meeting of "the democratic citizens" was held, *George M. Dallas*, esq. in the chair, to make preparations for a celebration of the great anniversary. This Mr. Guier proposed that it should be a "*Democratic-Jackson* festival." An angry discussion followed, and at last the chair decided that a majority had agreed to Mr. *Guier's* proposal. This was warmly denied, and a regular division being had, there appeared 87 for and 83 against the proposition of the custom house officer. All present were acknowledged "Jacksonians." At this meeting an honorable mention of gov. Wolf's name, was hissed, by a part of the majority. The "Sentinel," however says that only one person was guilty of such indecency.

The "*Inquirer*" pronounces the Sentinel "no longer a *Jackson* print."]

[☞We thought that we had a copy of the reply of the "Globe," (on behalf of major Lewis), to the preceding—but it is mislaid. We shall insert it, however, if obtained.]

The "Telegraph," on publishing the charges preferred by the "Sentinel" against second auditor Lewis, says—"Well may the Sentinel express a doubt whether it will ever reach the eye of the president. Among the artifices resorted to by those who have surrounded him, [the president], and *abused his name*, is an organized plan of intercepting every thing, which they believe will open his eyes to their practices."

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 17.

Mr. *Kendall*, who was detained at his father's, in New England, beyond the intended period of his absence, by the sickness and death of one of his children, returned to this city on Wednesday last.

Misrepresentations of the opposition corrected.

"Will the Globe deny that Mr. Ingham, gov. Branch, and Mr. Berrien, were dismissed because they refused to compel their families to associate with that of major Eaton!

"Will the Globe deny that, in January, 1830, a member of congress waited upon these gentlemen, and informed them, that it was the president's determination to remove them from office unless they conformed to his wishes in this respect." [*Telegraph.*

The editor of the Globe cannot venture to say what communications *members of congress* may have undertaken to make to Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Berrien, but he *denies emphatically* that any member of congress was ever authorised by the president to inform these gentlemen that it was his "*determination to remove them from office*" if they "*refused to compel their families to associate with that of major Eaton.*" If any member of congress has asserted that he had such authority, he is bound to inform the public under what pretext he assumed it.

We publish from the Richmond Enquirer and the Nashville Republican, articles which show that the course of the Telegraph is now pretty well understood by the friends of the president, in every section of the country. It is the duty of the republican prints to take pains to inform the people of the real attitude which the Telegraph now holds towards the administration. The plan of this paper has been, to profess an inclination for the re-election of the president, and still to wear the badges of the party, that it might keep up its circulation among the Jacksonians, and thus have the opportunity of persuading them of the "*vanity and self love*" of the president—and that he was seeking to "*corrupt our public as well as our private morals.*" The motives which induces this individual to press his services upon the republican family, can no longer be mistaken. His hostility to its head is at last, after "*pattering in a double sense,*" for six months, most distinctly avowed. The man who would command his kind services longer to the president under existing circumstances, might, on the same principles, advise him to take a cook who would poison his food. The character of the president is dearer to him than his life. He who would rob him of the unblemished honor, which has been ascribed to him by the voice of his country, strikes deeper than his vitals. The reputation of the president could only be reached by one who wore the disguise of a friend. It has been an invidious duty to expose such an assailant. We shall hereafter have as little to say of the Telegraph as of any other opposition paper.

To the preceding, the "Telegraph" replies—The Globe affects to deny that the member of congress who waited upon Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, was authorised by the president to do so. If the member of congress in question should now retract what he then said, which we do not believe he will, there are circumstances which will leave no room to doubt that he did act on the occasion, in question, *at the instance of the executive.* It is proper that we should say, that the knowledge of this fact and of the circumstances, have very lately come into our possession; and the manner of the denial of the Globe, seems to indicate the propriety of leaving to the parties themselves further developments. Perhaps the president may communicate the fact of the dissolution of his cabinet to congress. Perhaps an enquiry may be instituted on the nomination of the new ministers, or that of Mr. Van Buren as minister to England. In such case, all that we have said, *and more,* will be confirmed by the most undoubted testimony.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.

We are fully sensible of the difficulties of reaching the public mind in a state of high party excitement. We are aware of the attempts which have been made to forestall public sentiment by enlisting public jealousies against this press in advance. And knowing these things, we have forborne to speak to the public until we have no other alternative—until silence would be mean submission. Shall we sit with our arms folded, whilst the *deserters* from the ranks of the enemy bind our strong men, and deliver us all as captives? There is treason in the camp; and shall we permit the traitors to inscribe their own characters on our foreheads, without raising a finger or uttering a word? No; we will do our duty. We will sound the alarm, and arouse a feeling in every virtuous bosom which shall scout the treason, and expel the traitors. We will show who it is that has endangered the re-election of gen. Jackson. Who it is, that, under false pretensions, have won his confidence, and are now endeavoring to break up the republican party. And first—*Amos Kendall.*

Extract from Amos Kendoll's testimony given before the senate of Kentucky in 1827.

"Witness replied, that he came to Kentucky early in the year 1814, while Mr. Clay was in Europe; that it so happened that Mrs. Clay employed him to live in her family one year and teach her children; that he remained there about a year, and then settled in Georgetown; that shortly afterwards, he went to Lexington on business, and was taken sick in a boarding house; that Mrs. Clay hearing of it, sent her carriage for him, and as soon as he could be removed, had him carried to her house, where she nursed him with the utmost kindness, until he was able to return to Georgetown; that Mr. Clay had not yet come home, and witness had never seen him; that this kindness of Mrs. Clay's laid him under a weight of obligation to her which he always felt and acknowledged; that when Mr. Clay came home, he received a very cordial letter from him, thanking him for his service in his family, &c. that an acquaintance was formed shortly after, which was kept up with the most friendly feelings until since the late presidential election; that he had been stimulated in his exertions to promote Mr. Clay's views by his obligations to Mrs. Clay."

After this Mr. Clay offered Mr. Kendall a clerkship with a salary of one thousand dollars; Mr. Kendall asked one with a salary of fifteen hundred. Mr. Clay refused to give it, and Mr. Kendall turned for gen. Jackson. The following is a part of a letter afterwards addressed to Mr. Clay.

Extract from Mr. Kendall's letter to Mr. Clay.

"That the world may see how perfectly Messrs. Blair, Critten den, and myself, finally concurred in our "kind wishes" and views, I annex my letter to you of 21st of January to theirs of the 9th to Mr. White. You say, I never explained to you what I mean by "promoting our interest in the west by any arrangement other than the election of gen. Jackson." True; but did you not well understand my meaning? Read the letters of Crittenden and Blair, which you doubtless saw at the time, and you will see, as you already *know*, that it consisted wholly in my "kind wishes" towards you, whose elevation we all considered as identified with "*our interest in the west.*"

ANTI-MASONIC!

To the editor of the Juniata Telegraph.

Gentlemen:—Having seen the proceedings of the anti-masonic convention lately held in Harrisburg, that I have been appointed one of their committee of correspondence for Juniata county, I think it due to myself as well as that party to state, that I am and always have been a "Jackson man," and that I believe, his re election is intimately associated with the best interests of our republic. I, therefore, take this occasion to say that I cannot consent to be considered one of a party, (whatever my opinion of masonry may be), whose primary object appears to be to deprive the country of the services of that distinguished individual. I am, &c.

JAMES FROW.

Mifflintown, 6th June, 1831.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

We believe that the unjust and partial course which the Telegraph adopted, unbecoming the dignity of its place, and irreconcileable with all ideas of propriety and fair dealing, has lessened its influence, and affected its prospects. We believe that the editor of the Telegraph, *who has ever been indebted for his fame to his talents for defamation*—with whom opinions and *principles* are "trifles light as air," and *who has heretofore indulged in mischief with impunity*—will soon be consigned to the oblivion which his real merits deserve.

It is evident, from the course which the Telegraph had for some time pursued, by vilifying many of the distinguished and ardent friends of the executive, and by distinguishing the president as *the tool* of these friends, that its editor was illy requiting the confidence and support of, and rendering poor service to the democratic party. * * * * * *

The Telegraph was established to support the interests and principles of the republican party. It was with this view, and for this purpose that the Telegraph has been cherished "with more than maternal kindness" by the democracy of the union, and been enabled to reap for itself, an overwhelming and extensive patronage. * * * * * *

Has he answered the just expectations of his numerous friends and patrons? Has he not been "false and faithless" to those who have, at all times, rendered him their warmest and most cordial aid, and who, in all emergencies, have been his best and most efficient supporters? Is he not now anathematising the friends he has betrayed? Has he not *turned traitor* to the best interests of his party, and yielded himself a willing victim to the just indignation of an incensed people?

"A MOMENTOUS CRISIS" A-HEAD!

From the Richmond Enquirer.

"The time is coming, when the true theory of the constitution is to be brought to its test.—If it fails, then "clouds and darkness rest upon us." The union itself may pass under one of the deepest eclipses which has ever obscured it. The south will never submit to a continued system of exaction, for the emolument of some manufacturing sections.—Let it once be understood, that this government is to be so changed from the original purposes of its formation, as that, in spite of the spirit of the restrictions of the charter, a revenue is to be raised on the south, for the benefit of the north—that taxes are to be laid, not for the purpose of paying off the debt, and the necessary expenses of the government, but to carry on a great and splendid scheme of internal improvement—to raise from the states, and then to distribute a large surplus among them—to pay off their debts, contracted for the purposes of making their own roads and canals—and pay off millions of pension money—Then, indeed, will the rub come. The south will not submit to such a state of things. The next congress may be the period of trial. If it should be found, that they will not modify the tariff—that they are determined to maintain it in all its excesses—that even the extinction of the public debt, is not to be the signal of a reduction of the tariff to merely the necessary point of expenditure, we look forward to a great change in the tone of the whole southern people; not to speak of other sections of the union. Efficient means will in all probability be employed to produce "a pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether."—A special convention may be called for the purpose of co-operation and of action."

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FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH EXTRA.

Washington, June 21.

Another attack upon the liberty of the press.

The following correspondence speaks for itself; and is further confirmation of what we have said relative to the causes which dissolved the late cabinet. We reserve for a subsequent notice, our comment upon this extraordinary attempt to silence this press, by holding others responsible for our statement of a fact which, so far as Mr. Ingham was concerned, had been stated in the Philadelphia Inquirer, several weeks ago. the truth of which cannot be denied. It is proper, however, that we should say that Mr. Ingham having completed the important reports, for which he continued in the discharge of the duties as secretary of the treasury, had made his arrangements to leave the department yesterday. In the morning he was engaged in taking leave of his friends, when major Eaton, accompanied by several others, made his appearance in the treasury building. Their conduct was such as to attract the notice of the clerks; and a report soon was circulated that he had come there for the purpose of making a personal attack upon Mr. Ingham. One of his friends immediately apprised Mr. Ingham of it; and he, having prepared himself for the occasion, passed to his office without molestation. Some short time afterwards major Eaton, with two of his brothers-in-law, doctor Randolph and major Lewis, left the building. Mr. Ingham, we are informed, will leave the city for Pennsylvania, to-morrow.

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MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

Friday night, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the United States Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the secretaries of the treasury, and of the navy, and of the attorney general, refused to associate with her."* This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorises me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

S. D. Ingham, esq.

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REPLY.

Washington, 18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the *publication* referred to by you, or the *fact* stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow. If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to make demands of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must be not a litte deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this city know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true. I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c. S. D. INGHAM.

John H. Eaton, esq.

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MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter of to-day, and regret to find that to a frank and candid enquiry brought before you, an answer impudent and insolent is returned. To injury unprovoked, you are pleased to add insult. What is the remedy? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander, or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong. In that spirit I demand of you *satisfaction* for the wrong and injury you done me.

Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one. Very respectfully, J. H. EATON.

Samuel D. Ingham, esq.

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REPLY.

Washington, 20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending an immediate answer. Yesterday morning your brother in-law, Dr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the farce now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire. Yours sir, respectfully, S. D. INGHAM.

John H. Eaton, esq.

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MR. EATON TO MR. INGHAM.

20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of this morning is received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but too great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumors of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself, for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it.—But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more be said to me until face to face we meet. It is not my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to. J. H. EATON.

S. D. Ingham, esq.

*This is not fairly quoted. We said:

"It is proved that the families of the secretary of the treasury, and of the navy, and of the attorney general, refused to associate with her." *Ed. Tel.*

From the Globe of June 22.

A correspondence of a private nature, between Messrs. Eaton and Ingham appears in the Telegraph of last evening. It is to be regretted that circumstances sometimes occur in the private relations of life, which make such appeals necessary. The merits of this controversy, like all others of a private nature, we shall leave to the decision of the public, without any comment from us.

We are, however, requested to state, that the account given in the Telegraph of a collection of persons in the treasury department, with the view of making a personal attack on Mr. Ingham, is utterly destitute of foundation.

We are further requested to state, that major Eaton did, *without any attendant whatever*, seek a meeting with Mr. Ingham, having first sent him word of his intention, in which he failed, simply because the object could not be effected without violating the sanctity of a private dwelling.

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Letter from the ex-secretary of the treasury to the president of the United States.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH, JUNE 22.

Washington, 21st June, 1831.

The president of the United States:

SIR: Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way-lay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn, that the persons concerned in them are the late secretary of war and the acting secretary of war; and that the second auditor of the treasury, register of the treasury, and the treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the treasurer's and register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the treasury department; and also a groeery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach. Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours retired from the department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either at my ingress or egress. But, having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts, I am willing to meet this peril; and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the chief magistrate of the United States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaining good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add that, so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business are officers of the government, except the late secretary of war. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM.

—

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 23.

The gentlemen implicated in Mr. Ingham's letter, which we insert, have furnished us with the call made upon them by the president, and the several responses made by each of them. It is strange that Mr. Ingham would charge men who have borne pure and unsullied characters through life with "lying in wait to assassinate him," that he would, by a direct communication, call upon the president to interpose his authority upon the occasion, and then leave the city himself before the information he gave could reach the chief magistrate to whom he appealed to redress the imputed wrongs. Mr. Ingham was himself the only accuser and witness to whom the president could refer, to make good the charges against the public officers; and it was very extraordinary that he should make an investigation necessary, and abandon the city before the individuals charged could have an opportunity of convincing him, by proving the real state of facts, how much he had wronged them in his suspicions.

But was it respectful to the president to make allegations which, if true, involved the dismission of several of the prominent officers in the departments without enabling him to ascertain the facts on which it was necessary to predicate his conduct? Mr. Ingham knew from the course held by the president towards the officers engaged in the affair of honor in Pennsylvania, that he would not tolerate violence on the part of those connected with the government over which he presided, and that he would feel himself bound to proseeute an investigation into the charge made by him. Mr. Ingham was apprised that major Eaton had ceased to act as a public officer, on the day that he demanded personal satisfaction for the insults with which he pursued him. The motive of the attempt made by Mr. Ingham to implicate several prominent officers of the government, as conspiring to assassinate him, is certainly rendered questionable by the peculiar circumstances, and by the manner in which it is done. If Mr. Ingham had reason to believe that he could substantiate an offence of so aggravated a character on those criminated by him, was it not his duty to have remained and to have confronted the accused? If he had no ground to make such accusation, what apology will he offer to the public for directing, like the flying Parthian, a poisoned arrow at the individuals who had never injured, or intended to injure him, and whom it is evident he feared to encounter face to face, and wait the result of an investigation.

Note—Mr. Ingham left the city at 4 o'clock, A. M. The letter was received by the president, through the post office, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

—

June 22d, 1831.

Messrs. *col. Campbell, treasurer; major Smith, register; Dr. Randolph, acting secretary of war; and major Lewis, 2nd auditor:*

GENTLEMEN: I have this moment reeeived the enelosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st instant, and having immediately, on its reeeipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me, if you, or either of you, have had any ageney or partieipation, and if any, to what extent, in the alleged miseonduet imputed in his letter herewith enelosed.

I surely have been deceived in your eharaeters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsiblities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subjeet of *his* difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explieit answer. Respeetfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

—

Washington June 22, 1831.

SIR: I have had the honor to reeeive your communication of this day, enclosing a copy of a letter to you from the late secretary of the treasury of the 21st instant, complaining of an attempt to way-lay him on the part of certain officers of the government, for the purpose of assassination, and charging me with being in their, company and my room in the treasury with being alternately occupied with other officers as a rendezvous for them while lying in wait.—It might perhaps be sufficient for the purpose which you have referred this communication to me, for me to apply to the charges against me, a simple and unqualified denial. They are entirely destitute of the least foundation in truth: but to show you more clearly how far I was from aiding or participating in any thing connected with this matter complained of, I will beg your permission to add the following circumstances. The late secretary of war,

major Eaton, never consulted me upon the subject of his controversy with Mr. Ingham, nor did I even see him on the day in question, except in an accidental meeting of a few minutes. I never saw the correspondence between them until it appeared in the Telegraph; and although I had heard that a correspondence was going on which might result in a personal conflict, I did not believe it was likely to take place on that day, or even that Washington was to be the scene of it.

Trusting that these facts and explanations will be entirely satisfactory to you, I cannot withold the expression of my astonishment, that charges so wholly uncalled for and groundless, should have been made against me by a gentleman with whom I never had the least cause of quarrel, and with whom my official intercourse, since my entrance into the treasury, had uniformly been of the most friendly character.—I certainly had no idea of *arming* against him, or of interfering in any way in his dispute with major Eaton. I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant, JOHN CAMPBELL.

The president of the U. States.

—

Mr. Lewis to the president.

Washington, 22nd June, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of this morning has this moment been received, and in reply I have to say that the charge made against me by Mr. Ingham of having been engaged in a conspiracy against him, is devoid of truth. If there were any such conspiracy against him, as alleged in his letter to you of yesterday, it was entirely unknown to me.

I arrived at my office on Monday morning, 20th inst. about half past eight o'clock, and never left the building until about half after two, when I walked down to the U. States bank, to attend to some bank business. After seeing the teller of the bank, and informing him what I wanted done, I went to a barber's shop a little below Mr. Strother's hotel. On my return I called at the register's office, a few minutes before three o'clock, where I saw, unexpectedly, Mr. Eaton—it being the first time I had seen him since last Saturday evening. I remained in the registers office about five minutes, and then walked up to my own office in company with no other person than Mr. Eaton. Dr. Randolph was not there, nor did I see him any where, on that day, out of the war office, until late in the evening. I neither saw nor heard of Mr. Ingham while I was at the treasury department. I had no arms of any description about me. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, W. B. LEWIS.

—

Mr. Smith to the president.

Washington, June 22nd, 1831.

SIR: In reply to your note of to-day, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Ingham to you, bearing date the 21st inst. I beg leave to state, that the charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, as far as they relate to me, are wholly untrue. I have had no participation or agency, whatever, in the controversy between major Eaton and Mr. Ingham. I have given neither aid nor succor to major Eaton, nor any one for him. I have not walked with him, nor near him. I have not sought Mr. Ingham, nor been in his neighborhood. I have been unarmed constantly, and in all respects I have been unconnected with any thing that threatened his safety. As to the charge that my office was used for any such purposes as are named by Mr. Ingham, it is not less untrue than the rest of the statement. Major Eaton was in my office twice, once between ten and eleven o'clock, and once about fifteen minutes before three; each time he came alone, and did not remain more than ten minutes.

I regret, sir, that Mr. Ingham, in making charges of such grave import, had not thought proper to refer to the authority upon which he based his allegations, and awaited the issue before he left the city. With the highest respect, your obd't. serv't. T. L. SMITH.

To the president.

—

Mr. Randolph to the president.

Washington, 22nd June, 1831.

SIR: In answer to your letter of this date, asking the extent of my participation in the controversy lately passed between Mr. Ingham and major Eaton, and how far I am amenable to the charges made by Mr. Ingham against me, in his letter of yesterday, I have to reply, that I had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between those gentlemen, as published in the Telegraph on Tuesday last. I was not with major Eaton more than ten minutes at any one time between 9 and 3 o'clock on Monday, on which day the charge of a combination for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Ingham is made by him against me and others. I did not participate in, nor did I know of any design to attack Mr. Ingham's residence as is charged by him, nor was I armed at any time during the hours mentioned, having no apprehension of danger from Mr. Ingham, or those *"friends"* whom he says surrounded him. Major Eaton was alone when he sought an interview with Mr. Ingham, as will be shewn by the certificates of two respectable individuals. Respectfully yours, P. G. RANDOLPH.

—

FROM THE TELEGRAPH OF JUNE 23.

The Globe of this morning republishes Mr. Ingham's letter to the president, calling it a Parthian arrow, and gives a correspondence between the president and the persons implicated, who deny all knowledge or participation in the attack contemplated by major Eaton. Before the events in question had transpired, Mr. Ingham had made an arrangement with his friends and neighbors which precluded his longer stay in this city. He remained longer than he had before intended. His letter, now called a Parthian arrow, followed in the order of events; besides, he has not gone so far that he cannot be found; we venture to say that he is not done with this matter. The Globe, containing the denial of the statements contained in his published letter, will reach him in the course of the mail, and when his reply shall reach us, we will have some further particulars in confirmation of what he has said.

—

FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 24.

June 23, 1831.

MR. BLAIR: I owe it to myself and to the cause of truth to solicit the favor of offering a few explanations through the Globe.

A strange letter of Mr. Ingham is published in your paper this morning. It charges me with a design to assassinate him; and in having organized a conspiracy to accomplish it. Why did I not organize this band from the war, rather than the treasury department—for most of the gentlemen charged are of the latter? The public will not, I presume, give credit to such an accusation, coming from such a source. Wantonly insulted by Mr. Ingham, with a view, as I believed, to provoke an adjustment of our difference in an honorable way, I adopted the course which evidently seemed to be invited by my adversary; and which appeared to be the only alternative that was left to me.

I plead not guilty to this charge of conspiracy and meditated assassination. From the moment I perceived that Mr. Ingham was incapable of acting as became a man, I resolved to pursue that course, which was suited to the character of one who had sought difficulties, and shunned all honorable accountability. I harbored no design upon the heart of one who had, shown himself so *heartless.* Having ascertained that his sensibilities were to be found only upon the surface, I meant to make the proper application.

On the 19th I notified him, that unless the *call* I had made upon him, was promptly and properly answered, he might expect such treatment as I thought his conduct deserved. My note of the 20th also advised him of my intention. Accordingly it appeared matter of duty for me, to dissolve all connexion with the administration of the government. How then can Mr. Ingham suppose, that I would involve those gentlemen in a disgraceful conspiracy against him—one in which, as public officers, they could not engage even if inclination had sanctioned? Their own characters are a sufficient answer to the accusation, unaided by their positive denial of its truth. I did endeavor to meet Mr. Ingham, and to settle our difference. Unattended by any one, I sought after, and awaited his appearance, during the

accustomed hours for business, openly and at places where he daily passed to his office. He was not to be found! I passed by, but at no time stopped at, or attempted to enter his house, nor to besiege it by day or by night. I offer no statement here that is not susceptible of the clearest proof.

My note of the 20th was written with indignant feelings, and under strong excitement; hence the reason why any reference was made to a female. I regret it; although the letter was a mere private notice to Mr. Ingham, and was so intended. By me, it never was designed to meet, nor ever would have met the public eye.

Respectfully, &c. J. H. EATON.

—

Mr. Berrien. At length the formal resignation of the attorney general has appeared. The following is the correspondence with the president in relation thereto:—

From the United States Telegraph.

Washington, 15th June, 1831.

SIR: I herewith tender to you my resignation of the office of attorney general of the United States. Two considerations restrained me from taking this step at the moment when your communication to the secretary of the treasury, announcing your determination to reorganize your cabinet, first met my eye. There was nothing in the retirement of the secretaries of state and of war, or in the distinct and personal considerations which they had assigned for this measure, which made it obligatory upon, or even proper for me to adopt a similar course. Such a step with any reference to that occurrence, could only become so, on my part, as an act of conformity to your will. You had felt this, and had announced your wishes to the secretaries of the treasury and of the navy, respectively. I had a right to expect a similar communication of them, and conformed to the wishes and opinions of my fellow citizens of Georgia when I determined to await it. An additional consideration was presented by the fact that I had been charged, at the moment of my departure from this place with the performance of certain public duties which were yet unfinished, and my report concerning which you did not expect to receive until my return. I was gratified to learn from yourself that you had taken the same view of this subject, having postponed the communication of your wishes to me until my arrival at this place, without expecting in the mean time any communication from me. It is due to myself further to state, that, from the moment when I saw the communication referred to, I have considered my official relation to you as terminated, or as subsisting only until my return to the city should enable me to conform to your wishes by the formal surrender of my office, which it is the purpose of this note to make.

I retire, then, sir, with cheerfulness from the station to which your confidence had called me, because I have the consciousness of having endeavored to discharge its duties with fidelity to yourself and to the country. Uninfluenced by those considerations which have been avowed by that portion of my colleagues who have voluntarily separated themselves from you—totally ignorant of any want of harmony in your cabinet, which either has, or ought to have impeded the operations of your administration, I perform this act simply in obedience to your will. I have not the slightest disposition to discuss the question of its propriety. It is true that in a government like ours, power is but a trust to be used for the benefit of those who have delegated it; and that circumstances might exist in which the necessity of self-vindication would justify such an inquiry. The first consideration belongs to those to whom we are both and equally accountable. From the influence of the second you have relieved me, by your own explicit declaration that no complaint affecting either my official or individual conduct has at any time reached you. You have assured me that the confidence which induced you originally to confer the appointment upon me remains unshaken and undiminished, and have been pleased to express the regret which you feel at the separation, which circumstances have, in your view of the subject, rendered unavoidable. You have kindly added the assurance of your continued good wishes for my welfare. You will not, therefore, refuse to me the gratification of expressing my earnest hope, that, under the influence of better counsels, your own and the interests of our common country may receive all the benefits which you have anticipated from the change of your confidential advisers. A very few days will suffice to enable me to put my office in a condition for the reception of my successor, and I will advise you of the fact as soon as its arrangement is complete. I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the president of the United States.

—

Washington, June 15, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter resigning the office of attorney general.

In the conversation which I held with you, the day before yesterday, upon this subject, it was my desire to present to you the considerations upon which I acted in accepting the resignation of the other members of the cabinet, and to assure you, in regard to yourself, as well as to them, that they imply no dissatisfaction with the manner in which the duties of the respective departments have been performed. It affords me great pleasure to find that you have not misconceived the character of those considerations, and that you do justice to the personal feelings with which they are unconnected.

I will only add, that the determination to change my cabinet was dictated by an imperious sense of public duty, and a thorough, though painful conviction, that the stewardship of power, with which I am clothed, called for it as a measure of justice to those who had been alike invited to maintain near me the relation of confidential advisers. Perceiving that the harmony in feeling, so necessary to an efficient administration had failed, in a considerable degree, to mark the course of this; and having assented, on this account to the voluntary retirement of the secretaries of state and war, no alternative was left me but to give this assent a latitude co-extensive with the embarrassments which it recognized, and the duty which I owed to each member of the cabinet.

In accepting your resignation as attorney general, I take pleasure in expressing my approbation of the zeal and efficiency with which its duties have been performed, and in assuring you that you carry with you my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

John M. Berrien, esq.

P. S. You will please to continue to discharge the duties of the office of attorney general until you make all those arrangements which you may deem necessary, which, when completed, and I am notified thereof by you, a successor will be appointed. A. J.

—

Washington, June 22, 1831.

SIR: In conformity to the suggestion contained in my note of the 15th inst. I have to inform you that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the attorney general in a condition for the reception of my successor are now complete.

The misrepresentations which are circulated in the newspapers on the subject of my retirement from office, make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and to myself. I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the president of the United States.

—

Washington, June 22, 1831.

Sir: Your note of this day is received, advising me, "in conformity to the suggestions contained in my (your) note of the 15th inst. I (you) have to inform you (me) that the arrangements necessary to put the office of the attorney general in a condition for the reception of my successor are now complete."

For reasons assigned in your note, you further observe, "make it proper that this correspondence should be submitted to the public, as an act of justice both to you and myself." I am sure I can have no objection to your submitting them as you propose, as you believe this to be necessary. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON.

John M. Berrien, esq.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ Under the head of "late events at Washington" we have noticed several articles emanating from various sources, which we thought should be held in remembrance, that these proceedings may be the better understood. We shall, however, go into the record with much caution, unless in giving articles vouched for by the names of parties to the matter contained in them; and these must be fully and impartially inserted—to "look upon" hereafter. There are strong indications of extensive developements.

☞ We give among our political selections, a pair of articles from the United States Telegraph—not in sympathy for the editor of that paper, *but to record the facts stated*—which are powerfully teaching *him* the merits of that system of "rewards and punishments" of which he was, yet a little while ago, the "official organ." But Mr. Green pretty plainly tells us that he will avenge himself—and, if he shall open his files of letters in regard to such persons and things, as a just retaliation may excuse him in doing, we shall have a curious exhibition of "circumstances."

☞ Mr. *John Punchard* is the general agent for the WEEKLY REGISTER, at Boston—and Mr. *William A. Coleman*, Park Place, in New York.

☞ The "Richmond Whig" says—"Mr. Niles and our contemporary, [Mr. Ritchie] are to have a bout on the tariff, the moment the Enquirer is sufficiently enlarged to embrace the voluminous controversy. Niles has challenged in form, and the Enquirer has accepted, after a pause of prudential calculation. We anticipate some instruction and more fun. We hope the champions will disdain the little arts and meannesses so often resorted to in such controversies—of garbling, suppressing and misquoting each other. Let each state the argument of the other, if possible, in that other's words, before he replies. We shall watch the progress of the combat, and give notice of foul play, if we discover it in either party."

It was for the express purpose of having *fair play* that I invited Mr. Ritchie to the discussion; and I hope that Mr. Pleasants will carefully note either of us who shall be guilty of "foul play" in this matter—or be illiberal or uncandid. A first principle is—that each shall re-publish the essays of the other, without replication, until the end of a week—the publication of the "Register" being only weekly; and the editor of the "Enquirer," who has so much to say about "*free trade*," (though he cannot tell us where it is), will be held to this rule—for it is a practical one, and honest.

☞ The New York Evening Post gives a foolish and dirty *anonymous* letter, which was mailed at Baltimore, and cost the editor 18¾ cents postage. We have been oftentimes "intruded" on by writing-puppies; and, at present, have two of their productions on hand, in the hope of catching and pulling them by the ear, and exposing their names, by way of amusement. But the practice at our post-office always has been, *as every where it certainly should be*, to refund the postage charged and paid on such poor yelpings.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, NOTICES, &c. The president of the United States started on an excursion to Old Point Comfort on the 24th ult.

Roger B. Taney, esq. of Maryland, has accepted the office of attorney general in the place of Mr. Berrien, resigned. As Mr. T. is one of our own citizens we take the liberty to remark, that his gentlemanly deportment, honorable private character, and acknowledged talents, eminently fit him for the place to which he has been appointed. He has always been an ardent and decided politician—and stood at the head of the "federal" party in Maryland, so long as our political divisions were formed on old party grounds. The Richmond Enquirer, says of Mr. T. "He is a lawyer of fine talents, and of high standing at the bar of the supreme court—and as a politician, he is a warm friend of the constitution of the United States *in its true reading*. He will carry into the cabinet vigorous talents, *sound constitutional principles*, and the most unblemished reputation. We shall hail his accession to the cabinet as a solid benefit to the country." "We shall see!"

The Albany Argus says that Mr. Charles Butler has not been appointed by Mr. Van Buren, secretary of legation at London!

A report has been current in Richmond for some days, that Mr. Randolph is seriously sick at his lodgings, Warwick lane, Cockspur street, London, and that his friends in the Charlotte district have received instructions to withdraw him from the canvass for congress.*

A late number of the Richmond Enquirer states, upon the authority of a gentleman entitled to credit, that Mr. Randolph, before his acceptance of the Russian mission, successively declined that to France and to England; because he thought that a brief residence at St. Petersburg would be more conducive to his health.

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION. A number of gentlemen, from different states, favorable to the principles of *free trade*, having assembled at Philadelphia, on the 4th of June, and taken into consideration an address published in the New York Evening Post, recommending an anti-tariff convention, unanimously

Resolved, That a convention, for the purpose of securing the efficient co-operation of the friends of free trade, throughout the United States, in procuring the repeal of the restrictive system, be held at the Mansion House hotel, in the city of Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 30th day of September next; and that there be invited to attend the same, such citizens, from all the states of the union, *without distinction of party*, who are favorable to the object of the meeting, as may find it convenient to attend.

It was also

Resolved, That notice of the said meeting be published, and that editors throughout the United States, friendly to the cause of free trade, be requested to give it circulation.

☞ We cheerfully copy the preceding from the "Philadelphia Gazette, and earnestly hope that, if a convention be held as suggested, we shall not only learn what "FREE TRADE" IS, but obtain information WHERE IT MAY BE FOUND—if existing among *civilized nations*. And to induce some member of that convention, or any other person learned in such things (even Mr. Cambreleng or Mr. McDuffie), to render this important information to the public, we offer certain luscious rewards—as follows:

Whereas some of the friends of the "American System" affirm that there is no such thing as FREE TRADE existing among civilized nations—and even presume to say that such trade CANNOT EXIST and be mutually advantageous to the people of different nations, as at present conditioned—because of the variety of soil and climate, *governments and laws*, and habits and employments of individuals—the undersigned offers a reward of TEN BUSHELS OF THE BEST YORK RIVER OYSTERS (to be obtained at the Baltimore market in their season), to any person, whether a member of congress,

*The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says, gentlemen from London uniformly report Mr. Randolph as being "in good health."

president or professor in a college, physician, clergyman, lawyer, merchant, ship-owner or shop-keeper, or Yorkshireman on the "New York station" for the purpose of receiving British goods feloniously imported, for proof that *free trade exists* between any two of the great commercial nations of the world, and with their colonies or dependencies: the undersigned admitting, to avoid a long and doubtful discussion, that laws "judiciously" enacted for the *sole purpose of collecting revenue on foreign productions imported and consumed*, shall not be plead against *freedom in trade*. And he further offers a reward of two dozen of the best Pocomoke or Nanticoke, Choptank or Piankitank TERRAPINS, in their season, for an essay shewing that *free trade can exist* between two nations, unless the price of labor and cost of subsistence, taxes and other public rates, habits of industry and use of scientific power, &c. are the same in both, unless in the great profit of one and extreme poverty of the other.

And also, he will give a reward of a *dozen of Adlum's best American wine* to any who shall discover a commercial nation without a "restrictive system," to protect the industry and pursuits of its own people.

Given under my hand, at Baltimore, this 27th day of June, Annoque Domini, 1831. H. NILES,

Editor of the Register.

☞The "editors friendly to the cause of free trade" are requested to insert the above!

MEETING OF THE WEST INDIA DELEGATES. The Montreal Herald, in speaking of the meeting of delegates from various parts of the B. West Indies, held at Barbadoes on the 1st of March, remarks as follows:

"The very depressed state of the West India interest, which has now continued for so many years as to reduce, almost to ruin, all the formerly opulent proprietors in that part of the British empire, has at length produced its natural effect. One universal feeling of dissatisfaction pervades every class of the resident population. How it happens, that so wealthy a part of the British dependencies as (were formerly) the West Indies, has so long failed to enlist in its cause some liberal and enlightened member of the British parliament, is a question that it would be difficult to answer. The consequence of the West Indies to Great Britain should make the joint proprietors of those islands an influential body; and, as their cause is founded in justice, we must hope that a deaf ear will no longer be turned to their representations of heavy grievances."

The New York Evening Post observes—The resolutions passed at this meeting of delegates have been published in the English papers. They complain of the duties imposed on the sugars of the British West India colonies imported into England.* These duties, they say, were imposed at a period when it was necessary to use extraordinary means to raise a revenue, and ought to have ceased with the necessity that produced them. Another cause of complaint is, the advantage given to foreign cultivators over them by the continuance of the slave trade. In the third place, they protest against the project of emancipating their slaves, unless full and complete indemnification is made to the owners at the expense of the nation in general.

MONEY. We made a remark last week, that a 6 per cent. stock of the United States, irredeemable for 25 years, would probably sell for 130 per cent. because of the surplus capital seeking safe investments. And the New York American says—We learn that proposals have been made for the *Chemung canal loan*, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and not redeemable until 1850, according to the advertisement of the commissioners of the canal fund, dated 4th of June, and that the offer of Prime, Ward, King, & Co. of 15.10-100 per cent. premium, being the highest for the whole loan, was accepted.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON. There is much instruction in the following little table, abstracted from Wilie's New Orleans Commercial Report of June 11.

Arrivals, exports and stocks of cotton, for the last nine years, from 1st October to date.

Years.	*Arrivals.* *Bales.*	*Exports.* *Bales.*	*Stocks.* *Bales.*
1831,	401,784	315,280	96,332
1830,	320,996	287,027	34,442
1829,	271,788	185,721	90,432
1828,	274,931	269,242	16,860
1827,	318,534	255,265	69,349
1826,	236,162	185,304	54,595
1825,	197,250	172,506	26,250
1824,	139,386	128,477	13,778
1823,	155,474	132,990	34,435

In eight years the arrival of cotton at New Orleans has increased from 155,000 bales to 401,000—and the exports from 132,000 to 315,000. The latter would have been larger, but for the want of vessels to carry the cotton away.* Has this great increase of production nothing to do with the price of the commodity?

SUGAR. The quantity of sugar and molasses exported in the present year up to the 11th June, is more than twice as large as last year's export, though less than 1829.

Exported to 11th June, 1828—37,289 hhds. sugar; 1829, 53,598; 1830, 21,067; 1831, 44,296. [*Wilie.*

GREAT SALE OF AMERICAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES IN BOSTON. The subscribers, a committee of the New England society for the promotion of manufactures and the mechanic arts, give notice that the next semi-annual public sale of American produce and manufactures, under the direction of said society, will commence on Wednesday, 17th August, at Quincy Hall, in Boston.

Among the goods to be offered, will be a very large and valuable assortment of *cotton* and *woollen fabrics of every description*—and also of *boots, shoes, leather, hats*

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* The duties on sugar form one of the many beautiful features in the British doctrine of "*free trade!*" By a reference to *Pope's Customs*—the standard work of Great Britain, we find the following rates of duties†—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sugar—brown or Muscavado—from the *British* plantations—(*West Indies*) per cwt.	1	10	0
Sugar, do. from the *British East Indies* do.	2	0	0
do. do. from any other place do.	3	3	0

At present, the *real* par value of the pound sterling is 486 cents in the United States. Hence—

The duty on *British* WEST *India* sugar is *six and an half cents* a pound.

The duty on *British* EAST *India* sugar is *eight and three fourths of a cent a pound*, nearly.

The duty on FOREIGN sugar more than *thirteen cents* a pound.

And the *discriminatory* duty between British *West* and British *East* India sugar, two cents 4.3 mills, or nearly 2½ cents per lb. Whereas the whole duty on foreign sugar in the United States is only *three cents per pound*, though so much complained of.

And yet with this great protection—this arbitrary distinction between the West and East Indies, (*more than equal to the whole cost of sugar in the latter*), the British West Indies are, indeed, in a miserable state of decay—the capital vested in lands and slaves not producing, as we are informed, *one per cent. per annum*, over a moderate allowance for the owner's immediate subsistence and the actual support of his family.

Editor of the Register.

†This rate of duty, as to the products of the British possessions, is subject to certain reductions, *contingent* to the average selling price of sugar in England; and at this time, we think that the duty payable on West India sugar is *only* about *l.*1 4, per cwt. (or 5 1-2 cents per lb) because of a glut in the English market, and a consequently reduced price of the article. But this has no effect on the *principle* of the duties imposed, in nor on the *profits* of the planters—the latter receiving less for the *sugar* as less is paid on account of the *duties*.

*The New Orleans Argus of the 13th June, complains of the want of shipping. Although there were one hundred and sixty vessels in port, (one hundred and thirty of which were American) they were all taken up. There were about eighty thousand bales of cotton lying in the streets, for a part of which there was no proper storage either in warehouses or lots.

wool, &c. The principal conditions are the following, to wit—

1st. Goods must be forwarded and samples delivered at the hall between the 10th and 13th August.

2d. No goods shall be offered that are not on the catalogue.

3d. Every lot put up shall be sold without reserve. Any lot or parcel unsold may be withdrawn; but in such case shall not be again offered.

Further particulars may be known on application to

Wm. Shimmin, Abbott Lawrence, J. A. Lowell, } *committe.*

Scraps relating to the progress of manufactures and internal improvements. A recent Providence paper states that the *freight* on the single article of cotton, imported into the port of Providence in one week, amounted to *twenty thousand dollars.*

The Lowell Journal states, that the demand for tenements in that town has never been so active as at present. The Suffolk company has recently been incorporated with a capital of $500,000, and has commenced two mills, &c. The Tremont company is about to be incorporated with a capital of $500,000. Over $200,000 have been subscribed to the capital stock of the rail road bank. An extensive hotel is to be erected at the corner of Merrimack and Dutton streets.

A Philadelphia paper says, that a Mr. King of Waterford, Erie county, Penn. has undertaken to deliver at Cincinnati, Ohio, from the Kiskiminetas works, 40,000 barrels of salt, at *one dollar* a barrel.

Cotton bagging is now extensively manufactured at 18¼ cents a yard. This is "taxing" the cotton planters "with a vengeance!"

Taunton, Mass. contained 4,200 inhabitants in 1828—and now has about 6,000. The first extensive iron works in America were erected in this town in 1652. At present, it is famous for its manufactures. The nail factories make from 8 to 10 tons *daily*. It has 7 cotton factories—one rolling and slitting mill—one forge, one shovel factory, one copper and lead rolling mill—one paper mill—one carding and fulling mill—one calico printing establishment, which furnishes from *four to six thousand pieces a week*—two breweries—one large factory of Brittania ware, and many other establishments of different kinds; besides, 8 or 9 millions of brick are manufactured annually. Two newspapers are published in this town.

The following is an account of the cattle and hogs that have passed the store of N. Young, at the 7 mile stone on the Westchester road, Haverford township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, from the 1st of April, 1830, to the 1st of April 1831.

Number of fat cattle,		26,707
do.	sheep,	49,769
do.	hogs,	19,828
	Total	96,244

At the Chickopee cotton factory, near Springfield, Massachusetts, there are about 15,000 spindles in operation, and from 10,000 to 13,500 yards of cloth manufactured daily—20,000 spindles are soon to be at work. About 800 hands are employed—700 of these are females, who earn from 12 to 21 dollars a month. They pay 8 dollars for board, washing, &c. But they all work by the piece, and some *clear* 18 dollars monthly. The village contains 1,400 souls—it is inhabited only by persons employed in the factories, or their families. The agent receives 3,000 dollars a year—the superintendent 2,000, and the concern is said to yield 10 per cent. on the capital invested. The people are hale, hearty and cheerful. A physician who attempted to make a living among them, was compelled to change his quarters. There is a paper mill near these factories which employs 200 persons.

At Springfield there is a large card manufactory, in part worked by *dog*-power. The dogs tread the wheel with apparent pleasure. They are relieved every hour. The women employed earn 175 cents a week. Eighteen machines are in operation.

In this neighborhood, the platting of straw is a great business—it is a beautiful home-employment for females. Some make two dollars a day—but generally about one dollar each.

In these things is the reason why there are so few houses in ruin in New England—no mud-built huts—no pine-stick *chimneys*, no pine-knot *candles;* none, or very few adults, who cannot "read and write and cast accounts," unless deprived of some of the usual faculties of man. But the thrift that follows such industrious habits is a subject of envy, with the lazy—and poor.

The Pittsburg Gazette says—A gentleman, recently from St. Louis, informs us that, while in that city, he saw in a warehouse twenty-two hundred weight of copper, made at the lead mines in Missouri.

Property in vessels has greatly increased in value. It appears not an uncommon thing to give 4 or 5,000 dollars advance on the contract price, of some that were on the stocks before the present demand *commenced.*

The business of the New York canals, since they were opened this season, appear to be about one-third larger than in the same time last year. The transport of passengers and goods, to and from the Upper Lakes, has wonderfully increased. The march westward is powerful.

The Ohio canals are also doing a great business—15,223 bbls. of flour arrived at Cleveland in about a month ending 14th of May, with 18,034 bushels of wheat, &c.

The Delaware and Hudson canal has far exceeded the hopes of its friends—114 boats have passed in one week, with many rafts: 12,300 tons of coal reached the Hudson, by the 14th May. Much merchandize is now passing into *Pennsylvania* by the canal.

The Chesapeake and Ohio, though finished only about 22 miles, is also much used.—83,106 barrels of flour descended between the 21st March and 14th May, with large quantities of other articles.

The Chesapeake and Delaware canal is doing a much increased business in the present year as compared with the last; and the general value of property descending the Susquehannah is much larger than heretofore.

In March and April last, about 58,000 bbls. of flour, 7,000 do. whiskey, 12,000 do. pork, 18,000 kegs lard, 750 hhds. hams and 1,800,000 lbs. of bacon, &c. passed down the Miami canal.

The Blackstone canal is proceeding to meet the expectations of its friends. Its business is 50 per cent. better than it was last year—2,327 tons of various articles passed in May last—a part of which was made up of 1,417 bales of cotton. Nearly 1,700 bales and boxes of domestic cotton and woollen goods descended.

All the other canals shew the same pleasant results. Some of those in Pennsylvania do not "work well," but others are conferring incalculable benefits on this rich and flourishing state. Several rail roads are also making, or about to be made.

The total amount of tolls collected on the New York state canals for the month of May, is *two hundred and twenty thousand four hundred and ninety-one dollars.* This is fifty-two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars more than was collected in the same month last year.

A large meeting of the people has been held at Knoxville, Ten. col. John Williams, chairman, with a view to the establishment of a direct communication with the city of Charleston, as the nearest sea-port and best market, by rail roads and interior navigation. A very respectable committee was appointed to collect statistical information as to the wants and resources, consumption and trade, of East Tennessee, and also a committee of correspondence, &c. The Charleston rail road will probably do as much good to South Carolina as the ravings and acts of her politicians have rendered injury to her—and the good will also be as permanent as the union of the states.

A rail road is projected and will, no doubt, be made, from the valley of the Lackawanna to the Susquehannah, and the village of Owego, in the state of New York. In speaking of this proposed road, Mr. James Archbold, a distinguished engineer, says—

"I perfectly agree with you as to the importance of this communication, particularly for the coal trade into the western part of New York; the demand in that section of the country, will (I have not the least doubt) be equal immediately to fifty thousand tons at the affixed prices, and must eventually become a very large business."

"Our engines on the Delaware and Hudson canal company road consume daily 1¼ tons refuse coal, with which amount of fuel they are at present drawing 300 tons per day up inclined planes of 2,500 feet length, and 210 perpendicular height; and there is not the least doubt but that one ton of good coal would do the same amount of work. Anthracite coal may therefore be safely calculated upon as being among the very best kinds of fuel for generating steam, uniting great heat with durability, and therefore particularly well adapted for locomotive engines, whose rapid motion creates draft enough to consume any quantity necessary to do the work required."

It is now ascertained that the noble river *Connecticut* may be navigated by steam boats more than two hundred miles from its mouth. Two boats, the *John Ledyard* and *William Hall*, will be placed on the route this season, and other boats are to be built for the same navigation.

There are forty-eight arrivals and departures of stage coaches, weekly, at *Zanesville*, Ohio, and a large increase is expected.

The whaling business is becoming a large concern at *Hudson*, New York, under charge of the "Yankees," settled there. The fine ship Mansfield has sailed on her second voyage, with a crew of thirty-five young men, chiefly natives of that city or its neighborhood.

The Newbern N. C. Gazette says, that steam boat navigation is about to be carried on between Baltimore and Charleston.

A rail road is about to be made from Troy to the western line of Vermont, 30 miles. It will become a very important and profitable work. The present transportation is estimated at 20,000 tons annually. Who shall calculate the increase—the road being made, or the saving and profit that will follow?

A rail road is contemplated between the Ohio river and lake Erie—though the canal has made so great progress. A meeting is to be held at Warren, O. in September next, to consider the subject, by delegates from several counties of that state.

Locomotives. During the present week several locomotive engines have been operating on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road. The speed of *twenty miles an hour* seems easily obtained, though the weight moved is large—very large, in proportion to the "horse-power" of the engines. We shall have an authentic account of these proceedings—and it is not worth while now to attempt a narrative of passing events.

The rail road car *Columbus* will appear on the road next Monday. It surpasses all others for size and extent yet placed on the rails, and will carry one hundred and fifty passengers. It has a promenade on top surrounded by an iron railing handsomely ornamented, and is provided with a number of settees above and below. It is to all appearance the most comfortable and attractive of any that we have yet seen.

"Constructive journies." The case of John P. Pleasants, esq. of Virginia, who was sent out by Mr. Clay as bearer of despatches to Buenos Ayres, which he proposed to arrive at by way of England, where he was taken sick and from thence returned home, for which the sum of $1,940 was allowed him, made a prominent item in the famous report of the committee on retrenchment of the 15th May, 1828, of which Mr. Hamilton, the present governor of South Carolina, was chairman, and has filled a thousand columns in the newspapers—as though it had no precedent or parallel, and never could be imitated, because of its enormity.

Mr. Pleasants, who as editor of the "Richmond Whig," when noticing some speculations as to the probable course which the "constructive" minister to Russia will pursue, in relation to his salary and outfit, gives it as his opinion that Mr. Randolph, although but ten days at the Russian court, will not fail to pocket his 9,000 dollars outfit. The editor thus draws the parallel between what certain papers termed his own "constructive journey" to South America, and the constructive residence of Mr. Randolph at St. Petersburg:

"Mr. Randolph cannot decline the outfit. He is too proud to acknowledge that he abandoned his trust, and had not earned its emolument. He must imitate *our* philosophy, and patiently bear the gibes of his opponents. By the way—how close the resemblance between *his* voyage to St. Petersburgh—and *ours* to Buenos Ayres! There really is this difference only—he pockets $18,000—we but $1,940—and he *did* get to St. Petersburgh, but we did not get to Buenos Ayres. For the rest, his stay of ten days, when he was sent to reside permanently, was equally an abandonment of duty as ours in not going at all—and the less excusable, as his duties were of the last, and mine (he said) of the least consequence! In other respects the parallel runs on all fours—is as like as Wales and Macedon! Both of us were pets of secretaries of state—I of Clay, he of Van Buren: both of us got sick and had to repair to merry England to recruit: both of us have been roundly abused for the dereliction; *he* abused me for going to London instead of Buenos Ayres; *I* have abused him for quitting St. Petersburgh in ten days, and going to London. My $1,940 gave out in England, and I had to throw myself on the liberality of our excellent ambassador then there, for the means of returning; the plenipotentiary, as he had a stronger pull upon the crib, and withal is in the habit, like the Roman senators, in the provinces, of taking up his abode with friends wheresoever he goes, instead of in inns, and other expensive places, will, we hope, be more fortunate.

"Whenever in future, our brother of the Norfolk Herald, or other ill-natured person, twits us with the $1,940, and trip to Buenos Ayres, we mean just to say, John Randolph of Roanoke! In the eccentricity of his diplomatic tour, we have a shield and defence for our own unlucky expedition to Buenos Ayres! As for the hon. John himself, we mean to send him this article, to St. Petersburgh!"

☞ Now, it is well known that Mr. *Benton*, of the senate of the United States, and one of the greatest "reformers" of the age, made a "constructive" journey from Washington to St. Louis, and back again, in the night of the 3rd of March, 1825, while lying in bed at Washington, and charged and *received* for his mileage about two thousand six hundred dollars—if our memory, as to the sum, serves us correctly, and we think that we are not much mistaken in its amount—and notwithstanding his colleague, Mr. Barton, made no such journey in his sleep; and, of course, received no pay, for doing the *same*, "nothing at all!"

We also see it stated, that Mr. *Lyon*, one of the late representatives in congress from Kentucky, being about or less than 800 miles distant from Washington by the most usual *road*, (over which the calculation of mileage is directed to be made*), has charged and received compensation on 1,145 miles travel, which takes in the sinuosities of the *rivers* navigated by steam boats—thus making two "constructive" journies, at every session of congress 345 miles long, or 690 miles, at eight dollars for every 20 miles—276 dollars "constructively" obtained.

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* The following is the law—"Each representative and delegate shall be entitled to receive eight dollars for every day he has attended or shall attend the house of representatives, and shall also be allowed eight dollars for every twenty miles of the estimated distance, *by the most usual road*, from his place of residence to the seat of congress."

"TALES OF TERROR!!!" The following is from a London newspaper called "The World."

"We are informed that in the city of New York and an immediately neighboring district, that there is at this moment, a dense population of English and Scotch emigrants, men, women and children, in a state of total want and destitution; that the labor market has been long overstocked; no work or other means, as a source of subsistence, to be procured at any rate of wages, however low: *and that these poor creatures are actually sinking into death by hundreds in garrets and cellars, from starvation and consequent disease.* [!!!] This vast congregation of human misery and want is represented as extending to a population in number above 130,000, and the want of such institutions as hospitals, where cleanliness is half cure, renders all efforts to check disease and death abortive."

One hundred and thirty thousand English and Scotch emigrants, men, women and children, perishing at New York, and for the want of such institutions as hospitals!

This is a remarkable instance of the splendid ignorance or magnificent impudence, of a pure *John Bull*.

And if 130,000 English and Scotch are thus congregated in misery—whose fault is it! Shall the cold-blooded cruelty of shipping off the poor—stowing them in bulk like negro slaves from the coast of Africa, and landing them, exhausted and pennyless, in a strange land, be imputed to *us* as an offence against humanity? Mister Bull bellows by the month because of the sufferings of the negroes in *his own* West India islands—but packs off *his own white children* like spoiled herring, to fatten the soil of a foreign country with their carcasses—130,000 at one place and at one time! We well know that cargoes of *paupers* from England—the very sweepings of her poor houses, have been cast upon the United States, to perish or be subsisted at our cost. But this imposition has become too great to be suffered, and the states *will* prevent it.

As to the "hospitals"—the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore pay more for the support of miserable *foreigners*, than is paid by *all* England for the subsistence of unhappy strangers: and the return is insolence and falsehood!

Another London paper, "the Atlas," says that in the week ending the 26th February, the New York city inspector returned 58 interments by *infanticide*—and with horror, adds, "this is put forth in the New York city papers without note or comment!" Why did't *John* make it 580,* so that every woman must have about one child a year to kill off? But we are thankful the "Atlas" does not say, that 58 children are killed and *eaten* every week in New York.

But how is it at *home?* Mister Bull gives his tens of thousands to *Christianize* the Hindoos, better people than millions of his own—more honest, more sober, more merciful, generous and just,—but we find the following in an English paper, speaking of Ireland:

"The marquis of Anglesey is represented in the Limerick Evening Post, to have said, in answer to an address presented to him by James Blake Butler, esq. and several gentlemen of the county of Clare, 'with respect to the condition of this county, I must certainly admit that it is unreasonable to suppose that the peasantry—and a finer and more vigorous peasantry than Clare possesses I have never seen—*it is, I must say, impossible to expect that they will quietly lie down and die of starvation.*"

☞While on this subject, we take pleasure in adding the following paragraph—

An English lawyer, Mr. Joseph Parkes, has published at London, an edition of the New York statutes relating to real estate and the court of chancery. He says, in his preface, "*Fas et ab hoste doceri* is a maxim universally admitted; but happily in a period of profound peace, the opportunity exists of *gathering the experience of friends.* The United States of North America are chiefly indebted to England for their colonization, language, literature, arts and sciences, and for the spirit of liberty which now constitutes them a great and independent nation. To profit by their experience is incurring no debt, and the parent country derives reflected honor from every approach they make towards good government and national improvement."

*It would be *only* adding *a* "*cypher*"—for which precedents enough might be had in "East-room-like" statements, made even by members of congress—and not disavowed until the falsehood had performed its full tour of duty! A late report of the committee on commerce, in the house of representatives, contains a more gross misrepresentation than we have mentioned; and in respect to *that*, some of the most decided opponents of the tariff shew their great affection for *home manufactures!*

HYDROPHOBIA. Another case of this disease has appeared in New York. A woman, aged about 24 years, was bitten by a dog on the 14th June, and on the 17th began to exhibit decided symptoms of hydrophobia. She soon after attempted to bite every one who approached her in her paroxysms, and would also howl and bark like a dog. She resisted liquids with great violence, when offered. She had between 30 and 40 paroxysms on the 18th—and powerful doses of opium and calomel were administered, in the desperate emergency, by doctors Hall and Lawyer, and soon the paroxysms became less frequent and violent—and, in two or three days, salivation having taken place, she was considered out of danger.

Up to the 29th ult. 1,500 dollars had been paid in premiums for dogs killed at New York! The *manner* in which the removal of a dangerous nuisance was so far effected, seems to have been exceedingly objectionable; and the appointment of persons whose special duty it shall be to destroy dogs found running at large, has been suggested.

"THE BEAUTIFUL." A Philadelphia paper says—The obsequies of the late *Benjamin Carr*, professor of music, were celebrated in St. Augustine's church on Thursday morning last, on which occasion a solemn mass was sung, and several appropriate anthems performed. The singers were accompanied by other instruments besides the organ, and parts of the performance had a very striking effect.

[Mr. Carr was very eminent in his profession, and highly esteemed for his correct private deportment; but the beauty of this thing is—that St. Augustine's is a Catholic church, and Mr. Carr who was a protestant, had afforded much instruction to the choir, who desired the performance of this grateful and kind service.]

JOHN MARKLEY was hung at Frederick, Maryland, on the 24th June, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of the Newey family—heretofore mentioned. With his latest breath, (given up to speaking), he declared his innocence of the offence for which he suffered, and denied a knowledge of the person or persons by whom the crimes were committed! Thus hope lingers while life remains. There was no positive proof against this man—but a train of circumstances, and the possession of certain things which had belonged to his uncle, Newey, which, in the language of the bar, "could not lie;" and it is well ascertained that other parts of his statement, made at the awful moment of his exit, as it were, are altogether untrue—and they are such as he could not have made any "mistake"-about. He has left a narrative of his life. It is in the hands of a worthy clergyman, who is "earnestly solicited" to publish it. *Cui bono?* Let it be destroyed.

A late inmate of the penitentiary, named Lishier, *as he returned from witnessing the execution of Markley*, (who had also left the penitentiary but a short time ago), being intoxicated, entered the enclosure of a Mr. Fowler near Frederick, and soon got up a quarrel, which resulted in his (Lishier's) death. Fowler immediately gave himself up to the proper authority.

BROKEN BANKS. The editor of the Cincinnatti Advertiser says that more than fifteen hundred banks have been set-up and stopped payment in the United States, causing a "dead loss" to the community of more than twenty-four millions of dollars.

It would have been better to have said, we think—a *swindling* of honest persons to the amount of 24 millions—for what they lost, the rascals gained.

THE NEW YORK CANALS. We have received, and read with much attention, a long and very able report made to the senate of New York on the 14th Feb. last by Mr. Tallmadge, of Dutchess, concerning the "canals and internal improvements by means of canals."

It is a very interesting history of what has been accomplished in New York—of the funds of the state applicable to education and science and internal improvements —the cost and present state of the canals and of their particular funds, with a general view of the revenue—of the means of the state to be used for new canals, and remarks on the propriety of making them, &c.—the whole filling 40 large pages; all which we would gladly insert in the "Register," could room be spared for the document—though dissenting from Mr. Tallmadge's views as to the power of the national government to assist in such undertakings. But his report claims and will receive a careful examination from the people of New York, because of the various important matter which he has, with so much labor, collected and spread before them.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION! On the morning of the 21st June, at 7 o'clock, the roof of the state house of North Carolina, at Raleigh, was discovered to be on fire—and, in defiance of the most prompt and spirited efforts, that large edifice, the pride of the state, was enveloped in flames, and all of it that was combustible destroyed. The public papers were saved, together with a much valued portrait of *Washington*—but his statue by *Canova*, that *chef d'œuvre* of the great artist, was lost, though the most active exertions were made to save it.

One account says—"The beautiful grove of which this fine building was the central ornament, stands unscathed, and it is probable that the luxuriant foliage of the trees checked the evil from spreading to the surrounding buildings. The offices of the departments, (which are in detached buildings), and the official archives, are also saved; and I have the happiness to add, that neither life, limb, nor property, of any of our citizens, is injured."

It is very remarkable that the means which had been adopted for the preservation of this building from fire, were the cause of its destruction! The shingle-roof had been chiefly removed for a covering of zinc, and there is no doubt that the fire introduce for soldering the zinc, caused this calamity—one of the persons employed being seen to carry up, early in the morning, a coal of fire, between two shingles, considerably ignited!

The flame was awfully grand, when the devouring element was in the height of its rage.

The congregation of the Presbyterian church, in Raleigh, have offered, through the governor, the temporary use of their building to the legislature of the state.

Canova's statue of Washington cost the state of North Carolina about 25,000 dollars. The state house may be rebuilt more convenient and more beautiful than before—but *Canova* is dead, and the "wealth of the Indies" cannot make such a man as he was. GENIUS laughs at the *creations* of emperors and kings, popes and primates, generals and bishops. To the SOURCE of such *talents* as Canova possessed, all their efforts are as the works of atoms.

"ODD FELLOWS." Nearly a thousand of this fraternity had a procession at Wilmington, Del. on Monday last—consisting of the members resident in that borough, and many visiters from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

INDIAN WAR. The Sac Indians in the neighborhood of Rock Island, under the command of Black Hawk, appear to have resolved on acts of hostility. In conference with gen. Gaines, they assured him of a determination to keep possession of certain grounds, at all hazards. A letter dated "Encampment, Rock Island, June 8, says—We yesterday held a talk with the Indians, and from their determination not to leave the white settlements, and from their number, we shall have pretty serious work, that is, we shall have no play; they came into the council house yesterday with their spears, hatchets, and bows strung, and I have no doubt, from the extreme agitation of the interpreter, that there was more danger than most were aware of, as our troops were near a quarter of a mile off, and they were about 10 for one of us."

But general Gaines has collected ten companies of U. States troops, with which he is satisfied that he will be able to repel the contemplated invasion and give security to the people of Illinois.

There is a correspondence between gov. Reynolds, gen. William Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs, and maj. gen. Gaines, which we shall *record*, though of no great present interest.

NULLIFICATION—*by broadswords and rifles!* The Geo. Courier contains a long correspondence between *James Wayne*, esq. a representative in congress from that state, and Dr. *William C. Daniel*, growing out of a misunderstanding in some political matters. The Doctor having sent a challenge it was accepted, and Mr. Wayne, as the challenged party, was entitled to the privilege of selecting the weapons. He fixed upon broad swords to be used till either party should be so injured *as to be unable to continue the fight*—and then resort to be made to rifles. The prudent friend of Dr. D. alarmed at the idea of such an exposure of the life of his principal, without consultation with him, refused to accede to the terms; and thus ended the bloodless tragedy. Had they met however, we are puzzled to know what use they could have made of rifles, after being so injured with broad swords, "as to be unable to continthe fight."

"GEORGIA FASHIONS". We should not have ventured on the following witty and yet good humored, exhibit, had it not been the product of a Georgian:—As warm weather comes on, and the bilious and bullying season approaches, the demand increases for Lee's Pills and pocket pistols, and goggles and gunpowder, black patches and dirk knives, grow in demand. Sundry of the *beau monde* have mounted green spectacles, and a rise is expected in sword canes and epsoms.

The superior courts in the different circuits are also in session, and a good deal of lawing and liquoring is going on, as well as fighting and physicking. Attorneys and physicians, it is presumed, have their hands full. We like to see all trades prosper, and in a *bil-ious* season, those of the lawyer and doctor are not the least useful. One unravels a tangled case, the other cases up a shattered limb—one dives into the bowels of a statute, the other into the state of the bowels. This bleeds a patient in the arm for the state of his health, the other bleeds him in the pocket for the health of his estate.

Gamboge and gambling are seen in the back rooms, and gingerbread, jacks and judges in the public squares. Duns and dirk knives grow saucy during court week, and mayors and bailiffs feel ticklish. Enemas and endorsements are sought for by some, cocktails and characters sued for by others. Half-pints and hickories are flourished in these times, and teething and gouging tolerated—all for the honor of liberty, and the encouragement of business. [*Macon Telegraph.*

"THE WEST INDIA TRADE." *American flour in Canada.* The Montreal Herald gives the following custom house construction of the new act of the British parliament, regulating the import and export of American flour into or from Canada. In addition to securing the *transportation* of flour to the West Indies in British vessels, it now seems that the *manufacture* is to be performed on British account, if for export to England. Isn't this "free trade?"

"The former law, besides imposing a duty on the importation into the British American possessions of wheat, flour, &c. from abroad, also provided several forms, which on entry required to be attended to, and imposed several limitations which affected the character of those productions.

"These were, a declaration on the shipment of the property, from the owner, proprietor, or shipper, that the same was the produce of a British possession, and a certificate from the collector of the quantity shipped. By the act just passed, no more is repealed than those clauses of the former act which relates to the imposition of a duty, but leaves in full force all the provisions above alluded to. The effect of the law, therefore, is

to admit American wheat and flour to enter this province duty free, but on exportation to *England* liable to all the restrictions which hitherto have been imposed by former acts relating to the colonial trade, on such articles. At the same time, it is understood, that *American wheat*, manufactured in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, may be shipped as *colonial flour*, on the principle that the manufacture alters the character of the produce. *This arrangement will preserve to Canada the colonial privileges which it at present enjoys over the produce of the states, and also the employment to the mills of the country.*

FRANCE AND HAYTI. The affairs between France and Hayti have reached a crisis of much interest to us, because of the location and *people* of the latter. The following letter is sufficient to shew their relations one with the other.—

Port au Prince, June 12, 1831.

There has lately been a rupture between the French consul and the government, the latter refusing to ratify the treaty agreed to by the French government, which would reduce the Haytiens if not to a state of slavery, at least to that of colonists. The French consul has declared his intention of quitting the country on the 25th instant, and has made known to his countrymen that after that period they need not look to him for protection. Business is consequently at a stand, and all sales of merchandise suspended, because persons having property will not sell on a credit. In consequence of the anxiety of the French to get away their funds, the price of coffee has risen to $13, and doubloons to $32.50.

THE "CHURCH" IN FRANCE. The Abbe Gregoire, who attained so much celebrity by the philanthropic spirit which pervaded his writings, and by the mildness and benevolence of his character, died on the 5th May, at Paris. His death bed is said to have been the scene of polemical discussion, The Abbe Gregoire, firm in his heterodox opinions to the last, would not "give the sign" as he expired. In consequence of which the archbishop of Paris, who has already had his houses twice sacked by the mob, refused to allow him to be buried in the parish church. M. Casimir Perrier declares that he shall be buried there, and that the funeral service shall be read by a clergyman, and that if the archbishop ventures to interfere, he will hand him over to the police.

[We believe that his remains were interred in the parish church yard, as directed by the civil magistrate.]

ANCIENT PENNSYLVANIA. The grant of Charles the second to William Penn, is dated March 4th, 1681, and in that year, we are informed by R. Proud's History of Pennsylvania, two ships sailed from London, and one from Bristol, with passengers, bound to the river Delaware; they being the first setlers in Pennsylvania from England. It is a remarkable fact that one of the stipulations in the deed of payment, between William Penn and his adventurers was, that in clearing the land, care should be taken to have one acre of trees left standing for every five acres cut down; and especially to preserve the *mulberry* and the *oak* for *silk* and *shipping*; having an eye at that early period of time, to ship building and silk manufactures; both of which it is now ascertained, are admirably adapted to the climate of Pennsylvania, and the genius of her people.

RIDEAU CANAL. This magnificent work will, we are credibly informed, be finished early in the month of August next. Three of the locks at the Kingston mills are finished, and the fourth and last is all but completed. We saw the gates hung upon one of them, they open with great ease as the weight towards the centre rests upon a small wheel. The contract for building the "John By" steamer has been given to Mr. Robert Drummond, the enterprising contractor at the Kingston mills, who is to launch the vessel by the first of next November. The engine is to be made by Messrs Bennett & Henderson of Montreal, and to be ready this autumn, so that we may expect to have a fine steamboat ready to commence running upon the canal on the opening of the navigation next spring. *Kingston, U. C. Chron.*

THE BOW OF WILLIAM TELL. Among other places pointed out to strangers as worthy of notice, (at Zurich,) I visited the arsenal, where one may receive a lesson of humility, in attempting to wield the sword, and to carry the armor, borne by the warriors of other days. I, of course handled the bow, said to be the bow of William Tell; and the identical arrow that pierced the apple is also shewn. I cannot conceive of what materials the sinews of that distinguished patriot were made; for the degenerate men of our time are obliged to use a machine with the power of the lever, to draw the cord even half way to the point at which the arrow is discharged. There is a vast collection of ancient armor preserved, and modern equipments for more than all the able-bodied men in the canton,—[*Switzerland, France, and the Pyrenees; by Derwent Conway.*]

IRISH LAW. The following extract from an affidavit read in the court of common pleas in Dublin, is alike illustrative of the manner in which legal process is executed in Ireland, and of the precision with which legal instruments are drawn:—"And this deponent further saith, that on arriving at the house of the said defendant, situate in the county of Galway aforesaid for the purpose of personally serving him with the said writ, he, said deponent, knocked three several times at the outer, commonly called the hall door, but could not obtain admission: whereupon this deponent was proceeding to knock a fourth time, when a man, to this deponent unknown, holding in his hands a musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, loaded with balls or slugs, as this deponent has since heard and verily believes, appeared at one of the upper windows of the said house, and presenting said musket or blunderbuss at this deponent, said that if said deponent did not instantly retire, he would send his (the deponent's) *soul to hell*: which this deponent verily *believes he would have done*, had not this deponent precipitately escaped."—*Journal of Law.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 25th May, inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The result of the elections as far as ascertained have been decidedly favorable to the cause of reform; 347 of the returned members being in favor of reform and 221 against it. The reform party have gained 182 members and lost 42, making the net gain 140 as will be shewn by the annexed table.

	For.	*Against.*	*Gain.*	*Loss.*
English counties	70	6	58	0
English cities	43	9	12	2
Boroughs in schedule A	28	76	12	14
Do. do. B	29	55	12	18
Do. not included in either schedule	126	46	76	6
Irish members	42	17	8	2
Welsh counties	6	6	2	0
Scotch	4	6	2	0
	347	221	182	42

Sixteen members were yet to be returned for England and 41 for Ireland, on the 18th May—the arrival from Belfast, however furnishes accounts of the elections of three counties and one city in Ireland.

Sir Robert Bateson and captain Jones, anti-reform candidates, had been elected for the county of Derry.

Lord Bozle and hon. Robert King, in favor of reform, for Cork.

Sir E. Hayes and colonel Conolly, anti-reform for Donegal.

The lord mayor (Hardy) and Mr. Perrin, in favor of reform, for Dublin.

20,000 firelocks have been shipped from England for Holland and Austria, which, by permission of the customs, have been entered as *wrought iron*, the barrels being packed in one case, and the locks in another.

There had been an unfounded rumor of the health of the king, and of an extensive insurrection in Ireland, which agitated the stock market a good deal. The Age thinks the latter report not very wide of the truth.

IRELAND.

The Mahons and O'Connells and their respective friends, had, in consequence of their personal and politi-

cal differences, thrown the people of Ennis into a state of great excitement. On the 20th May no less than six gentlemen left that place for Galway to settle their disputes, and accounts state that Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, late member of parliament, had been killed in a duel with col. Macnamara.

FRANCE.

The king of the French was pursuing his visit through his dominions, and had been received every where, as far as he had proceeded, with loyal enthusiasm by the people. He visits in all directions the various establishments of industry and instruction, and is gratified at their success and love of order, and the dissemination of instruction, as a powerful means of civilization.

BELGIUM.

The armistice at Antwerp has been broken, and hostilities have been commenced between the Dutch and the Belgians. Great preparations were being made on both sides for war. Munitions of war of all descriptions were arriving at Antwerp for the Belgians. Gen. Chasse having learned that fortifications were erecting at the back of some houses near the citadel, made a sortie for the purpose of destroying the houses by fire. This led to some skirmishing, and the Dutch in consequence had taken possession of, and were fortifying fort St. Lawrence, a fort declared neutral by the armistice. The Dutch, in attempting to destroy a dyke, were attacked by the Belgians, who made between 200 and 300 prisoners.

General Belliard and Mr. White had arrived from Brussels and held an interview with gen. Chasse; but the result was not known.

The national congress convened on the 17th May, and after being organised, the president alluded to the crisis in which Belgium was placed. The minister for foreign affairs stated that the report of the result of the negotiations with the prince of Coburg had not been received, but was expected to reach Brussels on the 20th, in charge of lord Ponsonby, whose arrival was then expected; he had not, however, arrived on the 21st.

The assent of France to the protocol of 30th January, which adjudged to Holland the grand dutchy of Luxemburg and part of Limburg, had been received at Brussels.

The Belgic commissioners had not been *officially* received at London, and the *confidential* conversations had with them by the British ministers were to be communicated, if at all, to a secret committee of the assembly.

One of the protocols agreed upon, lays down the principle that every country may regulate its interior administration as it pleases, but that the limits of its territory is a European matter, to be regulated by a treaty. Surmises as to the conditions of the second protocol are made in the London papers.

The difficulties at Antwerp between the Belgians and Dutch, had been amicably adjusted.

Austria is said to be opposed to the separation of Belgium from Holland, on the ground that it would ultimately lead to its junction with France.

POLAND.

Some more particulars of the surrender of the Polish corps under general Dwernicki to the Austrians, are given. Their arms and munitions of war were first received by the Austrians and by them delivered to the Russians. The Poles have made a new levy of 40,000 men, and the Russians were advancing upon them in great force. There were 14,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals of Warsaw. The cholera morbus had made great ravages among the Russian prisoners.

Letters it was said had been received in Paris, by express, from Augsburg of the 15th May, which state that general Skrzynecki, the Polish commander-in-chief, had obtained an important victory over general Deibitsch, and that the latter was in full retreat—and that he would be superceded by general Paskewitch. This account was not believed.

Letters from St. Peterburgh state that the emperor has rejected all accommodation as to Poland, for which France and England had warmly interested themselves, and that colossal measures had been taken throughout Russia, to speedily stifle the revolution.

The Luthuanians are still in a state of revolt, and in two affairs are said to have maintained their own.

The official accounts of the Polish commanders received by this arrival, of the late affairs between the contending armies, confirm the former accounts. Gen. Skzynecki states that on the retreat of the enemy, "our soldiers were struck with horror to witness the traces of Russian barbarity—places of worship were pillaged and the abodes of clergymen burnt. Sometimes, however, the leaders of the army show feeling and humanity."

Field marshal Deibitsch's official reports, published at St. Petersburgh, are in no wise discouraging to the Russians.

A Hamburg paper of May 20, states that the Austrian government has refused to allow general Dwernicki to return to Warsaw, and has made arrangements for his reception at Laybach, for the distribution of his officers in Moravia, and for sending his soldiers to Transylvania. Gen. Dwernicki had protested against this harsh procedure, and sent copies of his protest to the English and French ambassadors.

Letters had been received in London from Berlin, which state that the Poles confess they have but faint hopes of success against the Russians.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian government had formed an army, (including those in garrisons), of 330,000 men; a part to form a cordon on the frontiers.

TURKEY.

An insurrection had broken out in the interior of Turkey, and was daily becoming more menacing. The pasha of Albania had blockaded the grand vizier at Monaster, in Romelia. Several other pashas had also revolted, and the porte had become so seriously alarmed as to give a very extensive territory to the viceroy of Egypt, on condition of his furnishing a body of men to act against the pasha of Bagdad, one of the revolting pashas.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The extraordinary proposition of the president of the United States relative to the creation of a *government bank*, (than which we would rather take the chance of our *liberties* under Louis Philip, of France, or William, of Great Britain), has powerfully strengthened the claims of the bank of the United States, to the favor of the people—and thousands that were indifferent, if not actually opposed to a renewal of the charter of that institution, even with certain alterations which some supposed the public safety would require—have become its warm friends, as well because of the uncalled-for attack made upon it by the president, as in opposition to the monied monster proposed to be substituted for it; and tens of thousands who have "gone the whole" with the administration on other points, have made a sudden halt here. Take the following as a case in point—from the "Pennsylvania Inquirer," the semi-"official organ of the government" for that state:

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

In common with, we believe, a great majority of the real friends of the president, we see with regret the frequent attacks which some of our contemporaries, favorable to the present administration, are making on the bank of the United States. The only effect of this course is to alienate from the administration a large body of its supporters, who think that the destruction of the bank would throw into confusion the currency and commercial exchanges of the country. We think too that the manner of these attacks is as injudicious as the cause itself is unfortunate. They tend wholly to mislead the community. For instance; the Globe republishes a speech of Mr. Madison, when a member of congress in 1801, against the first bank. Yet, after 24 years experience, this same Mr. Madison, acting in his character of president of the United States, actually recommended to congress this bank, and signed the charter. "Waving," says he, in his message of January 30th, 1815, "Waving the question of the constitutional authority of the legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as being precluded, in my judgment, by repeated recognitions, under various circumstances, of the validity of such an institution in acts of the legislature

executive and judicial branches of the government, accompanied by indications in different modes, of a concurrence of a general will of the nation," &c.

On another occasion, the Globe reprints at full length, a private letter of Mr. Jefferson, dated December 13th, 1803; containing opinions adverse to the bank, and especially stating that he perceived an intention to establish a branch of the bank at New Orleans. Yet, in three months afterwards this very Mr. Jefferson approves an act of congress, passed for the express purpose of establishing this very branch bank at New Orleans. The act is as follows:—

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that the president and directors of the bank of the United States shall be and are hereby authorised to establish offices of discount and deposite in any part of the territory or of the United States, in the manner and on the terms prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

NATHANIEL MACON,
speaker of the house of representatives.
JESSE FRANKLIN,
president of the senate, pro tempore.
Approved—THOMAS JEFFERSON.
March 19, 1804.

This shows one of two things. Either Mr. Jefferson's opinions had undergone a change, or he had too much good sense, too much respect for the legislative bodies, and was too good a republican, to set up his own individual opinion against that of the representatives of the people, in a question so particularly within their province as the disposition of the moneys raised by taxes on their constituents.*

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☞The *New Hampshire Patriot* (in which an impudent charge of bribery against the legislature of Pennsylvania, *en masse*, was made), with the *Albany Argus*, and several other furious papers, have loudly complained that certain persons interested in the bank have forwarded to some parts of the United States, (*themselves paying the postage*), large numbers of essays or tracts to shew the usefulness of the bank, and the difficulties or dangers that would follow a refusal to renew its charter. They call this proceeding by many bad names, and seem to regard it as a gross attempt to corrupt the people!

Now—in the session of 1827–8, many *members of congress* labored as much as four or five hours in a day to *frank* electioneering addresses, pamphlets and papers, which, instead of increasing the revenue of the post-office, were calculated to have cost an additional expense of not less than thirty thousand dollars to the people of the United States; and I have heard one of them boast how many times he could make his frank in an hour, *when he franked by the ream;* which, if memory serves me correctly, was two hundred times! It appeared as if the name of every person in certain districts was listed, and forwarded to Washington—for at some of the little post-offices in *Maryland*, from 100 to 300 electioneering articles were received by a single mail, franked by members of congress from *Kentucky* and other "foreign" states. And this practice was kept up as if by a committee appointed for the special purpose, (which, indeed, it is believed really existed), until the end of sixty days after the close of the session—the latest moment at which such franking could be performed. We do believe that franks, *by the ream*, were sent to a certain printing office, and there used at the discretion of the printer, persons being employed and paid, *pro rata*, to make up packages by the thousand!

Admitting all that is said about these proceedings on the part of the friends of the bank of the United States—is it not strange that such sharp-sighted editors prefer it as a charge of "electioneering" against the bank, because essays in its favor are spread before the people, *the postage being honestly paid*, and have not yet discovered it wrong in *members of congress*,—not only to *frank* packages as above stated, but really cause a great loss of revenue to the post-office on account of extra expense incurred in the transportation and delivery of these packages—*public paper* being also used for envelopes?

Again—are they afraid that the people—the dear, sweet, intelligent and always-wise judging people, should read any article, unless prepared for the public information by their own precious and infallible selves?

And further, did not Mr. *Benton* force an opportunity in the senate of the United States to make a few remarks about the bank, and enlarge them into a very *lengthy* speech, of which great numbers were published, *franked*, &c. And has not an United States' officer at Boston, (whose name is not recollected), also "made a book" against the bank, which was multitudinously sent to Albany at the late sitting of the legislature?

We object not to appeals to the reason of the people, if fairly made, and especially if they increase, instead of diminish, the public revenue—though as to the bank, we think the proceeding premature—and altogether uncalled for: but the "poor beetle" has a natural right to turn, if trodden upon.

—

OFFICE OF THE U. S. BANK AT LOUISVILLE.

The "Globe" lately had a long article on the interference of the managers of the bank of the United States at Louisville, in the Kentucky election of 1825—when the *old court* and *new court* parties were at furious issue. It says that on the Sunday preceding the first Monday in August when the election was held, certain of the old court party, (their funds being pretty well exhausted), resolved to apply to the bank for aid. They got some of the directors together, and had 250 dollars given to them; and then the manner in which this money was disposed at Shippingport, in opening grog-shops, hiring hacks, and obtaining illegal votes, is described at full length, and with much preciseness, indeed.

In reply to this statement, the "Louisville Advertiser" says—

"We owe it to justice to contradict the foregoing statement. Precise as it is, we are entirely convinced it is utterly unfounded. The bank did not advance a cent, in 1825, to either of the contending parties—*old court* or *new court*. Our knowledge of the operations of the old court party, at the time referred to, would have authorised us to make this statement—but we have deemed it proper to go farther—to satisfy ourselves of the fallacy of the charge, by inquiries of bank directors friendly to general Jackson, and by ascertaining how, when, and where the sum of money referred to was obtained.

"The branch bank at this place has taken no part in the political struggles of the state. On the contrary, its directory has uniformly been governed by the principles of impartiality—and we KNOW that the present directors *disapprove every effort that has been made to draw the institution into the political vortex.*"

We have also the following—

An editorial article having appeared in a newspaper published in Washington city, on the 1st inst. called the "Globe," charging, that on the Sunday previous to the August election of 1825, some of the directors of the office of the bank of the United States at Louisville got together, and appropriated and paid two hundred and fifty dollars towards the assistance of one of the political parties then contending against each other in Kentucky—The undersigned, who were directors of said office at the time alluded to, feel it due, not only to the bank, but to themselves, to meet so grave a charge, coming as it does from a source of such *apparent* respectability, with a most positive and unequivocal public denial. The undersigned constituted, at that time, the whole board with the exception of James A. Pearce, since deceased, and Nicholas Berthoud, now residing in the city of New York. No meeting of the directors for the purposes stated, was ever asked, or took place, at that or any other time; nor was ever one cent of the money of the bank, directly or indirectly, appropriated to influence any election, assist any party, or effect any political purpose whatever, so far as we know or believe.

*The "Inquirer" perhaps, was not aware of the severe *hit* herein made at the vetoes of president Jackson—directly denying to both houses of congress "the disposition of the moneys raised by taxes on their constituents."

To those who know us, our characters are, we trust, abundant guarantees of the impossibility of our ever having in any way participated in any such transaction. To those who do not, we can only say, that we challenge investigation, and fearlessly aver, that no respectable testimony can be found, which will justly cast upon us even a suspicion of the truth of the charge so recklessly made.

JAMES HUGHES,
BENJAMIN LAWRENCE,
JNO. S. SNEAD,
D. S. CHAMBERS,
ABR. HITE,
JNO. J. JACOB,
JAS. M. CLENDENIN.

Louisville, 16th June 1831.

—

Jefferson county, sct:

JAMES HUGHES states that he was in November 1823, appointed president of the office of the bank of the U. States at Louisville, and has continued to act as such ever since; that during that time, so far as he knows or believes, no money of the bank was ever directly or indirectly appropriated towards the influencing of any election—the aiding of any political party, or the affecting any political purpose whatever.

Sworn to by said James Hughes before me a justice of the peace for Jefferson county, Kentucky.

SAMUEL DICKINSON, J. P. J. C.

June 16th, 1831.

—

EDWARD SHIPPEN states, that he was appointed cashier of the office of the bank of the United States in Louisville in the fall of 1821, and has continued to act as such ever since; that during that time, so far as he knows or believes, no money of the bank was ever directly or indirectly appropriated towards the influencing of any election, the aiding of any political party, or the effecting of any political purpose whatever.

Jefferson county, sct:

Edward Shippen came personally before me a justice of the peace for Jefferson county, and made oath to the foregoing statement, this 16th June, 1831.

SAMUEL DICKINSON, J. P. J. C.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

From the New York American of June 29.

We are indebted to a friend for the Port au Prince *Telegraph* of 12th June, containing the correspondence of the French consul with the president of Hayti and the proclamation of the latter.

M. Mollien, the French consul, under date of 2d June, writes to the president to ask a categorical answer, as to whether or not he would ratify the treaties, saying that M. Pichon, jr. would embark immediately in the *Juno* frigate with his reply. On the 4th, M. *Inginac*, the secretary of state, replies to M. Mollien, that the president would not ratify the treaties, and proposed to make known in a despatch to the French government to be confided to M. Pichon, his motives for refusing. To this civil note, the French consul makes this cavalier reply.

Consulate of France, Port au Prince, 4th June.

"M. Secretary, I hasten to reply to your letter of today. As the motives which the Haytien government propose to assign for refusing to ratify the definitive treaties of 2d April, cannot, whatever they may be, be listened to by the French government, nor change its determination, M. Pichon will not take charge of the despatches. You will therefore be pleased to select some other channel for their conveyance."

The consul, after rejoinding that, though to his great regret the friendly relations between the two countries are to cease, the right is on the side of France, concludes his letter with asking the protection of the government for those Frenchmen whose affairs may, notwithstanding the consul's pressing advice to the contrary, induce them still to remain in Hayti. Under these circumstances, the president issued the proclamation, of which a translation is annexed.

Proclamation of John Peter Boyer, president of Hayti.

Haytiens—Hayti had enjoyed for twenty years the independence she had conquered, when Charles X., who then reigned in France, made a formal acknowledgement of our emancipation. The act containing this acknowledgement was at first rejected by us; because, besides the ambiguity with which it was drawn, there were in it some such strange stipulations, that we could not conceal our repugnance to them. Still, under these circumstances, a council of senators and of the principal functionaries then present in the capital, was convened, and upon their decision, accompanied by the reasons for it, the acceptance of the act was resolved on, in the hope that the treaties which were expected to be based on it, would, among other modifications, lead to the annulling of all in it, contrary to reason. This hope was the more natural, inasmuch as the French envoy, who was the bearer of the act, assured me that the Haytien government could not fail of receiving from that of France the most satisfactory explations. From that moment I resolved upon writing to the king of France, and on sending a commission of three Haytiens to negotiate and conclude treaties in the name of the republic. The result of this mission, as the world knows, was not such as we anticipated.

The convention brought back here by the commissioners was not, and could not be, ratified without compromitting the interests of Hayti. I have then only done what the honor of my country required, in not assenting to that convention; and that is the consideration which will always govern my acts. Meanwhile, the loyalty of the republic is manifested in incredible efforts to fulfil her engagements to the extent of her means; she has made the greatest sacrifices, while nevertheless negotiation could accomplish nothing favorable to our country, of which the condition has been becoming worse and worse from 1825. These are incontestible facts.

The French government in 1828, made, through the consul general, M. Mollien, new overtures, baron Pichon came here to bring them to a close; but the clause favorable to the republic was still an obstacle; an interpretation contrary to that agreed upon with the said consul prevented a conclusion in the proper forms, of the arrangement in question. Finally, in order to come to definite results, I determined again to send an envoy to France, specially charged to stipulate for advantageous terms for the introduction of the produce forwarded for the payment of our debt. This envoy was required only to remain one month in Paris. He had not yet been permitted to discuss the proposition he was charged with, when the revolution broke out, which drove the house of Bourbon from the throne. If, in consequence of this event, new powers were necessary for the agent, in order to be entitled to prosecute his mission, there were formed here, nevertheless, the highest hopes of advantage from the liberal systems which, it was naturally expected, regenerated France would adopt towards us. Could one think otherwise, in fact, on seeing placed at the head of the government of that kingdom, the distinguished men who so often in the tribune, and in their writings, have proclaimed principles favorable to Hayti; and regarding in a lofty point of view the relations between Hayti and France, loudly condemned the exorbitant demands of the fallen government?

Contrary to all expectation, the Haytien envoy took upon himself to go beyond his mission. He has returned after a year's absence, bringing two treaties containing conditions he was not authorised to agree to, and which consequently I could not ratify.

Haytiens—the consul general *ad interim* of France, has declared, because of this refusal of ratification on my part, that the relations of friendship between France and Hayti have ceased. What reflections are suggested by this strange declaration! The fate of Hayti might then be made to depend upon a convention, signed in France by a Haytien envoy, whatever wrong the act itself might be tainted with. The two treaties in question, are then treaties imposed upon us! Haytiens, in order to be at peace, we must always be prepared to defend that which is most dear to us, liberty and national independence. In holding yourselves prepared for any events that hatred and injustice can alone bring about, command, at all times, the respect of those who seek to depreciate you. Let foreigners, whom confidence has brought to our shores, find the security which the laws and our loyalty guarantee to them.

Civil and military functionaries! you will doubtless in all contingencies, fulfil your duties. The commandants of arrondissements especially, will bear in mind always, the honorable but fearful responsibility which rests upon them. Let my instructions of May 1823, and January 1824, remind them constantly of their obligations to their country.

Haytiens—you will be faithful to your solemn oaths, renewed each year, and by this fidelity will be worthy of the protection of Divine Providence. Your patriotism and your courageous determination, whatever be your future destiny, will command the esteem of the world, and the admiration of posterity.

From the national palace at Port au Prince, 12th June, 1831—of our independence 28. BOYER.

THE POST.

From Watson's Annals.

"He comes the herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back!"

There is nothing in which the days of "Auld Lang Syne" more differ from the present, than in the astonishing facilities now afforded for rapid conveyances from place to place, and, of course, in the quick delivery of communications by the mail. Before the year 1755, five or six weeks were consumed in writing to and receiving an answer from Boston. All the letters were conveyed on horseback, at a snail-pace gait—slow but sure. The first stage between Boston and New York, commenced on the 24th of June, 1772, to run once a fortnight, as "a useful, new, and expensive undertaking, to start on the 13th, and to arrive either to or from either of those places on the 25th—thus making thirteen days of travel!" Now, it travels the same distance in 36 hours! The first stage between N. York and Philadelphia began in 1756, occupied three days, and now accomplishes it in ten hours!

Nor are those former prolonged movements peculiar to us. It was even so with our British ancestors, not very long before us! We have a specimen of their sluggish doings in this matter, as late as the year 1712. "The New Castle Courant," of that year, contains a state advertisement, saying that "all who desire to pass from Edinboro' to London, or from London to Edinboro', let them repair to Mr. John Bailles, &c. every other Saturday and Monday, at both of which places they may be received in a stage coach, which performs the whole journey in 13 days, without stoppage, (if God permit) having eighty able horses to perform the whole stage." Now the whole distance is performed in 46 hours! On the whole, it is manifest the whole civilized world have learned to move every where with accellerated motion! The facts, as they were in olden time, are to the following effect, to wit:—

In 1683, mo. July, Wm. Penn issued an order for the establishment of a post office, and granted to Henry Waldy, of Tekonay, authority to hold one, and "to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the falls." The rates of postage were to wit:—"Letters from the Falls to Philadelphia 3*d.*—to Chester 5*d.*—to New Castle 7*d.*—to Maryland 9*d.*—and from Philadelphia to Chester, 2*d.*—to New Castle 4*d.*—and to Maryland 6*d.*" This post went once a week, and it was to be carefully published on the meeting-house door, and other public places. These facts I found in the MSS of the Pemberton family. A regular act for a post office at Philadelphia, was first enacted in the year 1700.

Col. John Hamilton, of New Jersey, and son of gov. Andrew Hamilton, first devised the post office scheme, for British America, for which he obtained a patent, and the profits accruing. Afterwards he sold it to the crown, and a member of parliament was appointed for the whole, with a right to have his substitute reside in New York.

In 1717, mo. Dec. Jonathan Dickinson writes to his correspondent, saying, "We have a settled post from Virginia and Maryland unto us, and goes through all our new colonies, whereby advices from Boston to Williamsburg, in Virginia, is completed in four weeks, from March to December, and in double that time in the other months in the year.

In 1722, the Gazette says—"We have been these three days expecting the New York post, as usual, but he has not yet arrived," although three days over his time!

In 1727, the mail to Annapolis is opened this year, to go once a fortnight in the summer, and once a month in the winter, via New Castle, &c. to the Western Shore, and back by the Eastern Shore; managed by William Bradford, in Philadelphia, and by William Parks, in Annapolis.

In 1729, December, the Gazette announces that while the New York post continues his fortnight stage, we shall publish but once a week, as in former times. In summer it went once a week.

In 1738, Henry Pratt is made riding post master for all the stages between Philadelphia and Newport, in Virginia; to set out in the beginning of each month, and to return in 24 days. "To him all merchants, &c. may confide their letters and other business, he having given security to the post master general." In this day, we can have little conception of his lonely rides through imperfect roads; of his laying out at times all night, and giving his horse a range of rope to browse, while he should make his letter-pack his pillow on the ground!

In 1741, it is announced in the Gazette, that the "northern post begins his fortnight stages on Tuesday next for the winter season."

In 1745, John Datley, surveyor, states that he had just made a survey of the road from Trenton to Amboy, and hath set up marks at every two miles to guide the traveller. It was done by private subscriptions, and he proposes to do the whole road from Philadelphia to New York in the same way, if a sum can be made up.

In 1748, when professor Calm arrived at Philadelphia, from London, many of the inhabitants came on board his vessel for letters. Such as were not so called for, were taken to the coffee-house, where every body could make enquiry for them, thus showing that, then, the post office did not seem to claim a right to distribute them as now.

In 1753, the delivery of letters by the penny post was first begun. At the same time began the practice of advertising remaining letters in the office. The letters for all the neighboring counties went to Philadelphia, and lay there till called for—thus letters for Newton, Bristol, Chester, New Castle, &c. are to be called for in Philadelphia.

Even at that period the northern mail goes and returns but once a week in summer, and once a fortnight in winter, just as it did 25 years before.

But in 1754, month of October, a new impulse is given so as to start for New York thereafter, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday: and in the winter, once a week. This, therefore, marks the period of a new era in the mail establishment of our country. It owed this impulse, extending also to Boston, to the management of our Franklin, who was made post master general.

In 1755, the post master general, Benjamin Franklin, publishes, that to aid the trade, &c. he gives notice that, thereafter, the winter northern mail from Philadelphia to New England, which used to set out but once a fortnight, shall start once a week all the year round, whereby answers may be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston, in three weeks, which used to require six weeks!"

In 1758, newspapers which aforetime were carried post free per mail, will, by reason of their great increase, be charged thereafter to the small price of 9*d.* a year for fifty miles, 1*s.* 6*d.* for 100 miles. This was, most probably, the private emolument of the rider; the papers themselves not having been mailed at all, it is probable.

Finally, in 1774, which brings colonial things nearly to their final close, by the war of independence, soon after, we read that "John Perkin, engages to ride post to carry the mail once a week to Baltimore, and will take along or bring back led horses or any parcels."

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

Believing that our citizens only require to be fully informed of the great extent to which frauds have been and are still practiced at our custom house, in order to enlist public opinion in aid of the officers whose duty it is to take care that the revenue is faithfully collected, I

as one, who suffered much by them, ask permission through the columns of the Commercial Advertiser, to state my views on this important subject.

Such has unfortunately been the difficulty heretofore of getting at the proof of these frauds, that many who have been fully satisfied of the fact, have given the matter up almost in despair.

A laxity in the practice of enforcing the penalties under any law, naturally excites boldness in the violators of the statute. And such has been the great latitude given, from the press of business and other causes, that while the conscientious man, complies with the law to the letter, the rogue sets it at open defiance. The public having no immediate interest in the matter, and for this cause not having the data before them, had gradually from the long habit, of thinking the city was prosperous, and therefore all was right, become fixed in the belief that these frauds were of no great magnitude. Added to this, by a partiality to these men, and their practices of fraud, which nothing that an honest man can conceive of could warrant, whenever any attempt has been made to disabuse the public mind, some of the newspapers of our city, have invariably denied the existence of fraud, and enlisted in aid of their denial, the prejudices of the mercantile part of the community. From these causes it had become unpopular to speak or to write upon the subject. Such indeed had been the burthen felt on this account by one of our highly respectable fellow-citizens, Mr. Peter H. Schenck, who has been reviled and abused by one particular press heretofore alluded to, that many others of our useful citizens have been deterred from taking an active part to correct this evil, from an unwillingness to have their names thus dragged before the public. Nor should this excite astonishment or surprise, since the conductor of such a press has the power to villify character, in a manner that reparation never can be made for. Hundreds if not thousands who read the calumny, never see its refutation.

The time has now however gone by, in which these men can control public opinion. The prejudices against the home industry are gradually wearing away, and the late highly respectable convention in this city, have satisfied many of our honest citizens that they have looked on with a censurable apathy, while these frauds have been increasing.

It is therefore deemed a favorable opportunity to present some views, which will throw light on this matter in which every American citizen has a deep interest. Not only are they interested as regards the present collection of the revenue, but to protect their own interest and that of their countrymen, from great injury, to benefit a foreign rogue.

That the public may be able to judge of the total impossibility that cloths can be honestly imported and sold at the prices between 3¼ and 4¼ dollars per yard, without extravagant profit or great loss, I will state the cost of importation of the description of cloths to which I allude.

A cloth of 6-4 wide (which is the ordinary width) costing 6s. 9d. sterling, or one dollar fifty cents per running yard, being the highest cost which can lawfully come in under the one dollar minimum, can be imported at $2 53, which includes cost, duties and expenses of importing; add to this 25 cents per yard for credits on sales, commission, guarantee, &c. making up the whole cost, and expenses of sale, to $2 78, per yard for dollar minimum cloths—if they will sell at $3 per yard it is a clear profit on the investment of 15 per cent. If the cloth cost but 8s. sterling and pays the lawful duty, which is one dollar per yard more than on the cloth costing 6s. 9d. it must sell for $4 per yard to pay the cost and charges, and remit to the owner his nett cost of 8s. per yard without any profit. If a cloth cost 9s. sterling it must at least bring $4 30, to pay cost. If it cost 10s. it must bring $4 60. If it cost 11s. $5 to pay the cost.

Merchants will not long carry on business that yields no profit, either on one or the other side of the Atlantic. On the contrary, it appears that some classes of importers appear to have made profits beyond all belief, or have suffered heavy losses. Thousands of pieces of cloths have been sold in this market by private and public sale at the prices of between 3¼ and 4¼ dollars per yard, mostly at 3¼ and 3¾ dollars, and the sellers were well satisfied, as I am informed, with the prices they obtained.

All cloths that cost but 6s. 9d. sterling per running yard of 6-4 wide paying the dollar minimum duty, and which sell

At $3 per yard	yield a	clear profit	of	15	per cent.
At $3 25	do.	do.	do.	31	do.
At $3 50	do.	do.	do.	53	do.
At $3 75	do.	do.	do.	75	do.

If they cost but 3d. sterling more than 6s. 9d. they, of course, come under the two dollar fifty cents minimum, and are subject to a duty of one dollar per yard more. Thus, if a cloth cost but 7s. sterling per running yard of 6-4 wide, pays the lawful duty, and sells for but

$3,	it produces a loss to the owner of	55	per cent.
If at $3 25,	the loss is	38	do.
If at $3 50,	the loss is	23	do.

To an intelligent public I appeal whether either of these two cases is probable? That the market has been well stocked with cloths selling at 3¼, 3½ to 4 dollars, is notorious; to believe that either can be true, we must consent to the absurdity, that the owners have either realized the enormous profits of from 30 to 75 per cent. or lost from 23 to 55 per cent. There is no mistake in these figures!

When, therefore, to these calculations, which cannot be controverted, the fact is added, that no honest man can import from England (purchased for cash) at a cost of 6s. 9d. a cloth that will sell, taking the average of all colors, for more than $3 per yard, can a doubt remain? The writer has in vain tried to have cloths bought in England at 6s. 9d. that would sell for more than $3, and he asserts fearlessly, (and challenges proof that he is in error,) that the whole average of cloths of all colors that have been honestly imported at 6s. 9d. for the past nine months, have not sold in this market above the average of $3 per yard; many cloths would not bring that price. And that nearly every yard of cloth that has been sold in this market at $3½ to $4, has either been smuggled or fraudulently entered, or it produced a considerable loss to the owner; and from what has been previously stated, no doubt can exist that by FRAUD ONLY, is this market so fully supplied with cloths of this description, thousands of pieces of which have been sold this season both at public and private sale, and the owner no doubt laughing at our folly and credulity.

They have been repeatedly detected in attempting to pass their fraudulent entries. Have they been punished or the frauds been stopped? No, fellow-citizens they have not. Have they been branded with that public odium they merit? the answer is as certainly, No.

The Washington Telgraph contains an article in reply to the report on frauds by the late convention, in which it is stated that a parcel of cloths imported by Messrs. Sands, Spooner & Co., of this city, had been stopped by the appraisers as undervalued, an attempt having been made to enter them at 6-9, subjecting them only to the duty on the one dollar minimum. The appraisement of the most part of them was above that price. In case No. 12, they estimated only 57 yards at 6s. 9d. the remaining 237 yards were appraised from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 3d. This is the elucidation of the cloths which have been fraudulently entered and sold at 3½ to 4 dollars per yard, which, as before stated, on 8s. 3d. cloth, must bring $3 25 to pay cost and charges, though the government is defrauded one dollar per yard in the duty, and if it had paid the honest duty, it must sell for more than $4, to pay cost and charges. If this lot of cloths had not all been sent to the public store, they would not, it is very certain, have paid duty but at the dollar minimum.

The writer of this article has been informed by a member of the committee on frauds, of the late convention, that he saw in the public store, two packages of cloths, consigned to the same house under detention, because of an undervaluation, they having been invoiced at 6s. 9d. per yard, and the committee and the importer who accompanied them estimated them to have cost at least 10s. to 10s. 6d. per yard.

I again repeat that cloths cannot be fairly imported, and sold in this market at the prices of between 3¼ and

4¼ dollars per yard without loss, for the reasons which have been already stated. And it is only such cloths as the above, which have not been detected, that have sold at $4 to $4¼ the yard, having only paid duty under the dollar minimum—as those are attempted to be entered, I challenge proof to the contrary.

Let the honest American merchants look to it!—and not permit their government and fellow citizens, to be thus cheated and peculated upon by a set of unprincipled foreigners, who have settled among us for no other purpose than to get rich by plundering and defrauding our revenue, as several have already done, and departed.

A SUFFERER BY THE FRAUD.

LATE EVENTS AT WASHINGTON.

The war waxes hot in the newspapers. Many rough things are said—but as they implicate private or personal character, we cannot even notice some of them, if disposed to enter upon "the throes and convulsions" of editors professing the same general creed.

The Philadelphia Sentinel loudly calls on the president, "without fear or without favor" to strike Dr. Randolph "from the roll"—as certain "unimportant midshipmen" were. He was acting secretary of war when he carried a challenge from Mr. Eaton to Mr. Ingham, and personally intruded himself into Mr. Ingham's room on the "Sabbath," threatening personal violence—out of all which the Sentinel makes a strong case.

The same paper also contains some strictures on the correspondence of the president with the second auditor and others—published in our last. The suggestions were probably made by Mr. Ingham. The following is an extract:

"The gentlemen whose correspondence with the president we publish to-day, like all persons over-anxious to contradict a charge, admit substantially all the *facts* which Mr. Ingham connects them with. It will be seen from Mr. Ingham's letter, that he alleges the "*persons concerned*" in the intended outrage on him, "were the *late secretary* of war, and the *acting secretary* of war — that the *second auditor* of the treasury, register of the treasury, and the treasurer of the United States, *were in* THEIR *company;* and the *treasurer's* and *register's rooms*, in the lower part of the building of the treasury department, and a grocery store between his lodgings and the office were alternately occupied as THEIR rendezvous while lying in wait—the former affording the best opportunity for observing his approach."

"The charge, therefore, of lying in wait, entirely refers to the late secretary of war, and his brother-in-law, the acting secretary of war: the imputation upon the other persons simply is, that of being in the company of the 'principals' at the scene of intended action, and during the time they waited in the treasury department the approach of Mr. Ingham."

Of *Mrs. Ingham*, introduced into the contest by Mr. Eaton, the "Sentinel" says—"We would do violence to all honorable feeling if we did not express our deep abhorrence of the horrible insinuation contained in major Eaton's last letter to Mr. Ingham. An American matron more pure, more exalted, more exemplary in all the relations of life, does not exist in this country, deservedly celebrated as it is for female excellence, than the amiable and excellent lady of Mr. Ingham. In making an assault so utterly unjustifiable, general* Eaton has assumed a most awful responsibility, a responsibility not to be referred to the umpirage of the pistol, or any other of the various means by which fashionable murderers endeavor to make the worse appear the better cause; but to be fixed by the wise, the virtuous and the good, who, thanks be to a governing providence, *if they are not in high places*, still are the safe guardians, of our republic."

And further, speaking of Mr. Eaton, the "Sentinel" observes—"In the first place, he equivocates on the vital question of the conspiracy to assail Mr. Ingham, and only answers it by asking why he did not 'organize his band from the war, rather than the treasury department.' Why major Eaton, your brother-in-law, *the bearer of your challenge to Mr. Ingham*, and your advance guard in the intended assault upon him, was the *head* of the *war* department—yes, the acting *secretary of war*. In the second place, he admits, that '*it appeared a matter of duty in him to dissolve all connexion with the administration of the government,*' before he proceeded to extremities with Mr. Ingham. True enough, major!! but in this admission, you pass sentence against the bearer of your challenge, and your sentinel, the *acting secretary of war.*"

Mr. Ingham was waited upon at Philadelphia by a committee from the "democrats" of Bucks county appointed to receive him, and while in Philadelphia was waited upon by a "large number of democrats," &c. On Saturday, at the line between Montgomery and Bucks counties, he was met by a "numerous cavalcade of the substantial yeomanry of his native county," and a procession was formed of the "bone and sinew of Pennsylvania"—"major gen. *W. T. Rogers* acting as marshal, assisted by col. *Davis* and capt. *Merrick*, and preceded by the venerable gen. *Samuel Smith* and capt. *Francis Baird*, soldiers of the revolution, the latter being the *presidential elector*, who in 1828 recorded the voice of the people of Bucks in favor of *Jackson* and *Calhoun.*" The procession gathered numbers as it proceeded—a collation was partaken of, and address delivered and reply given, &c. which we shall publish among the "politics of the day," when received.

From the Washington Globe.

To the editor—It may be proper for me to state, that when I consented to bear the communication from the late secretary of war, Mr. Eaton, to the late secretary of the treasury, Mr. Ingham, it was distinctly understood by maj. Eaton, that, in the event of the correspondence leading to a *meeting*, my agency was to cease entirely, and that major Eaton was to be attended by another friend; who was not in the city when the note was sent.

The assertion of Mr. Ingham, that I intruded into his room and threatened personal violence, is entirely erroneous. I called at his lodging, inquired if he were at home, was answered in the affirmative and invited to his room by the servant. After the usual salutation, I asked him if he intended to answer maj. E's note. He replied that he should take his own time, &c. I then told him that it was my business to communicate to him the intention of major Eaton to take a decisive and prompt course in relation to the matter—if he failed to respond to the note of which I had been the bearer the day before. I then took my leave without the slightest menace of personal violence on my part.

P. G. RANDOLPH.

Washington, June 25, 1831.

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The "Telegraph" shews a determination to give a full history of late events at Washington. The editor places Mr. Eaton in an awkward situation for quarrelling with Mr. Ingham for the reasons that he did, while impeaching the character of *Mrs.* I.—for that, if justly assailed, *she* was unfitted to associate with a virtuous woman. He says the president is "yet surrounded by an irresponsible *cabal*, who use the malign influence as the means of controlling the power and patronage of the general government," &c.

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The New York Courier and Enquirer of the 23rd June had the following paragraph, in reference to the new controversies in the party to which it, *for the time being*, belonged—or belongs: We have no idea as to what is meant by this grave annunication—

"This scandalous conspiracy will not terminate where the conspirators wish—They will find that the subject will not be dropped when *they most desire it.* The *real causes* of the dissolution of the cabinet will be in time spread before the people, and it will be discovered that woman had no part or lot in the matter. The time has not yet arrived to bring forward the actors in this scene, but it will be shown that the *plot* was organised before gen. Jackson was sworn into office."

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The New York Evening Post speaking of the various correspondence that has taken place between Messrs. Eaton and Ingham, and the letter of the president to the persons implicated by the latter and their replies—says,

*General—major and mister—are indiscriminately used in the "Sentinel."

"Here is a controversy between two individuals, late functionaries of the government, but now retired to private life, about the characters of their wives, spread before the community as if it were a matter, like the West India treaty, for public discussion—a thing to be debated in taverns and at the corners of streets, and read aloud at beer-clubs, by the best winded member, for the edification of his fellows. Here is a charge of a conspiracy to commit murder, deliberately made against four officers of the government, preferred to the president, and published at the same time in a newspaper—a charge since solemnly denied by the persons accused, and declared to be wholly imaginary. The president appears exceedingly well in the affair; and, whatever may be the effect of these personal controversies upon those who are engaged in them, they affect not him."

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE TELEGRAPH OF JUNE 2.

To the agency of an unseen, irresponsible influence, is to be attributed the rupture between the president and vice president; and to it is to be attributed the late extraordinary dissolution of the cabinet.

General Jackson, so far from removing them on account of the manner in which they have discharged their official duties, in his letters to Mr. Ingham and gov. Branch, says:

"In accepting of your resignation, it is with great pleasure that I bear testimony to the integrity and zeal with which you have managed the fiscal concerns of the nation. In your discharge of all the duties of your office, over which I have any control, I have been fully satisfied."

Wherefore, then, were they dismissed? Was it because the public interest required their removal? Mr Ingham is explicit on this point. He says in his letter lately published.

"The official intercourse of the heads of departments with each other, and with the president, has never, to my knowledge, been interrupted for a moment, nor has any difference of opinion, as to the measures of the government, divided the cabinet in a single instance, so far as I recollect, according to the line of separation now so generally ascribed in the public papers."

It is apparent that *public* considerations did not control this movement. What did? Gov. Branch has said, that he went as far as a man of honor could go, and in a late letter he consents to be a candidate for congress, expressly upon the ground, that he dares believe that his country will approve the course which he felt it his duty to pursue *in his intercourse with the citizens of Washington, during his late residence among them.* Mr. Ingham and governor Branch were dismissed for political and private causes. Neither have been avowed, because neither would be approved by the people. One of the causes was, that they would not permit the executive will to regulate their *private* intercourse with the citizens of Washington; an attempt to do which, although often threatened by an irresponsible combination, of which major William B. Lewis is an acting agent, was for many months resisted by general Jackson, and was not acquiesced in, until surrounding him here with their chosen agents, and operating upon him from abroad through prepared channels, they persuaded him that his "popularity could stand *any* thing."

The same influence which revolutionised the late cabinet seeks so to organise the new one as to confirm its power and subserve its purposes, as well of private pique as of political control. The change of cabinet was a measure dictated by the mingled influence of mortified vanity, disappointed ambition, and revenge. Who can believe that their work is done? Who does not see that that measure, which they would have the country believe was intended to promote the public good, was adopted as a means of grasping more power? We have said that the change in the cabinet was the work of mortified vanity, disappointed ambition, and of revenge. We have said that William B. Lewis is an acting agent. He is the brother-in-law of the secretary of war, who is the biographer and personal friend of the president, possessed of his private papers, and upon whom he relies as the guardian of his future fame. General Jackson has been persuaded that the character of the hero is identified with that of his biographer, and thus the devotion of an old friend, and the vanity and self love of an old man were enlisted. We will not now speak of the peculiar "circumstances" which gave to that partiality, which is neither concealed nor denied, an absorbing and controlling influence. Nor will we now examine the political arrangements of which those "circumstances" form the basis. These may hereafter be unfolded, upon a theatre so elevated as to raise them upon the common prejudices of the day. Our object is to state a fact. As far back as the 21st of October, 1829, major Lewis called upon the editor, at his office, and urged him to enlist this press in the defence of those "circumstances." We refused, and argued that, if we were to do so, instead of resting upon its measures and the popularity of gen. Jackson, the administration would be tested by the "circumstances" in question, and that its utter overthrow must be the consequence. Those who have witnessed the progress of the intrigues that have thrown discord into the republican party, will see the bearing which this had upon subsequent events. The editor of the Globe, then the editor of the Frankfort Argus, did enlist himself as a partisan; and that which the Telegraph had refused to do in October, 1829, was done by the Argus in 1830. The editor of the Argus was translated to Washington. The Globe was established upon the patronage of the government,* and the Telegraph denounced.

We have already spoken of some of the means used to destroy this paper. We lay before our readers the following letter:

"*New Orleans, April* 13, 1831.

Mr. Green: Martin Gordon, the collector of this port, doubtless acting under the orders of his superiors, is, at this time, busily engaged in proscribing you, and has his agents appointed to call on each subscriber you have in this country, and have them erase their name from your list and add it to that of the Globe. He is aided here by the brother in-law of Mr. Livingston, (Mr. Carleton), and his partner Lockett. The post office here can furnish the information necessary, and the officers lend a helping hand. You are denounced as a traitor, and are to be broken down. The facts above stated I pledge myself to prove, when called upon."

JOHN SMITH.

A few days after the receipt of this letter, another, open, and having the names of a number of our subscribers in N. Orleans, directing the discontinuance of this paper, was brought to our office by major Lewis' messenger. Such a proceeding needs no comment.

This paper was established to maintain the rights of the people, to oppose executive influence, when exercised with an intent to control the elective franchise; to urge and enforce a faithful and honest administration of public affairs; to maintain the right and the duty of the people to choose their own chief magistrate, and to develope and oppose all arrangements, or attempts, of the incumbent to appoint his successor. We honestly and ardently believed that general Jackson would devote himself to his country. We confided in his "deep rooted popularity" for success, and in his fame and character as the guaranties that he would be the president of the nation—that he would purify the public morals, and invigorate, public virtue. We expected him to bring to his aid the talent and virtue, the strength and energy, of the republican party. For this we were pledged, and in the honesty of our hearts we believed that the objections urged by his opponents, would be as beacon lights to guide his administration. Above all we confided in his own firmness and independence; in the strength of his own mind, and in his reputed knowledge of men, (a belief confirmed by his brilliant career), for the fulfilment of the pledges made in his behalf. It is known that the just expectations of the country were disappointed in the organization of his cabinet. But those who were nearest to his person, and witnesses of "its deleterious operation," were more disappointed in the organization of the irresponsible "malign influence" which artfully obtained his confidence, and used his name and patronage to corrupt the public and private morals, and defeat the great object for which he was elected.

That that influence does exist is corroborated by the positive assertion of governor Branch, and the unerring testimony of admitted facts, the tendency and origin of which cannot be concealed or denied. That influence yet surrounds the president. It is beneath, but it controls the cabinet. It has dismissed able and faithful public ministers; it has corrupted a portion of the public press; and is resolved to ruin that which it cannot corrupt. It is our pride and boast that it makes war upon the Telegraph. Our conflict has heretofore been before the president. We have been faithful to him, we have premonished him of his danger; we have kept his counsels and our own as long as we could safely do so; we have seen and apprehended the consequences; we have known the bearing which the presidential question would have on local elections now in progress, and we have been silent. But we are compelled to go before another tribunal. Are not the rights of the people as dear; is not executive influence, when exercised with intent to control the elections, as dangerous; is not a faithful and *honest* administration of public affairs as necessary; is it not as much the right and duty of the people to choose their own chief magistrate; and is it not as much our duty to develope and oppose all arrangements and attempts of the incumbent to appoint his successor now, as it was in 1828? If these questions be answered in the affirmative, (and who dares openly to deny them in the negative?) the question for the American people to discuss, is not the man, but the measures, which this press should support. The question which we propose to our readers is, will you desert and proscribe this press, because it has refused to desert the principles upon which it was established, and which it was pledged to maintain; shall the "malign influence" which has dissolved the late cabinet, also dissolve the liberty of the press? Shall that influence which, failing in its effects to regulate the private intercourse of the citizens of Washington, has seized upon the name of the president, use the organization of the party, and his popularity, to trample under foot the principles upon which he was elected, and perpetuate *their* power on the ruins of public and private virtue.

The appeal is to an intelligent and virtuous people. It is not made upon slight causes, nor without a careful survey of all consequences.

FROM THE SAME OF A SUBSEQUENT DATE.

From the following letters it will be seen that the Telegraph is to be put under the official ban. First, Amos Kendall, then

*The Globe boasts that the cities of N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, contributed 6,000 dollars to establish a daily paper. When in New York, we heard that two thousand dollars were levied, as follows. Sundry office holders were invited to dine with Mr. Blair, the editor: when assembled, they were told that the friends of the president, and the president himself, desired the establishment of a daily paper for the purpose of putting down the Telegraph, and that they were desired to contribute two thousand dollars, in sums of one hundred dollars each; thirteen hundred dollars were thus contributed; one of the thirteen then proposed that they should contribute the other seven hundred, which was done.

Wm. B. Lewis, and then came the collector and a few others at N. Orleans, and now our *respected* friends, the second comptroller and the successor of Mrs. Barney's husband. Our old friend Dabney should keep cool. He is in a comfortable birth, and, unless we are misinformed, is no longer an advocate for his once favorite doctrine of "*rotation in office*." He who *once* needed a friend, may, perchance, *need* him again. But really if the object of these *official* gentry is to *frighten* us into the ranks of Mr. Van Buren, they have, to use the quaint phrase of the member from Tennessee, "barked up the wrong tree."

If official patronage had been our object, if we had yielded to our private interest, instead of performing our public duty, we, too, would have been so blind as not to see; so deaf as not to hear; or else so *prudent* as not to believe our own senses. How are we to account for the displeasure of our *official* friends? Have they been so much devoted to their public duties as not to know passing events? Has the shock been too sudden for their official nerves? If this be all, there *is* yet room to hope. In some sixteen months, they will discover that they have made a—mistake. For ourselves and our paper, we believe there remains enough of the spirit of our fathers, among the tax paying voters of the country, who desire to know the truth, to maintain a press, whose editor dares be honest; and will not bow the knee that "thrift may follow fawning." But, to the letters. Here they are, *verbatim et literatim*.

Treasury department, 2d comptroller's office, June 3d, 1831.

Sir—The United States' Telegraph, of the 2d instant, is received at this office, I have to request you to discontinue the paper, and present your bill for payment. I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, J. B. THORNTON.

Gen. Duff Green.

—

Baltimore, 3d June 1831.

Dear general—I will thank you to discontinue the U. S. Telegraph, which is sent to me; the subscription is paid.

Yours, &c. D. S. CARR.

Gen. Duff Green, Washington.

In our paper of the 2d inst. we said:

The Globe boasts that the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, contributed 6,000 dollars to establish a daily paper.—When in New York, we heard that two thousand dollars were levied, as follows: Sundry office holders were invited to dine with Mr. Blair, the editor: when assembled, they were told that the friends of the president, and the president himself, desired the establishment of a daily paper for the purpose of putting down the Telegraph, and that they were desired to contribute two thousand dollars, in sums of one hundred dollars each; thirteen hundred dollars was thus contributed; one of the thirteen then proposed that they should contribute the other seven hundred, which was done.

To this the Globe replies:

"The Telegraph speaks of a *contribution* of 2,000 dollars made to the Globe, by the friends of the administration in New York.

"No such contribution was made to the Globe as is insinuated. The editor expressly told those interested in the establishment of this paper, that he would accept no *contribution*. The sum in question arose out of a subscription for papers which are to be sent to the subscribers upon the usual terms, as an equivalent for their money."

Is this a denial of the statement? It is true, that we are told that the "sum in question arose out of subscription for papers which are to be sent to the subscribers upon the usual terms." We learn that the Globe prints some fifteen hundred papers. Are we to understand that it is *usual* to send fifteen numbers to each subscriber? It is not true that this was an *usual* proceeding. The answer of the Globe admits—1st. That certain *office* holders were invited to dine with Mr. Blair.—2d. That they were told that the friends of the president, *and the president himself*, desired the establishment of a daily paper, for the purpose of putting down the Telegraph.—3d. That they were desired to *subscribe* two thousand dollars, in sums of one hundred dollars each.—4th. Thirteen hundred dollars was thus *subscribed*.—5th. And that one of the thirteen then proposed that they should *subscribe* the other seven hundred, which was done.

Now the only objection which the Globe makes to this proposition is, that it was no *contribution*. It admits that the thirteen office holders agreed to take two thousand dollars worth of Globes!! This is a distinction without a difference. But the Globe makes a precious confession. It says: "The editor expressly told those interested in the establishment of this paper, (the Globe), that he would accept no *contributions*." The *gentlemen interested* in the establishment of the Globe!! Now pray, who were the gentlemen *interested* in the *establishment* of the Globe? A disinterested editor, truly, to change his opinions and his principles for the benefit of gentlemen, whose *contributions* he refused to accept!!—Surely he has been touched by a magician's wand!!!

☞As an appendix to the preceding, we think that *general Green*, who likes not the doctrine of "rewards and punishments" *as it stands at present*—should publish an article from the "National Journal" of the 28th June, which gives the names of sixty eight persons, describes the offices that they hold, and puts down the salaries which they enjoy, who attended the late "Jackson meeting" in Washington city—though the "Journal" observes that "*not an individual holding office*" attending the late much larger meeting of the friends of Mr. Clay. These *sixty-eight* are chiefly clerks in the different departments, but the marshal of the district, two assistant post master-generals, the 2nd comptroller, the post-master at Washington, the keeper of the penitentiary, keeper of the jail, and sundry other officers, were among them—and the salaries of the whole amount to *eighty-six thousand and forty five dollars a year*; though Mr. Green himself as printer to congress, Mr. Blair, as printer to the executive, and several other employed persons, in attendance, are not counted, or their requisitions on the public purse added. To this list Mr. Green might yet add a column designating those who *had been* subscribers to the Telegraph, and *now are not*. It would be an interesting item in the history of this "age of revolutions," and instructively shew the "mutability of human things!"

COPY RIGHT LAW.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The origin and progress of laws for securing copy-rights, constitute an article in the literary history of a country of no inconsiderable importance. In this country the subject has derived additional importance from incidental circumstances. All the material facts in the following statements have been taken from men personally concerned, and eye and ear-witnesses, or from official documents and original papers.

In the year 1782, Mr. N. Webster composed two small books, intended as elementary works for the instruction of children in the English language. He resided in Goshen, Orange county, state of New York; the American army then lying on the banks of the Hudson. The country was then impoverished by the war; it was ill furnished with school books; and there was no certain prospect of peace, which would revive an intercourse with Great Britain.

In the autumn of that year, Mr. W. visited Philadelphia, for the purpose of showing his manuscripts to influential men, and of obtaining a law to secure the copy-right of literary works to their authors. As the legislatures of the states were not then in session, the object of obtaining laws for the purpose could not be accomplished. But being encouraged in his undertaking by respectable gentlemen to whom he showed his manuscripts, and communicated his views, he determined to prosecute his designs.

On his way, Mr. W. called on governor Livingston, then at Trenton, and inquired of him whether it was probable a copy-right law could be obtained in New Jersey. The governor took time to consult his council, and reported for answer that his council gave him very little encouragement.

On this journey Mr. W. showed his manuscripts to professor, (afterwards president), S. S. Smith, of Nassau Hall, who gave him a written recommendation of his works, and his opinion of the expediency of enacting laws to secure literary property. This recommendation is subscribed also by Archibald Gamble, of the university in Philadelphia. The original in the hand writing of professor Smith, is before the writer, and dated Princeton, Sept. 27, 1782.

In October following, Mr. W. went to Hartford, with a view to petition the legislature of Connecticut, for a copy-right law; and the petition was presented, but too late in the session to obtain a hearing. He then returned to Goshen, and revised his manuscripts, with a view to introduce some improvements which had been suggested to him by professor Smith.

In January 1783, Mr. W. prepared another memorial to be presented to the legislature of Connecticut for the same purpose. This was committed to the care of John Canfield, esq. of Sharon. But the necessity of it was superseded by the enactment of a general law, on the petition of several gentlemen; among whom, the writer believes were Mr. Dwight, afterwards president, Mr. John Ledyard, and Mr. Joel Barlow. The following is an extract from Mr. Webster's memorial.

"Your memorialist, ever ambitious to promote the interest of literature and the dignity of the American empire, designs the above mentioned works for the general benefit of youth in this country. In order to prevent spurious editions; to enable your memorialist to have the books under his own correction, and especially to secure to him the pecuniary advantage of his own productions, to which he conceives himself solely entitled—your memorialist humbly prays, that this general assembly would by a law passed for that purpose, vest, in your memorialist and his assigns, the sole right of printing and publishing said books in the state of Connecticut, for and during the term of thirteen years, &c."

The following are extracts from Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Canfield, accompanying the memorial:

"I am fully of opinion that a reformation of the language we speak, will some time or other, be thought an object of legislative importance. America must be as independent in literature, as she is in politics—as famous for arts as for arms; and it is not impossible, but a person of my youth may have some influence in exciting a spirit of literary industry."

In the same winter or spring of 1783, Mr. W. prepared a memorial to be presented to the legislature of New York, then sitting at Kingston, in Ulster. Mr. W. attended in person. But the necessity of presenting it was superseded by the prompt attention of gen. Schuyler to the subject. On motion, the senate, at that session, passed the bill desired, and the bill passed into a law at a subsequent session.

In the same winter, the legislature of Massachusetts enacted a copy-right law, and it is understood to have been through the influence of the late president Dwight, then a member of the house of representatives.

As the congress under the confederation, had no power to protect literary property: certain friends of literature, judged it advisable to petition congress to recommend to the several states, the enactment of laws for this purpose. A memorial was accordingly presented by some gentlemen, among whom, it is understood, was Joel Barlow.

In May 1783, the congress, on the report of Mr. Williamson, Mr. Izard and Mr. Madison, to whom were referred sundry papers and memorials, on the subject of literary property, passed a resolution recommending to the several states, to secure to the authors and publishers of any new books not hitherto printed, &c. the copy-right of such books for a certain time, not less than fourteen years, &c. *Journals, vol. 4. Ed.* 1823.

It is understood that New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, complied with this recommendation in the course of the year following. Other states may have done the same; but some of them neglected an immedite compliance.

In May, 1785, Mr. W. undertook a journey to the middle and southern states, a principal object of which was to obtain copyright laws in the states which had not yet enacted them. He visited Mount Vernon, and called on Dr. David Stuart, at Alexandria, then a member of the house of delegates in Virginia, to whom he communicated his wishes, and who promised his assistance.

The legislatures of the states not being in session, Mr. W. returned to Baltimore, and sailed thence to Charleston, S. C. and returning spent the summer in Baltimore.

In November he went to Richmond, where the legislature of Virginia, was to convene that winter. On his way, he visited Mount Vernon, and received letters of introduction from general Washington, to governor Harrison and the speakers of both houses. On the last day of December Mr. W. went to Annapolis, for the same object; and on the first of February, 1786; he visited Dover in Delaware, where the legislature was in session, for the same purpose. On petition, the legislature appointed a committee to bring in a bill for a copy-right law; but it was the last day of the session, and the business was deferred to the next session.

These are the material facts in relation to the securing of copyrights, anterior to the formation of the present constitution of the United States. In this constitution, an article vests in congress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." In pursuance of this power, congress enacted the law of May 1, 1790, which superseded all the state laws on the subject. A supplementary law was enacted April 29, 1802.

When Mr. W. was in England, in 1825, he learned that the British parliament, had, a few years before, enacted a new statute on the subject of copy-rights, which had very much extended the term of exclusive right to authors. It occeurred to him that this rendered an extension of the right in the United States, very important to the citizens of this country; otherwise Americans, whose writings might be adapted to both countries, would send them to England for publication. This reason, co operating with his own private interest, induced him to take measures for obtaining a new and more liberal law of the United States, on this subject.

With a view to this object, he addressed a letter to the hon. Daniel Webster, requesting him to use his influence to obtain a new law on the subject of copy rights, which should extend the rights of authors. Mr. Webster replied and promised his aid.

In the autumn of 1827, Mr. N. Webster applied to the hon. Mr. Ingersoll, a representative from Connecticut, stating to him the facts of an extension of copy-right in Great Britain, as also in France, and requesting him to use his influence to have a bill for a new law brought forward in congress. Mr. Ingersoll very cheerfully complied. On the 17th of December, on the motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the house of representatives, "resolved that the committee on the judiciary inquire into the expediency of exteuding the time for which copy-rights may be hereafter secured to authors, beyond the period now allowed by law, and also affording further protection to authors against the publication of abridgments or summaries of works, after the copy rights thereof have been secured." As the committee delayed several weeks to make a report, Mr. Ingersoll conversed fully on the subject with one of the members, and addressed a note to the committee, in which he stated the provision of the British statute 34th, Geo. 3, enlarging the rights of authors, and the liberal provisions of the French laws on the subject. He stated some of the defects of the old law of the United States, and urged the expediency and justice of a more liberal law.

A petition signed by many respectable literary men, was, about this time, presented to congress, praying for the same object. Some members of the committee were opposed to the measure; but at length, on the first of February, 1828, the committee reported a bill consisting of three sections only, extending the term of copy-rights from fourteen to twenty-eight years, and securing the benefit of the act to authors who had previously obtained a copy-right under the old law.

On the 21st of February, Mr. Verplanek submitted to the house of representatives, an amendment to the bill reported by the committee, entitled an "amendment to a bill to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copy-rights." This amendment was printed by order of the house. It was intended to embraee all the material provisions of the two former laws, and those of the bill reported by the judiciary committee,—it contained also some additional improvements. Nothing further was done, and the bill and amendment died at the close of the session.

At the next session (1829 30) the hon. Mr. Ellsworth, a member from Connecticut, was appointed one of the judiciary committee, of which the hon. Mr. Buchanan was chairman.

Before Mr. Ellsworth left home, Mr. N. Webster applied to him to make efforts to procure the enactment of a new copy-right law; and he sent a petition to congress, praying for the renewal of the copy-right of one of his books. This petition being referred to the judiciary committee, brought the subject distinctly into consideration. After consultation, the committee authorised Mr. Ellsworth to prepare a bill for a general law on the subject.

In order to present the subject in its true light, to the committee and to congress, Mr. E. wrote notes to the ministers of the principal European nations, requesting information from each of them, respecting the state of copy-rights in the nations they represented. From their answers, and an inspection of the laws of some of the governments, Mr. E. formed a report, stating the terms of time for which copy-rights are secured to authors in Great Britain, France, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and certain states in Germany. He also formed a bill for a law intended to embraee all the material provisions of the old laws with those of the bill reported by the former judiciary committee.

In this bill Mr. E. introduced some valuable provisions which had been omitted in the old laws, and in the bill and amendment offered at the former session. He also obtained from his friends some suggestions which enabled him to correct some errors and supply defects.

This bill was approved by the judiciary committee, reported by Mr. Ellsworth, and printed by order of the house. But such was the pressure of business, and so little interest was felt in the bill, that no efforts of Mr. E. could bring it before the house at that session.

Finding the efforts of the friends of the bill in congress unavailing to obtain a hearing, Mr. N. Webster, notwithstanding his advanced age, determined on visiting Washington in the winter of 1830-31.

The difficulties which had prevented the bill from being brought forward now disappeared. Mr. W. had no occasion to solicit a vote. No sooner were his wishes known, than gentlemen manifested an interest in the success of the bill. Some gentlemen were not disposed to pass a general law, extending the security of a copy-right to every petty publication; but on account of Mr. Webster's great labors, were willing to pass a private act for his benefit; and one gentleman declared that he was willing to grant him the term of forty years. Mr. W. replied that petty publications would not live forty years: but he did not wish for a private act—he wished for a general law, as others of his fellow citizens deserved the benefits of the law as well as himself.

The bill, at the second reading, in the house of representatives, met with some opposition; but it was ably supported by Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Huntington. It passed to a third reading by a large majority, and was ordered to be engrossed without opposition.

When the bill came before the senate, it was referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Rowan, the chairman, being absent, the committee requested the hon. D. Webster to take the bill, examine it and report it, if he thought proper: he did so, and under all circumstances, deemed it expedient to report it without amendment. On the second reading Mr. Webster made a few explanatory remarks—no other person uttered a word on the subject; and it passed to a third reading by a unanimous vote. On the third reading, the senate, on motion, dispensed with the reading, and it passed to be engrossed, without debate.

In the different applications for copy-right laws, made by Mr. N. Webster, before and since the formation of the present constitution, he is supposed to have devoted nearly a year's time, and expended nearly a thousand dollars.

☞ The preceding article upon an important point in the literary history of our country, is from the pen of an old and highly valuable friend and correspondent.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKS.

Statement of the banks in this state, on the 1st Monday of May, 1831, according to the returns thereof then made.

	Amount of capital stock paid in.	Value of real estate.	Amount of debts due.	Amount of specie in the vault other than bills of Boston & Boston on hand.	Amount of bills of other banks.	Amount of deposits.	Amount of bills in circulation.
New Hampshire	147,500	18,666 93	190,049 27	7,719 92	5,710 00	21,582 25	58,102 00
N. H. Union	150,000	6,400 00	184,726 00	17,184 00	1,897 00	15,122 00	24 652 00
Rockingham	100,000	1,000 00	132,101 70	5,655 05	17,803 55	28,865 73	17,014 00
Piscataqua	162,500	5,217 93	349,923 51	24,857 45	13,881 16	52,576 38	150,385 00
Portsmouth	100,000	900 00	103,635 80	18,129 65	4,408 22	11,153 20	50,041 00
Commercial	100,000	4,032 88	144,693 20	7,773 35	1,113 00	12,734 21	35,061 00
Exeter	100,000	2,000 00	117,011 91	41,932 89	1,392 00	57,236 00	29,352 41
Derry	100,000	5,000 00	192,203 34	25,117 67	2,391 00	37,075 00	37,775 41
Stafford	125,010	9,471 00	187,303 49	31,306 70	2,145 00	7,131 00	25,693 00
Dover	85,000	4,323 05	102,216 27	22,856 16	820 00	2,931 00	41,975 60
Winnipisseogee	100,000	2,077 60	126,170 06	33,238 72	2,135 00	3,953 04	4,407 75
Concord	100,000	1,300 00	106,158 23	35,617 97	5,719 00	4,461 35	42,952 00
Merrimac county	100,000	1,109 36	132,394 56	31,518 14	1,929 00	52,923 03	39,652 00
Manufacturers'	65,000	2,400 00	110,156 25	12,497 22	125 00	14 519 98	44,018 00
Farmers'	100,000	2,054 00	166,801 97	14,129 84	4,416 00	4,550 71	81,801 00
Cheshire	60,000	2,444 65	116,317 68	11,639 02	1,009 00	6,755 84	56,446 00
Connecticut river	60,000	2,000 76	70,985 00	33,977 96	1,659 00	2,538 89	39,652 00
Clarement	60,000	5,954 45	155,308 51	39,089 59	2,992 50	88,043 25	95,786 00
Grafton	100,000	1,300 00	141,463 55	50,039 56	4,278 00	7,513 62	31,359 00
Lebanon	100,000	3,371 22	83,175 80	3,741 92	932 00	6,466 25	
Pemigewasset	50,000						
	2,965,510	85,992 86	2,915,439 44	483,378 43	77,546 43	375,055 11	1,107,001 00

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

FOURTH SERIES.] No. 19—VOL. IV. BALTIMORE, JULY 9, 1831. [VOL. XL. WHOLE No. 1,033

THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The venerable ex-president of the United States, JAMES MONROE, died at New York on Monday last, the *fourth of July*, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon—aged about 73 years. His decease had been for some days expected, but life lingered until the anniversary of his country's independence, and his spirit departed on the 4th of July—the day on which those of ADAMS and JEFFERSON left their earthly tenements. These are *really* wonderful things!

We shall next week devote a considerable space to a grateful remembrance of the illustrious dead.

☞For the first time in my life, I performed *a day's labor on the* FOURTH OF JULY—working at the desk *eleven* hours, to prepare the leading article published in the present number. The *frolick* was a severe one—but if I shall have the good fortune to amuse or instruct any of my readers, and especially of the class particularly addressed, I shall not regret that I thus spent one anniversary of the new and magnificent DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

The subjects touched are deemed of vital importance; and the essay is written in the fulness of the spirit which I felt on *the* day. I have endeavored to strip *political economy* of the mystery which too often envelopes it—and to relieve the reader of the necessity of *study*, as he proceeds with the article—adopting, so far as I could, the most simple style, and using the plainest words to express ideas which should be familiar to every free laboring man. If I have succeeded in the accomplishment of my purposes, and can again find myself in the same good humor for writing in this hot or sultry weather, three other like essays, on contingent matters, shall pretty soon be prepared—for the "signs of the times" shew that every effort should be made to defend that SYSTEM which is annually adding uncounted millions to the wealth of the nation—for it is assailed from within and without, and no time, labor or *money* is spared to UNDERMINE its foundations. Let those more immediately interested, then, rally round it, as "a band of brothers"—and intrigue and management, supported by *corruption*, and urged on by VIOLENCE, will avail nothing against it. We shall *nullificate* the whole of them, with little bits of paper—*the magic power of the ballot.*

The length of this essay is objectionable on several accounts—but it seemed as if I could not say what I thought necessary, in a less space; and the consequence of this length is, that the general business of the present sheet has been considerably interfered with, the holiday also somewhat embarrassing the mechanical operations of the week. But by the aid of a supplement, which we intend to publish with the next number, present omissions will be fully supplied.

☞We give the full account of Mr. Ingham's reception at home, and had written some remarks upon it—which we are, at last, compelled to postpone, with a large quantity of other articles prepared for the press.

POLITICS FOR WORKING MEN—*or an essay on* LABOR *and* SUBSISTENCE—*addressed to the free productive people of the United States, July* 4, 1831.

I have several times contemplated an essay on labor and subsistence, to explain, so far as I am able, with all possible simplicity and in the plain manner of a practical mechanic, certain great principles of POLITICAL ECONOMY which every working-freeman should not only understand, but give an earnest and unqualified support to; for they deeply interest every man whose means of subsistence are furnished through the labor of his own hands. The times are pregnant with important events to all such persons in the United States. There is a manifest desire in many to reduce the grade of these in society, and to stint the comforts which honest industry enjoys, a conspiracy of the influential few against the divided and undisciplined many. But the latter have the power to direct events to their own advantage—they command at the *ballot-box* as well as in the *field*—they may hold the *will* and the *sword* of the national government; and if they do not ascertain their rights, and, with unity preserve them, the fault shall not rest with me—for the humble ability afforded has been, for more than thirty years past, devoted to exalt the character and advance the interests of *my own class* in society, and give to *labor* that rank which "genuine virtue" should hold in the republic.

Among the natural and inalienable rights of man, as set forth in the "great paper" issued on this glorious day, fifty-five years ago,—are "*life, liberty* and *the pursuit of happiness*"—and the *working men* of the United States compelled an acknowledgement of these rights by the "tyrant" who had oppressed them—whose ministers would have forbidden "*even the manufacture of a hob-nail,*" lest it might contribute to a severance of those chains which Great Britain had forged to hold an austere dominion over the people of her colonies. But the hardy and free, intelligent and patriotic laborers of the new states, having served seven years apprenticeship to the trade of war, conquered the independence of their country, and then joyfully returned to the peaceful toils of the field and the work-shop, honorably to earn a plentiful subsistence, and promote their private fortunes, beneath the Eagle-banner which they had raised up and sustained, under the Good Providence of the ALMIGHTY, to mark and bless the happy land of the free.

I am not about to enter upon speculative discussions. I am not fitted for them either by education or habit—both which are plain, indeed. I had rather chop wood, than "chop logic." But I intend to seat myself down, as it were, in every working man's *family*—if he will permit it, and then and there talk with him about matters of the highest importance to himself and me—our wives and little ones. And I hope that he will *see* and FEEL and ACT UPON the fundamental principles which I shall attempt to explain in the simplicity of that truth which, I trust, influences me, so that we may go to *work* together to defend ourselves in the right to "pursue our own happiness," while duly respecting the rights of all other men. We claim no monopolies—we ask no exclusive privileges—but, being by far the majority, we claim the natural and reasonable exercise of our power, so to mould the government as may best, in *our own opinion*, promote the "general welfare." We will not suffer the minority to construe the constitution, at its will. Mr. MADISON tells us, (what must needs have been the case) *that this constitution was formed to protect the industry of the American people;* and we intend to insist that this element of the confederacy *shall be observed*—SHALL BE OBSERVED.

As it is probable that the present essay may be followed by three others on dependent subjects,* and that

*One specially addressed to *farmers*, on the benefits of the "home market," and internal improvements—the savings made in the cost of transportations being first and most extensively felt by themselves. With comparisons and statistical facts, as well relating to the condition of farmers in other countries, as the advantages derived from having our "*work shops at home*" where the products of agriculture may be consumed, and the amount of such productions be brought to *equalize itself to the demand*—insuring reasonable compensations to farmers, but preventing gluts, and very reduced prices.

A second more especially for *mechanics*—including all the trades working in metals, wood, leather, furs or cloth, &c. in supplying materials and building and furnishing houses, &c. pointing out the *protection* which they have directly received, or its happy results, leading

these articles may fall into the hands of numerous persons who are strangers to the leading principles on which I have acted for many years past, it may be proper in this place to offer a few remarks, to obtain, if I can, some portion of the *confidence* of my readers in the sincerity of my opinions, and the verity of the facts which I shall offer to their consideration.

Every body has heard the story of the poor Irishman, who having had too much to do with the "*cratur*," fell out of his bed—but promised to get in again when he could catch it, *as it flew round the room!* "Pat" is made the butt of many a joke—yet there are not a few *Jonathans* who have thought that a tree or a post left *its location*, to run against them! But many tens of thousands have been, and are, *intoxicated* from other causes than the immoderate use of distilled liquors. Politics produce more *intemperance* in the United States than whiskey—and political drunkenness causes many to believe that beds, as it were, whirl round the room, or trees leave their roots, wickedly to knock down *harmless* persons—the obliquity of their vision making them suppose that a ~~~~~~~~~~, "worm fence," or snake's course, is a [redacted] bold straight line! And hence I well know that some have been prevented from giving me a patient hearing, because that my opinions—(entertained when the "greatest and best" public men of the day were as obscure and humble as myself)—are dictatorially pronounced, by drunken or profligate politicians, as belonging to the transient disputes about *persons* to preside over or direct the affairs of this nation. It is the business of these, "whole" gallon generals and half-gill captains, to intoxicate thoughtless persons, and so lead them through all the filth of furious party—holding any thing lawful which may accomplish the desired end—*a senseless and unreflecting vote at elections.* Most of these do know, or at least ought to know, that such proceedings are dishonest towards me. But "*all's fair in politics*," says the contemptible thing at N. York, who fills a high office under the U. States, and manufactures paragraphs to serve *any* party to which, for the time being, he may happen to belong, and, with the rest of *his* "herd," will laugh at any deception, any rank falsehood, or foul corruption, that subserves *the* party, and fills his pocket,—the rights of things being measured by the amount of "grist which they bring to his own mill." On this account, I take leave to repeat (and abundant proof of the truth of the assertion exists in all my writings), that the elements of every opinion that I now hold, as to the justice and necessity of *protecting the labor of the American people*, that "none, may go supperless to bed," were just as well, and as firmly established in my mind, when in the 20th year of my age, as at present, having passed my 53d. And it will be seen, that in all the "changes of circumstance and time," I have *never* wavered—never passed for one moment to the right or to the left, from the leading principles which I embraced in my youth—that, *as labor was the source of all wealth, those who labored were the primary concern of every wise and paternal government.* To take care of these—or rather, to enable them to "*manage their own concerns in their own way*," is the *true reading* of the words "PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS," which the sages of the revolution regarded as one of the "unalienable rights" of all men.

"*What constitutes a state?*
Not high raised battlement or labour'd mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride,
Not star'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No:—MEN, HIGH MINDED MEN,
With powers as far above *dull brutes* endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know
But know their rights, and knowing DARE MAINTAIN,
Prevent the long aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant *while they rend the chain:*
THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE. *Sir William Jones.*

I have only to add, that no projects of politicians or "humbugs" of the day, now abounding, shall divert me from the course that I have so long pursued—and I should feel myself a traitor, if abandoning those opinions, the yet partial operation of which has so powerfully increased the population and wealth—and the means of present comfort, (sweetened by the hope of "happiness") in my own native land.

I shall now proceed *practically* to shew what the congress of seventy-six meant by the words "PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

There is no country under heaven wherein the free working people live so well, and so rapidly advance their fortunes, as in the United States—and it will be because of their own fatal indifference, if they do not always maintain that high ground which separates them from the "white slaves" of the old world, or black working-machines of the new. Let every man look around him and see from whence came the most wealthy and *useful* of his neighbors. He will find that many, perhaps a large majority of the richest, and bearing the reputation of honorable men, were humble plough-boys, plain mechanics, or poor day-laborers. Let him also enter into the dwellings of those who get labor every day, and he will find a plentiful supply of all the necessaries of life, many of the comforts, and some of the luxuries, within the premises or subject to the command of the *prudent* and *industrious* poor. There are some exceptions because of sickness, or other casualties—but it may be generally said, without the fear of contradiction or shadow of a doubt, that every man, able and willing to labor, has, *or may have*, as much of the best bread and meat as his family can consume, with a sufficiency of decent clothing, good shelter from the weather, and a full supply of fuel. So much *must* be conceded. And can it be believed, that there is a large and powerful party in this country, which would deny such rightful enjoyments to industry—*that would send the laborer "supperless to bed?"* THERE IS SUCH A PARTY! They are those who call themselves "*friends of free trade*"—while not knowing that such a thing as "free trade" exists; preaching against the laws of their own land, which protect the working people in their several employments, and are yet mean enough to recommend that we should consume British calicoes, though Britain will not receive our best superfine flour in exchange for the least important of the products of her labor—nor accept a hogshead of Virginia hams in part pay for a keg of Jews-harps! This party, this "free trade party"—in some of the states called "THE republican party" (though every British agent is a member of it), would put down the working people of the United States to the condition of those in Great Britain and Ireland—where 16 hours labor in every 24 will not secure to a man's family a sufficiency of "herriogs and potatoes," with a little oat-meal, to make a thin gruel for breakfast—meat being hardly *seen* once in a week within the miserable tenements which they inhabit. But this is not all—these British semi-paupers have no hope of bettering their condition, at home. As they themselves wear out a weary life of base servitude and scanty subsistence—so must their children. As they are ignorant, and rejected from what are called the respectable classes of society—so must their descendants be! *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*—"let the cobbler stick to his last," is stamped upon the forehead of every British laborer—though now and then one of them rescues himself from his *caste*, and takes rank among his fellow beings as a MAN! And what is the result of all this? About a seventh or eighth part of the whole population are ACTUAL *paupers*—hard-worked and yet not filled with the cheapest and coarsest food, such offals as a free laborer's dog rejects with scorn in America. This is only a faint outline of things as they are in

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to the manufacture of better articles at reduced prices, while the working people have received more liberal wages, or at least more *regular employment*, because that the home market has been secured for their benefit.

The third on the *circulation of values*—to shew how contemptible in amount is the foreign trade compared with the interior, or every day's commerce between different persons—of the life and spirit which it gives to all sorts of business, and the *utter impossibility* that our nation can prosper without a vigorous "circulation of values."

Great Britain and Ireland. It is notorious, that the working people, in large districts of that country, are often almost in a state of starvation—though the poor-houses had *before* relieved from ten to twenty-three* of *every* hundred of the gross population! It is difficult for the full-fed American to apprehend a condition so miserable—but it is often *officially* made known to us through the British papers. And withal, this remarkable fact is presented—a fact which we desire may be carefully remembered—the distress is generally more severe, more *awful*, in the *agricultural* than in the *manufacturing* counties. Can the farmers of the rich lands of Loudoun, in Virginia, Frederick in Maryland, Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, Munroe, in New York, Berkshire, in Massachusetts, &c. &c. &c. believe it possible that more than one half of all their inhabitants could be actually suffering for want of a sufficiency of potatoes, turnips, or cabbages, or other like vegetables—or such meats as sheep's-heads and trotters, to keep life a-going? Yet such has been, and is, the case in British and Irish counties,† as much blest by nature, and in a much higher state of cultivation, than those just above named. The laborers in husbandry in England, are regarded as among the most *unhealthy* classes!—and entirely because their means of subsistence are inadequate to their wants!!—as observed by Mr. Thackrah, a late and highly esteemed British writer on health. He says—"A man who has himself, his wife and family to support on twelve or sixteen shillings a week, cannot be well fed. Hence this body of men are far less robust in figure, than we should expect from the nature of their employ. They are subject to disorders of the digestive organs, and generally suffer also greatly from epidemics." The average, fourteen shillings a week, at the present rate of exchange, is equal to about 340 cents in the United States, and the cost of provisions and house rent almost twice as much as like American laborers are charged for like things. And thus "the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn is muzzled." Those who plough, and sow and reap the wheat, are not allowed to consume one grain of it. *And why are these things*—aye, why is there so much misery in the land of our ancestors? I will tell you, my friends: it is because the British working people have *suffered* their kings and lords and gentry and priests to manage the affairs of government, and divide the profits on labor at their own will; and they, poor things, *intoxicated* with politics, and rejoicing in the result of battles in which they had no interest, except because of the slaughter of some of their brothers or children!—have thrown up their old and ragged and greasy caps and *huzzaed* for general, the duke of Wellington, to whom *four millions of dollars of their money* had been given by a parliament in which they were not represented—and who, with his legion-family, his *mother* and children, uncles and *aunts*, brothers and *sisters*, *brothers-in-law* by the half dozen, cousins by the score, and the sons of *accommodating* women, so far as he has them, or holds an interest in them,* are fattened at the public crib, being "splendid paupers," at a *known* cost to the people of about *two hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year*; and no small part of this latter enormous sum is totally independent of services rendering by any of the *family*, and also fastened *in perpetuity* on British labor. These sums together, (the latter estimated at 4 per cent. interest, the highest value of money in England), make a capital of more than *ten millions of dollars*, bestowed on one successful general, wring from the wretched and hungered and naked and shoe-less "white slaves" of Great Britain and Ireland. And what "flourishes of trumpets" have we had, when the British government, out of its great humanity, has granted a twentieth part of such sum, in any one year, *to relieve thousands from actual starvation!* Even now, we just learn that the king of England's wife, Adelaide, (who, by the bye, seems to be a very good sort-of-a-woman), is greatly lauded in the British papers, because that she has given up some small portion of the enormous amount of the people's money, (which she receives *only* because she happened to marry William Henry Guelph), to the relief of the hungry population of several counties in Ireland—a less sum, perhaps, than has been expended at a single evening's entertainment in her house—or else, perchance, has been paid for green peas, peaches, or other like *important* articles, provided for one meal. And, while the *public charity* is thus excited, by piteous tales of excessive suffering of whole families swept to the grave for want of food—the "*half pay and retired allowances*" paid in Britain in 1830, were as follows:

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Army,	2,939,606	9	6
Navy,	1,531,646	17	11¾
Ordnance,	357,090	0	0
Civil department,	485,370	18	7
Total,	5,313,714	6	0¾

Now, this is more than twenty-five millions of dollars—or about fifteen millions more than the whole *regular* expenditures of the United States, payments made for the *reduction* of the public debt excepted. Here is, indeed, an army of "paupers."

We have thus shewn the real condition of the working classes with whom the "free trade party" in the United States would compel our working people to *contend!* I shall not mince the matter—such would be the effect of a demolition of the "AMERICAN SYSTEM." What!—shall the "high minded men" of these states, "who know their rights," not "DARE" maintain them?—Shall *these* be placed in COMPETITION with the squallid poverty and excessive toil of British laborers? Not until "the Ethiopian changes his skin," and our farmers, mechanics and manufacturers repudiate their present wives and intermarry with black wenches! Admit, for the sake of the argument, that an Englishman, who has oat-meal gruel for his breakfast, a few boiled potatoes, and, perchance, a part of a sheep's head for dinner, and no supper—can make a pair of shoes, a hat, or a coat, a spade or a yard of cloth, *cheaper* than an American, who has his well sweetened bowl of hot coffee, with an ample quantity of bread and butter, and a cut of ham, or something else to give a *relish* to his breakfast—who, at his dinner eats just as much good beef, veal, mutton, lamb or pork, *as he can*, or desires to have†—and partakes of a plentiful supper every evening of tea or milk, with a huge loaf of bread, a big pie, and a chunck of meat before him, all *saying* "cut and come again"—

SHALL THE LATTER BE REDUCED TO THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE FORMER, FOR THE BENEFIT OF "FREE TRADE?"

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* Even so long ago as 1815, according to Dr. Colquhoun, 20 in every 100 of the *whole* population of *Oxford*, 21 in *Berkshire*, and 23 in *Sussex* and *Wilts*, were PAUPERS—and these are *agricultural* counties!

† The following extract from a letter, addressed to earl Grey, by the right rev. Dr. Machall, a Roman Catholic bishop, gives a frightful picture of the sufferings of the poor of the west of Ireland. "Famine," he says, "is extending its ravages in Mayo, and it is, my lord, my painful duty (adds the writer) to communicate through you to his majesty's government, *that already some lives have become victims of that calamity.* On last week, having visited a distant parish of the diocess, I learned the afflicting news that contagion, *the effect of want*, prevailed to a great extent; that in one instance, the father, mother, and three children, were stretched on the same bed, *without a morsel of nourishment, or a penny to procure it*, or a human being to go in quest of relief, but as it was administered by the casual visits of some charitable neighbors; and that the first intimation the father received of the death of his wife, was the lips of the sucking babe being besmeared with the blood, which instead of milk, it extracted from the breast of its deceased mother.'

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* The duke of Wellington's family, however, is not the only one in England provided for in this manner—nor is England the only country in which such things have happened!

†Yes—and he takes his meat *before* his pudding or pie—not using the last first that his appetite may be *cloyed!* He lays a *solid foundation* in his stomach, and on that builds up as much of the lighter *jim-crack* or *extra* articles as he can!

Herein is the REAL MERITS *of the great question at issue*—but no British agent or pattern-card man in America—none of our own "philosophers," have yet had the AUDACITY to say, SUCH IS THE AIM AND THE END OF THEIR PURPOSES. The man who is vile enough to contrive such an issue, should have impudence sufficient to avow it! But in these severe remarks—caused in part, perhaps, by a selfish regard, being of the working class, (as are my adult children),—I do not mean to include all—no, *not nearly all*, the partizans of what is called "free trade:" for I *cannot* believe that a plain and practical representation of the operation of their *theories* has ever offered itself to their minds. But I do know there are some, themselves, perhaps, old oystermen, hod-carriers or pin-pedlars, or the immediate descendants of scavengers, who effect to despise laboring people, and regret that they "wax fat" and become "saucy!" And these creatures, though only, in themselves, worthy of being held up as objects for "Scorn to point her slow unmoving finger at," ☞ have great influence over the public mind, and use it—to prevent others from reaching that grade in society which they fancy has been gained for themselves! These are chiefly selected to give the *hurrah* at electioneering meetings—and it is the "HURRAH BOYS," who, (in the opinion of a late great public functionary), decide questions of the deepest interest! But these may yet discover that a *belly-full of hurrahs* would be a very cold supper to sleep on, and not afford much refreshment for the labors of the ensuing day! I say—that every industrious and prudent American has a RIGHT to live well—and that this is the true meaning of the "natural and unaleniable right" involved in the words, "*pursuit of happiness*," as used in the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE!

But though excusing a majority of the "free trade party" as I have done—this charge I seriously prefer against all; that they affect a regard for a thing which *is not*—which, in the very nature of things, *cannot be*. Where is "FREE TRADE?" It belongs not to the past or present condition of society—but when the MILLENNIUM comes, and the lamb shall lie down with the lion, when food and clothing will no more be needed, there may be "free trade"—that is, no *restrictive laws!* But such laws must and will exist until the dispositions and the wants, and the public and private requisitions on labor (as the only true measure of value), shall be equal upon the nations and kingdoms and states of the civilized world. The peaceful Quaker says "resist not evil,"—but will he *buy* any thing which he can make, unless he can *sell* his own productions? Nay—he will shut himself up, and divert some portion of the labor of his family, say to the spinning of wool and knitting of stockings, which his ill-natured neighbor will not give him in exchange for bread. Here is the "restrictive system," in its fullest extent. The Quaker says—"Neighbor Bull, my wife and children are badly off for stockings—and I desire to obtain some of thee. My farm produceth not silver nor gold—but I have a plenty of fine white wheat flour—rye, corn and potatoes. I will allow thee thy asking price for the stockings, and sell thee flour, or grain, at half the price which thou art now paying for it—and so let us exchange labor." But stocking-weaver Bull roars out, "you and your grain may go to ——, Mr. Ephraim Broadbrim! Mind your own business, sir—your suggestions are impertinent! Your wife and children shall go *bare-legged*, unless you bring me gold or silver." "Now that's hard," the Quaker would return, "but I pray thee, friend Bull, do not put thyself in a passion. Keep, or *eat* thy stockings, as shall be most agreeable to thyself—they are thine to do what thou wilt with them. And as thou pleaseth not to trade with *me*, I must so contrive it as to do without *thee*. Farewell, neighbor Bull." And then the Quaker, "as stiff as a pike-staff," but without feeling any spirit of resentment, retires. Whereupon old Bull leaves his counter to abuse Ephraim, and calls him a "monopolist," an "extortioner," a "rogue," and a "thief"—and curses him because he seeks "exclusive privileges"—and all Bull's calves, big and little, horned or not horned, white, black or brindle, bellow in chorus, "free trade—no restrictions—free trade," and sing the glories of the stocking weaver! But the Quaker, though somewhat disturbed by the *catfish* din, *looks not back*—he proceeds "straight-way to his own house," wherein dwelleth peace and plenty, cheerful hearts, bright faces and willing hands—that he may counsel with his "help-mate." And when Jemima learns the issue of the proposed trade with neighbor Bull, she says—"Well, good Ephraim, I *must* say that this does not look clever, but let it not grieve thee," as she raises her spectacles and casts a kind look at her husband. "If thou wilt spare a little of thy wheat and corn-land, to pasture sheep and make hay to keep them in the winter, I'll be bound that none of us shall want stockings." AND SO IT IS SETTLED. To proceed with our subject.

Let us first understand what is *price*, and what is *value*? Many persons apprehend these terms to be synonymous, and they *may* be so—but they are as often as different in their bearings as the antipodes. There are two men on a desolate and desert island—one has a bag of potatoes, the other a bag of diamonds. The potatoes have *value*, because they will sustain life—the diamonds, in themselves, are worth nothing, having neither *price* nor value. But if the two agree to divide the bags equally, the owner of the potatoes obtains his *price*, and he that possessed the diamonds gets *value*. If the bag of potatoes is sufficient to subsist both until relieved by some passing vessel,—both may have made a good bargain; but if both perish for lack of food, though the supply might have sustained one of them, the owner of the potatoes, so far as he made *merchandize* of his property, dies the death of a fool—yet, as a *man* he should have equalized his *valuable* stock with his unfortunate fellow. *Price* is something—any thing, money or goods, and depends on exchanges—*value* has no indispensable relation to price or exchange. A starved rat sold for a guinea on board the *Jersey* prison ship,—the crimes committed in which vessel were almost enough to *sink* a nation, and will yet be avenged! Five or six cents is the *price* of a day's labor in parts of the East Indies—but cannot be the *value* of one in the United States, because the laborer would perish were only so much means of subsistence afforded—as well on account of the different prices of provisions, as because of the kinds used, and the totally different *habits* of persons. These *habits* enter *nearly* as much into the *value* of commodities, as *commodities* themselves are necessary to sustain life. By *habit*, the East Indian lives on a little rice and water—the Irishman on potatoes—the Spaniard on a spoonful of rancid oil, a crust of black bread and a root of garlic—the Esquimaux on the raw blubber of a whale!—and with *enough* of these, and other small occasional supplies, either may reach long life; but place a Pennsylvania farmer under such a diet, and he must soon be almost starved! He would think, and think, and think—and soon make his public servants accountable for the adversity which they had brought upon him, in discarding and consigning them to the infamy of unfaithful agents of the people's will—*as traitors to the "general welfare" of the American people.*

It is well known to most readers, that it is the practice of English *noblemen, gentry* and *clergy*, when their estates become embarrassed because of their gluttony in vice, to retire to France—and, by residing there, recruit their fortunes; though living quite as well, and keeping up the same pomp and parade, and style, in all things, (gambling excepted), which they observed at home. There is nothing mystical in this. Thirty British sovereigns, or pounds, will purchase as much of the general necessaries, comforts or luxuries of life—and go as far in the indulgence of most of the vices, as one hundred sovereigns in Britain. The *value* of a bushel of wheat, or gallon of wine, is the same in both countries—but the *price* differs 70 per cent. Hence it is utterly *impossible* that a "free trade" can exist between France and Britain—that the latter can exchange *day's labor*, as determined by its *true value*, the cost of *subsistence*, with the former, unless absolute beggary ensues. A bushel of wheat which costs only 30 pence sterling in France, contains the same nutriment as a bushel of wheat which costs 100 in Britain. Regarding wheat then, as a measure of the cost of subsistence, a Frenchman, having equal industry and skill, may make a pair of shoes, for example, just as well for 15*d.* as a Briton can for 50*d.* Thus we see that they cannot exchange *bread-stuffs*, or SHOES. Britain, because of the plentifulness of her coal

and iron, and the mighty extent of her scientific power or labor-saving machinery, would gladly furnish France with iron and all its chief manufactures—but France forbids the supply, because French bread cannot be exchanged for British iron, and on account of the *necessity* that prevails of making a *home-market* for the products of French agriculture. And there is yet another and a prouder reason that influences France: iron and its chief manufactures are indispensable to the NATIONAL DEFENCE, and it is impossible that even a *half-witted government* can yield up *THAT* to the casualties and caprices of a FOREIGN POWER.* And the natural operation is—that, though the French farmer may pay something more for the small quantity of iron which he needs, it is many times refunded to him in the enhanced price of his grain—the nearest, and what should be the best foreign market for his surplus, being sealed against him. France has no right to complain because the British people are *compelled* to pay to their own farmers twice or thrice as much for bread as it costs in France; nor has Britain to be offended because that France protects her own manufactures of iron—such restrictive laws being absolutely requisite to the preservation of the *national independence* of each, or, at least, to support the SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT which they have respectively adopted.

*There is yet another reason, and hardly less important, in times of peace. Since this article was written, we learn that the transportation of merchandize on the *Morris*, (New Jersey) *canal* has been interrupted—and, as we are informed, by the breaking of the *English iron chain* on the inclined plane at Borneton. This chain was *one and an eighth inch* in diameter—and *yet broke six times*, while an *American chain*, only *three-fourths of an inch* in diameter, which had been used to lengthen the English one, held on like a true "Buck-skin," and stood the trial of passing the boat, when the other gave way. And yet we are told that this same English chain when imported, was accompanied with certificates and affidavits of its adequate strength—and that it had been fully tested by a powerful machine which is provided for such purposes. This singularly contradicts certain statements made before the senate at the last session of congress, as to the *unfitness* of American iron for chain cables!

Well—and is this canal to remain useless because the *English chain* has not performed the duty required of it? No—*not yet;* such a thing will not happen until the workers in iron in the United States are "reformed" into persons not having a sufficiency of food, and their employers are "punished" with ruin—that we may be dependent on the tender mercies of Great Britain, for plough-shares, horse-shoes, scythes, sickles, spades, shovels,—swords, guns and cannon, because she makes iron cheaper than we do, or that it breaks the more easily! We have heard that John Bull has sent us *cast-iron bridle bits!* What does he care if the brains of thousands are knocked out in a month, if he makes a good profit on his fraudulently manufactured wares? It is here a good place to remark, that no British manufacturer for the *home market*, would DARE attempt such impositions. His logwood blue cloths and cast iron bridle bits are good enough for the "Yankees"—*if they will sell.* I wonder that some Englishman has not thought of sending us *a cargo of members of congress!*

Two of the most prominent opponents of a protecting tariff in the United States are two full-blood ENGLISHMEN: the famous Dr. *Cooper*, and a new man named *Sarchett*, of Philadelphia; put forward to instruct the people of the United States how to manage their affairs, and *hugged* into greatness by general Hayne, who commands the nullifiers, and others. Couldn't these gentlemen find an *American* worthy of being honored with senatorial enquiries, concerning so great an interest as the iron manufacture? "It looks queer!"

We are willing to extend, and have always extended, the right hand of fellowship to all persons seeking a home in our land—if conducting themselves peaceably; but must confess that we do *hate* to see strangers interfering with our concerns, before the shoes in which they came to us are yet worn out.

In further explanation of the leading facts suggested, we offer below a very interesting table. It appears to have been carefully made up—and, though many of the facts stated must rest chiefly on opinion, notwithstanding the great extent of statistical knowledge in both France and Britain, we have no hesitation in believing that, as a whole, it must be accepted as correct. We earnestly exhort our readers to dwell a little while on this table, and carefully to consider the few remarks that shall be made upon it.

The following, copied from a late number of the *Messager des Chambres*, presents a comparative view of the production and consumption of France and England.

Objects of comparison.	*France,*	*England, Ireland, Scotl'd.*
Inhabitants,	32,000,000	22,000,000
Hectares land in cultivation,	47,000,000	20,000,000
Gross produce agriculture,*	4,678,708,000	5,420,425,000
Net produce,	1,344,703,000	2,681,150,000
Produce exported,	149,050,000	75,725,000
Produce consumed,	4,529,658,000	5,344,700,000
Individual proprietors,	19,000,000	8,892,000
Families, proprietors,	3,804,000	1,778,000
Average produce of a hectare,	117	270
One cultivator produces, on the average,	246	609
Individual manufacturers,	6,352,000	11,399,856
Produce of manufactures,	1,820,000,000	3,568,000,000
Average produce of each person,	286	316
Produce industry exported,	260,000,000	810,000,000
Produce industry consum'd,	1,560,102,000	2,757,500,000
Each inhabitant consumes, on the average, of products of industry,	48	125
And of agricultural produce,	141	242

Every item in this table is full of interest—as well to the philosophic statesman as to the reflecting workingman. It abounds with instruction of the most important kind—for it has a general relation to the first principles of political economy—THE SUBSISTENCE AND COMFORT OF MAN. But there are only some parts of the table that are directly useful to our present purpose—which is to dissolve the baseless visions about FREEDOM IN TRADE, in the present state of the world. We are not called upon to consider what *should be*—but must take THINGS AS THEY ARE.

1. The cultivator in France produces a *money*-value of only 246 francs—say 45 dollars a year, and in Britain, of 609 francs, or 114 dollars: and yet the QUANTITY, (because of the excessive relative number of "individual proprietors" in France, as every man is supposed to be the best manager of his own affairs), produced by *each* cultivator, may not have any important average difference. Here is a strong exemplification of what has been said of *price* and *value*.

2. Each inhabitant of France consumes of the products of agriculture the money-value of 141 francs, or 26 dollars a year; and in Britain of 242 francs, or 46 dollars. These plainly shew that the French live much better than the British, or at least as well, though at only a little more than half the money-cost, or price, of subsistence in Britain.

3. But, and notwithstanding this great difference in the cost of subsistence, each French manufacturer produces an annual value of 286 francs, or $53 62, and the British manufacturer produces only 316 francs, or $59 25.

4. And yet—though the fact is well known that the French people are quite as well clothed and supplied with manufactured articles as the British, the former consumes only the annual money-value of 48 francs, or 9 dollars, but the other requires the value of 125 francs, or $23 43. This great difference in the cost of clothing, &c. more results from the different *habits* of the two nations, than because of any essential difference in the cost of commodities—the *fashions* as well as the wants of the two people not being the same. And besides, the

*The value is given in francs.

generally more mild climate of France has a very material effect on these comparative items.

5. The vast *home market* which France possesses is seen in the quantity of lands cultivated and the amount of agricultural produce exported, as compared with those items in Britain; and so much is the industry of the French people guarded, that this market may be kept lively—that only 38 millions of francs, or the value of 7½ millions of dollars worth of manufactured articles were imported in 1828—the latest return that we can just now refer to.

The hectare is equal to 2,473,614 English acres—that is, very nearly 2½ acres. In France as there are 127 millions of acres being cultivated and the gross population 32 millions, it appears that nearly four acres of land are in use for every individual—but in Britain, the population being 22 millions, and the land in cultivation only 50 millions, there are only 2 3 acres for every individual. The cultivation in Britain is more close and severe, and the crops of *heavier* kinds than those of France—the vine covering large tracts in the latter, and much being given up to gardens and orchards, &c. The human *agricultural* power, added to that of horses, oxen, asses, &c. in France, is estimated as equal to that of 37 millions of persons—the same in Britain at 24 millions. The commercial and manufacturing power of each is put down at nearly the same—say equal to the labor of 4½ millions of men; Britain, though of a much smaller population than France, having a larger proportion of scientific power, which is considered in the account.

I might make many important additions to bear upon the points aimed at, but fear as well to render this article too long, as to confuse or divert some of my readers from the great question under consideration—which is this: that a Briton, the *price* of whose subsistence and clothing is 367 francs, or 67 dollars a year, CANNOT COME INTO COMPETITION, "by *free trade*" with a Frenchman, whose subsistence and clothing has a price of only 189 francs, or 35 dollars a year. Whatever there are of exchanges between these must be *regulated* by *arbitrary* circumstances,—such as the use of labor-saving machinery;—for manual labor in each, being equally productive in *quantity*, the Briton must work 67 hours, days or weeks, to obtain as much of the necessaries of life, as a Frenchman will earn in 35 hours, days or weeks.

Again—the average amount of British revenue for several years past, may be stated at about 50 millions of pounds, and the tythes and poor rates are equal to 15 millions more, together 65,000,000 pounds, or say 290 millions of dollars—which is equal to 13 dollars per head for every inhabitant of Great Britain and Ireland. In France the annual public revenue, (applicable to the same purposes as in Britain), has an average of about 930 millions of francs, or 175 millions of dollars—equal to 5½ dollars for every inhabitant of France. Thus, while a British laborer and his family, in all, 6 persons, must in some way pay 78 dollars a year to his government, a Frenchman, with a like family, pays only 33 dollars. Now this difference of payment, *in itself*, would be great profit to French laborers, could they make "free" exchanges with British laborers.

Further—though the *value* of a bushel of wheat cannot be greater in Britain than in France, it is indispensable to the preservation of the *British system of government* that its *price* should be FORCED up—*and hence the obnoxious and oppressive corn laws*. The chief part of the disbursements of Britain have a determinate money-value—the public debt bears a certain *per centum*, the salaries and all other regular payments of the king and royal family, placemen and pensioners, priests and soldiers and sailors, &c. &c. are so many *pounds and shillings*; so also, is a large part of the rents of lands, lots and houses. Hence the chief products of British industry consumed at home, must needs be enhanced in price, that such *money-amounts* may be produced. We may easily shew this—a certain tract of land in England is subject to the annual payment of 100 *pounds* a year, for taxes, rates, tythes or rent. When *wheat* is at 10*s.* a bushel, the cultivator makes his payments with 200 bushels, and all else that he has yet to spare bears a proportionate high price; but the growing even of 300 bushels of wheat in a better season, when the price falls to 5*s.* (as it necessarily will because of an excess quantity in market), he must fall short 25 pounds in his payments, and all his barley, oats, potatoes, &c. will suffer the same rate of reduced price. And what is the consequence? Why, the farmer is ruined. A few years ago, so abundant was the crop of wheat in England, that several cargoes arrived in the United States and were sold at a profit, after paying the charges of freight, &c. with our duty on wheat: but the effect of this plenty was *terrible* to British cultivators—many tens of thousands of them were sold out, or bankrupted, and the jails were literally *crammed* with them, so much so that the grand juries, or other persons having authority, in numerous cases, took it upon themselves to forbid the reception of further inmates, lest they might perish because of their crowded condition! Such a scene of *distress* as this plenty produced, was hardly ever before witnessed in England, because of a failure of the crops! Provisions were plenty—but there was a want of money to buy them. Britain, then, never can admit of "free trade," until she wipes off her national debt, and discharges her hosts of placemen and pensioners and government-priests.

But Britain will very gladly have "*free trade*" IF other nations will permit her to *prescribe the articles to be exchanged!* "Are you there, Old Truepenny?" To a proposition of this kind, the French director of the customs, M. de St. Criq, made the following sagacious and cutting remarks, the British having proposed a mutual reduction of duties on certain things. "The system adopted by England is admirable, *because it endangers none of* HER MANUFACTURES. And we, *when we are as forward as England, will be as* LIBERAL! *But until then*, WE MUST STAND FAST BY OUR PROHIBITORY SYSTEMS."

It is impudent—*supremely impudent*, in Britain to "palaver" about "free trade" while prohibiting the importation and consumption of foreign *bread-stuffs*, though to be obtained at half the price of her own, and having the same real value: it is mean and selfish, or base and dastardly, in Americans, to yield to Britain the right of selecting what she will receive of the United States and in what manner,—while willing to swallow whatever she pleases to send us,—"Waterloo stripes" or London mincing cockneys—cloths made out of old clothes, or drab-gaitered Yorkshire *swearers* at the custom house—cargoes of *paupers* to be maintained at the expense of our pockets, or emissaries with "lots of books" to teach us the beauties of "free trade!" If she treated our *cotton growers* as she uses our *farmers*—general Hayne would issue a decree of *nullification* against Great Britain "in less than no time," and drive "the fast anchored isle from her moorings," by a long speech!—if seconded by the reputed author of the "East Room letter!"

And now a few words by way of application and exhortation, and I shall hasten to close this "too-long" essay—though the stock of materials for such a discussion seems hardly yet reduced in quantity.

We feel entirely able to shew, that the progress of manufacturing industry has had a powerful effect to reduce the price of like commodities imported. *This is the natural result of competition.* It is like two lines of steam boats or stages, presenting themselves for the public patronage. We also feel able to shew,—and would shew it, but because of the length of this article,—that the prices of all such British manufactures as are not rivalled in the United States, *very nearly maintain their old prices.* Take a simple and familiar case to exemplify British impositions. A little while ago, the British charged us 70 dollars a thousand for "fire brick," an indispensable article in certain manufactures, and very useful in the common business of life. The Messrs. Berry, of Baltimore, entered upon a series of experiments, and soon produced fire brick at least equal to the best English Stourbridge. The cost of *making* such brick has not been materially affected in England—no new and better clay, no new power, has been applied to their manufacture—but those who thus had *swindled* us when they had the game in their own hands, are now willing to take 30 dollars a thousand for their brick—that being the honest and fair American price of them: but I have the pleasure to say, that the foreign extortioners have been indig-

nantly driven from our market, by the superiority and cheapness of the American manufacture. This is *one* example out of *many* that I have at my "fingers' ends," to shew the benefits of *competition*—and the practice of Englishmen so to regulate supplies that the profits gained may be enormous. Such, however, is the spirit of trade,---and we must not condemn it, except on account of English *hypocricy*—which recommends that "commerce should be relieved of its shackles!" My rough notion is---that that man is a *scoundrel* who asks me to do for him, what he himself would not do for me, in the same circumstances; and yet as to *brick*, the duty in "free trade" England is equal to 540 cents a thousand, for the most *common kinds*, or the average of their usual selling price in the United States. In looking over the British tariff, I could not refrain from a contemptuous sneer at some of the "free trade" members of congress, who objected to the *specifications* of articles contained in the tariff of 1824—especially at the observations of a certain *gubernatorial* gentleman, remarkable for *never* getting into such a "passion" as would make old CHUONONHOTONTHOJOGOS, tremble like an aspen! The specifications of duties on goods imported into Great Britain, fill *seventy* octavo pages, of small type—and we notice that even "*Bull-rushes*" have a specific duty of so much the "load, of 63 bundles"—12*s*! and *oysters* pay 33 cents the bushel! We have not time even to *laugh* at such "free trade" things; but may just notice, *en passant*, that 29,000,000 lbs. of tobacco, worth much less than *two* millions of dollars in the United States, paid a consumption duty in Britain last year of 2,938,050*l*. 10*s*. 10*d*. or more than *thirteen* millions of dollars.

I shall admit for the sake of the argument, if it best pleases our "philosophers," that a Briton can make a pair of shoes, or a hat, or a coat—a cradle, or a coffin or a hobby horse———a ton of iron or a piece of cloth, cheaper than an American *will* make them! But it *must* be admitted that an American *makes* a bushel of wheat, rye, barley or oats—a gallon of whiskey or cider, a pound of beef, veal, mutton or pork, much cheaper than an Englishman can make them. Shall we then, take of Britain those things, being the common products of both countries, which *she* can supply at lower prices, while she rejects those which *we* can furnish at half those prices which her own like commodities cost the people of Britain? We put this question seriously to the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers of the United States—while we have to express a hope that they will not feel insulted with us for offering a proposition, which partakes so strongly as the *modesty* of that member of congress, who reported the coasting vessels of Great Britain at near *nine millions of tons*, to *depreciate this business in his own country*, though it is not much less than that of *his* glorious Britain; and, because of the extension of internal improvements, is about to exceed it—*will far exceed it, in a very few years*.

To conclude—the free working people of the United States, the bone and sinew of the republic, live well—better, much better, than their own class in any part of the world; and what is yet more important, there is no industrious and prudent man among us, (it may be generally said) who does not look forward with confidence to arrive at what his moderate wishes regard a state of *independence*. Here *is* the glory of our country! "FORWARD" is every *American's* motto! This spirit diffuses itself through all society. Consider the poor and wretched emigrant who arrives on our shores, exhausted and penyless—flying that he may have bread for himself and his children, which he dared not hope for in his native land. His mind has been as rudely dealt with as his body—he is stupidly ignorant, and "oppression hath made him mad!" Follow him, if a *sober* and *industrious* person, for only two or three years—and behold the happy change! He already begins to feel that he is a *man*—he walks erect, and has a hundred little comforts in *constant* enjoyment, which were "like angels visits, few and far between," in the country of his birth. He has begun to *reason*, and calculates the future!—An ample subsistence being supplied, he soon feels the want of *education*, and even now is resolved that his children shall go to school. He is regenerated—disenthralled; the blackness of despair which had steadily surrounded him, has been dispersed by the sun of liberty—the actual want of food which stared him in the face every morning, serves only to remind him of the blessings which flow from a flourishing industry, moderate taxation and just laws. Follow this man yet a little further—and you may find him seated in a comfortable house of his own, pursuing his trade—or see him, conscious of his own powers, treading a portion of the soil which his heart exultingly tells him is his own.* And shall these be *cast back* into the suffering that they fled from—shall the *price of labor* be depressed in America, that her free-born sons may contend with the enslaved population of Europe? Here is the question! Let every working man answer it for himself. Let him examine this matter, and he will find "confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ," that, with the destruction of our *manufactures* must follow the ruin of our *farmers*, and general distress to *all the laboring people*—that capital will flee away, confidence be lost, and all sorts of improvement, such as the building of houses, factories and shops, and the making of roads and canals, be suddenly checked—THAT ONE LINK IN THE GREAT CHAIN OF OUR PROSPERITY BEING BROKEN, THE BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM WILL FALL TO THE GROUND.

Answer this question at the polls, working men! I ask you not to vote for this man or that man, or any particular man—but this I exhort and entreat you to do—by all that is good for the nation, by all that is beneficial for yourselves, to give your suffrages to no human being who does not stand broadly pledged, manfully and honestly "committed," and unquestionably devoted, to the preservation of the AMERICAN SYSTEM—the fountain of public wealth, the guarantee of private comfort—proclaiming plenty and securing peace—offering relief to the oppressed of all nations, and *establishing the independence of these United States*.

I am your friend,

H. NILES, *printer*.

Baltimore, July 4, 1831.

RIOT ON THE RAIL ROAD. Until too late to supply the omission, it did not occur to us that an article concerning the riot last week on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, &c. had not been prepared—but so far as needful for record, the affair shall be attended to in our next paper. The facts simply are, that one of the contractors having absconded without paying his workmen their wages, on a section of the road 25 or 26 miles from Baltimore, the laborers, (all Irishmen, we believe), attempted to redress their wrongs by doing all the injury to the road, by destroying the rails, &c. that they could! Their number was so large and their leaders so outrageous, that a military force was called out, which, promptly arriving at the scene of operations, quieted the rioters without bloodshed, and marched about sixty of them to town to be dealt with according to law. The damages sustained are of a large amount. The chiefs, we trust, will obtain the *full benefit* of the law—but their poor and ignorant followers have been, or will be, chiefly excused. These men must be taught that *force* cannot be thus applied in this country.

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* Until this part was in type, it never occurred to me that I had so closely followed the ideas contained in the following extract from a letter from KOSCIUSKO to JOHN DICKINSON, dated

November 29, 1785.

"In travelling through the remote parts of your continent, I learn how to compare the lives of your farmers with those of the patriarchs. It is there that misery discovers the golden age—and a poor European finds means in settling there to change his slavery for liberty, his wants for ease. Scarcely he lives two years but his ideas *enlarge*, he becomes man and almost citizen—he is forced to quit his habitudes, his prejudices and even his vices, and take the sentiments and virtues of his neighbors. Yes, I have there seen the subjects formerly of a bishop think freely on religion, and heard the natives of ——— reason."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, &c. It is now, and again, roundly asserted, that Mr. *White*, of Tennessee, has not, and will not, accept the place of secretary of war, because of domestic afflictions—which appear to have been indeed, "hard to bear."

We have said, that many believed Mr. *McLane* would decline the place of secretary of the treasury—but if we might venture an opinion we should now say that he will not, because of *another* acceptance—and for the same reason.

The "*Standard of Liberty*" thus announces the preferment of Mr. Buchanan—this paper is published at Lancaster, Pa. the residence of the new minister to Russia—

"*Hurrah for Buchanan!!*

Our honorable *James Buchanan* has been appointed by the president, as minister of the United States, at the court of St. Petersburg. We wish this illustrious man of the people, a safe journey, and that we could have the pleasure of accompanying him, to see once more our former townsman, Nicholaus, and some other clever fellows."

The president returned to Washington on Thursday last.

WHEAT. It is feared, and we think justly that the late heavy rains, or numerous small showers, will materially diminish the product of this year's harvest. Let the farmers who have old wheat—hold on, a little. We think that the present low price *cannot* be reduced.

NEW YORK. A fire broke out in New York in the night of Monday last in Varrick street, between Charlton and Vandam streets, and spread so rapidly that some persons hardly escaped with their lives from their beds, many of the buildings being of wood, and water was so scarce that a dozen of them were on fire before the engines were in play. About 40 houses were destroyed, and 125 families deprived of their lodgings, most of them losing all their goods—loss estimated at 100,000 dollars. The North Ceriah Baptist church was among the houses burnt. It was a large *frame*.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL. The branch leading to Alexandria was formerly commenced on the great anniversary, with much ceremony and gladness of heart. There was a large civil and military procession, and several appropriate addresses delivered, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE. A return of all the monies collected for the relief of sufferers by the late fire will be published. Baltimore has forwarded $5,762, besides 250 from two of the fire companies. The manufacturing village of Lowell has sent more than $1,200.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

By an arrival at New York, London advices to the 30th May have been received.

ENGLAND.

Parliament was to meet on the 14th June, but as the preliminary ceremonies of electing the speaker of the house of commons and swearing in the members would occupy a week, the king did not intend to go in state to open the session till the 20th.

There are 19 Catholic members elected.

The king has spontaneously conferred the order of the garter upon earl Grey. The blue ribband was expressly given by the king, to use his own words, "to mark publicly his approbation of lord Grey's conduct, and for the same reason he had purposely chosen this time to confer the honor."

There has been heavy failures in London, causing great excitement in the stock market, and premiums of ½ per cent. had been paid for money stock. A principal had deserted a stock broker, refusing to pay £30,000 differences against him, though by former operations he had realized a profit of £80,000. This circumstance had caused one of the failures.

IRELAND.

The distress in Ireland was of the most frightful character---thousands were nearly famishing from want of bread, and were subsisting on barley meal mixed with sea-weed. Active measures were taking to raise subscriptions for their relief. In this work the queen and young princess were contributing—returning a little of the money which they were receiving of the people.

The duels alluded to in the former advices, terminated without bloodshed.

At a meeting in London to afford relief to the starving people of Ireland, a Protestant minister contended that the distress now existing in that unhappy country was a visitation by the Almighty for their apostacy, and that the Roman Catholic religion was that of apostacy! This furious bigot was replied to by the marquis of Clanricarde in a most indignant and feeling manner, but the mischief was already infused into the meeting, and it adjourned without doing any thing.

The duke of Leinster and lord Cloncurry have been sworn in as members of the privy council in Ireland.

Certain parts of Galway and Tipperary have been declared in a state of disturbance.

FRANCE.

Louis Philippe was, at the last advices, at Dieppe, where he had been received with the greatest eclat. The national guards of France, now fully armed and equipped, amount to 750,000 men.

The French government, says rumor, have sent to Vienna and Berlin, requiring either an entire or partial reduction of their present military establishments. The cabinet of Vienna is reported to have replied, that Austria desired to place her army on the peace footing, but could not do so until certain important questions, relative to Poland and Italy, were settled. France rejoined that Austria had transcended its rights in controlling the affairs of Italy, and therefore she could not be permitted to use the condition of these states as a pretext for new armaments. The report further states that the emperor of Russia had been reminded by France and England that the convention of Vienna recognizes the independence of Poland.

A government messenger had arrived at Paris from Rome, and it was currently reported the king had been recalled from his tour.

BELGIUM.

A conflict took place on the 22d May, at Namur, between a corps of lancers and one of volunteers, the commander of the latter was arrested. Prince Leopold, it was said, would be almost unanimously elected king, 96 out of 122 members, of which the congress consists, had declared for him, and only two had openly opposed him—the others were reserving their votes.

TURKEY.

The governor of Bagdad has submitted to the porte: 500 persons had been put to death for their insurrectionary movements.

The insurgents under the pacha of Wrana and Persoreen had attacked the grand vizier's troops near Pielepo, but were completely beaten with the loss of 1,000 men.

GERMANY.

The canton of Schaffhausen is in open rebellion, and the peasants were marching against the city. They had had several skirmishes, and many persons had been killed and wounded.

A proposition had been adopted in the second chamber of the states, to extend the liberty of the press, and the formation of a new constitution was also in agitation.

ITALY.

Savoy and Piedmont were ready to unite with France, and crush the influence of Austria.

Jerome Bonaparte had imparted to his mother the intelligence that the French government were about to replace the statue of Napoleon on the column in the place Vendome. She was at the point of death at the time, but the news was so grateful to her feelings that it instantly revived her and she became convalescent.

POLAND

The Poles have been successful. A corps of 8,000 men had been despatched to afford succor to the revolutionists of Volhynia, under the command of gen. Chrzanowski. This gallant corps had passed through a body of 24,000 Russians and arrived in triumph at the fortress of Zamosc, with 800 Russian prisoners. A noble enthusiasm animates the people of Volhynia, Lithuania, and of all Poland. In the government of Wilna, 60,000 insurgents were in arms.

A general battle was hourly expected between the armies of Deibitsch and Schrznecki—both armies were in motion. The Russians were manoeuvring to operate against Warsaw on the opposite side of the Vistula, and the Poles to frustrate this attempt. The country on the line of march was desolate, and the cholera prevailing to an alarming extent.

RUSSIA.

The emperor Nicholas was determined to carry his operations against Poland to the last extremity, and the nobles were arming and equipping an army of 100,000 men at their own expense, to march against the Poles. Deibitsch is to concentrate an army of 140,000 men to move on Warsaw.

ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

A London paper of the evening of the 30th May, says—From Paris it is stated that offers of mediation on the part of England and France, having been made to the emperor Nicholas, for the pacification of Poland, the autocrat has declared, in answer, that he will make no concessions to "rebellious subjects," and that had he been disposed to make any, he would not have waited for advice to that effect from the west.

Another of the 31st. has reports of some advantages gained by the Poles—but nothing decisive was known to have happened.

Something that may lead to an adjustment of the affairs of Belgium was expected soon to happen.

The British funds were rising—consols 84 3-8, 84 5-8.

Flour in bond 27*s.* per barrel—196 lbs. or, at the present rate of exchange, equal to $6¾.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

RECEPTION AT HOME OF SAMUEL D. INGHAM.

From the "Doylestown Democrat." Extra.

As soon as it was known upon what day Mr. Ingham might be expected to return home, a number of his republican fellow citizens of Bucks county, assembled, and requested John Pugh esquire, and the honorable John Fox, to meet him at Philadelphia, and conduct him to the county. These gentlemen performed that duty on Friday and Saturday last.—They were met at the Sorrel Horse tavern, in Montgomery county by a body of gentlemen from Bucks, on horseback, and by them escorted to the line of the county. Here Mr. *Ingham* was received with enthusiastic cheering, by a great concourse of his fellow citizens, on horseback, in carriages, gigs, dearborns, and on foot.

The cavalcade immediately formed, and moved in procession to the Bear tavern under the direction of the

Marshals of the day—major general W. T. Rogers, and col. John Davis, and

Assistant marshals—capt. Geo. Merrick and Mr. Jos. Archambault.

A long line of carriages preceded and followed that in which Mr. *Ingham* rode. The horsemen forming in open order on either side of the carriages.

In the carriage immediately preceding Mr. Ingham who was accompanied by Mr. Pugh and Mr. Gowen of Philadelphia, rode the venerable soldiers of the revolutionary war, general Samuel Smith and captain Francis Baird.

Upon their arrival at the Bear tavern, where a large concourse were waiting to receive him, he was again heartily cheered. After receiving a hearty welcome, and the congratulations of all present, he was conducted to the head of a large table, spread under the shade of venerable trees, on which was prepared a good dinner. He was supported on his right by the venerable patriot gen. Samuel Smith and judge Fox—and on his left by the democratic Jackson electors of 1824 and 1828 respectively, John Pugh, esq. and captain Francis Baird.

As soon as dinner was over, the following address was delivered to him by captain Baird and Henry Chapman, esq.

SIR:—A number of your democratic republican fellow citizens of Bucks county, learning that you were expected to return among them this day, have assembled for the purpose of giving you a cordial welcome home.

Regretting, as we do, the existence of that inauspicious influence, whatever it may be, that has caused you to leave the elevated station which you have filled with so much advantage to the public and honor to yourself, we heartily congratulate you that no one has been able to cast a shade of reproach on your moral character, official conduct, or political course.

Such being the fact, we confess a strong desire for some explanation of this extraordinary measure which has shocked the public mind and broken up the elements of party throughout the country.

We now sir, as a testimony of regard for you, invite you to partake of refreshments with us, and the democratic republicans now assembled at the Bear tavern.

Samuel Smith,	W. T. Rogers,
Francis Baird,	Jonathan Delaney,
John Ruckman,	Joseph P. Wilkinson,
Wm. Purdy,	Joseph Morrison,
Samuel Kinsey,	Moses Armstrong,
Jesse Johnson,	C. Blackfan,
Joseph D. Murray,	Joseph Archambault,
John Davis,	Michael Dech,
Joseph Scarborough,	Daniel Y. Harman,
Wm. McHenry,	Wm. Carr,
Lewis S. Coryell,	Joeph Dunn,
John Hart,	Charles E. Du Bois,
W. F. Swift,	Charles H. Mathews,
Henry Chapman,	Wm. H. Powell,
Wm. Smith,	M. H. Snyder,
Andrew Heller,	Isaac W. James,
Samuel Daniel,	Philip Trumbower.

REPLY.

My friends and fellow citizens:

It is impossible not to feel deeply sensible of this manifestation of your kindness.—It has been my good fortune to have been long connected with you in all the various relations of social and political life. I am indebted to the generous confidence of my fellow citizens of this congressional district, and especially of my native county, for all the numerous public employments in which I have been engaged for the greater part of the last twenty-five years—I have received from them and from you in common with them, innumerable favors which can never be repaid, but from the overflowings of a grateful heart; but *this* scene imposes a deeper obligation than all the rest—It is impossible to find language to express my feelings—I can therefore only return to you my sincere thanks and assure you that it will ever be remembered with the most profound and unwavering gratitude. For the kind partiality with which you have contemplated and spoken of my public services, I can only offer you additional thanks—between us, the heart and not the tongue is the organ of communication, and it speaks its feelings best in silence.

When I resigned the trust which the citizens of this district last conferred upon me, to engage in another of greater hazard and responsibility; you wisely permitted me to enter upon the new scene of probation, without indulging or exciting expectations; you felt as I did, that the undertaking was hazardous, and you sympathised in my anxiety for the consequences. It was known that the department committed to my care, had recently been charged with heavy additional duties and responsibilities, in which a vast amount of the active capital of the country was closely connected—that the laws for the execution of these duties were defective in efficiency, and obnoxious for their rigor—That jealousy and hostility had sprung up in various sections of the union, as well in regard to the disposition of the public lands, as the great and disturbing question of impost revenue; that the treasury department was the point of contact, in fact, the battle ground of these contending and excited interests. It becomes me not to say how this duty has been executed. I can only assure you, that every faculty of my mind has been constantly devoted to my official duty; that for the last two years the midnight watch has seldom found my eyes closed in sleep—not engaged in the dissipation of the gay metropolis, but alone, in the dry, arduous and severe investigation of the various subjects presented for decision. You will excuse me for thus alluding to matters so personal to myself. I could not have done it, but for the peculiar relation which exists between you and me, and the persuasion that you had been informed of the same facts, through other channels;

public sentiment having done me more than justice in these respects. It had also cheered me with the hope, that the confidence thus kindly reposed, might have been employed in promoting other and higher objects of public good, in which I was zealously engaged. It ought not to be disguised, that the final extinguishment of the public debt, which is very near at hand, will present a new crisis in the affairs of our country—The public mind should therefore be familiarized to it, and preparation made in advance for the event. To continue permanently upon the people, taxes equal to ten million of dollars, the amount of the present sinking fund, more than will be required for the current expenses of the government, will, I most conscientiously believe, hazard the existence of this union; and the more we disregard the complaints of those who think themselves aggrieved, the more rapidly will that great evil be hastened. What can compensate for the breaking up of a confederation, which is the highest and may be the last hope of liberty? On the other hand, suddenly and indiscriminately to reduce the impost duties to the scale of revenue for the current expenditure, would cause a scene of ruin which cannot be described. I have no doubt but all these evils may be averted, and instead of multiplying antagonist interests and exciting animosity and hatred throughout the nation, marked by geographical boundaries the most dangerous of all, that measures might be adopted which would preserve every interest of the country, in the operation of which, every section would be reconciled; and which would in fact, draw together the different parts with bonds of affection founded in mutual personal as well as political interests. The successful adaptation of these measures to their end, will require not less of the spirit of patriotism and of compromise, than knowledge of the condition, and skill in the arrangement of our diversified pursuits. The system is complex, and simplicity can only be restored by slow degrees, and the time is at hand when the work should be in progress. The difficulties are great, but they are not insurmountable, and the object is worthy of the highest effort of human intelligence. To establish more firmly the bonds of this union, not by physical power, but by means of the moral cements, mutual affection and mutual interest, is a work of the most exalted character, and when accomplished will perpetuate an undisturbed possession of our rich inheritance, not only to our posterity, but render it at no distant day, by the mere force of example, not less valuable to the cause of human liberty and happiness throughout the world. This work so far as it depends on the treasury department, has now been committed, I trust, to abler hands, and I devoutly hope it may meet with the attention and success it so well deserves.

If in the desire to discharge with fidelity to the country, and satisfaction to those more immediately concerned and under the pressure of great anxiety to prepare for the high objects I have just referred to, I have not mingled in the partizan operations which, whether intended for good or evil, are usually found about the sources of power and patronage, I shall be excused for having no leisure for such employment, even if I had a taste for the associations of this nature, which existed at the metropolis. Nor was I engaged, as has been insinuated by some who seem to speak by authority, in arranging plans for the selection of a successor to the presidential chair. My correspondence with you my friends, limited as it was, will bear strong negative testimony at least to this fact, but if it be not satisfactory, I take this occasion to absolve every person to whom I have written a letter, from the date of my appointment to that of my removal, from every obligation of confidence on that subject, which is usually deemed to belong to private correspondence, that the proofs of this charge may be given to the world, if any exist.

You must not suppose that I am about to pour out complaints for private griefs. I have no private griefs. My judgment has never wavered for a moment, as to the course which duty and honor prescribed, in the relation I bore to the president, and the other members of the administration; and sustained by an approving conscience as well as by many evidences of public opinion, and most especially by your generous and kind countenance on this occasion: I should be unfaithful to my own character and a heartless ingrate, if I could entertain, much less express, a sentiment of private grief. Although stripped of the attractions of power, and exiled from the public service by the chief magistrate, for whose character you and I had entertained so high an opinion—to be thus met and greeted by such a crowd of my fellow citizens, among whom I see, attended by their sons, the companions of my childhood, the associates, friends and confidants of my riper years, and more than all these, some venerable relics of the revolutions of whom, God be praised, there are yet a few among us. I say, such a meeting as this, is a reward infinitely more valuable than the possession of any favor in the power of the chief magistrate to confer. But even without these consolatory evidences of the good opinion of those whose good opinion I value more than that of all the world beside, because you know me best—I say without these, I would be deeply mortified if any friend of mine should suppose that I was an object of sympathy for private grief. On the contrary, I regard the moment in which my separation from the public service was determined on, as the most propitious moment of my life; and although it might now be difficult to persuade those who partake deeply of the prevailing passion for office, of the sincerity of this declaration, yet I perfectly know that the time will come, when it will be readily believed. As to pecuniary loss, (if any think of this) much less labor than I should have bestowed on official business, well directed, will easily procure something more than a bare subistence, which all know is scarcely afforded by the salaries at Washington,—I can have no cause of resentment therefore on this account. It will not be thought profanity, I hope, to say that the president is but a mortal; subject to all the infirmities incident to human nature; his displeasure or denunciations are not directed by an omniscient eye, nor do they carry with them political or corporeal death. And even, if, as he suggested in his correspondence with me of the 20th of April last, I was intended as a sacrifice to propitiate public opinion for others whom he loved, and whom it had severely threatened, *that* of itself is not good cause for resentment. It was not the ancient custom even in idolatrous sacrifices to select the worst of the flock for those purposes. But whatever may have been the motive for my removal, I shall enjoy the effect, and I feel like a mariner who has safely returned from a long, toilsome and somewhat perilous voyage, to receive the joyous greetings of his companions and friends.

Among the American people, the public judgment alone can fix lasting disrepute on a public man. There is too much independence in the press, for truth to be successfully perverted, or the public mind to be permanently deceived by the arts of the servile and mercenary part of that body. I cannot be mistaken, however, in the indications I have seen, that whatever may have been the motive for dissolving the cabinet, that object is not deemed to have been fully accomplished by it, and it is very apparent that a corps editorial has been organized, ready to let off their poisoned shafts at whomsover, and whenever, directed by the master of the signals. Some of these, perhaps too eager for the chase, or perhaps in obedience to some private signal, have some time since commenced their attacks on me.—I could not mistake their connexion, but I heed them not. The foremost of our temporal duties is that which we owe to our country, and with this guide for a polar star, whoever makes careful observations can never mistake his way. The treatment I am to receive from the corps I have adverted to, will depend not upon the character of my services to the country, nor on their benefit or injury to the administration, but upon the meekness and silence with which I shall submit to what they deem the greatest of all grievances, *the loss of office.*—But, as they and I place a different estimate on these things, and this *loss* is deemed to be a *gain*, I shall have no opportunity of making a merit of my meekness, or commending myself to their favor by a self-denying silence—I shall, therefore, pursue the course which duty to the country shall seem to prescribe, perfectly convinced that all patriotic minds, when *fully informed* as to the history of the last two years, will come to the same conclusion—until then, it is due to prudence, as well as justice, to forbear a definitive judgment.

You have been pleased to express a strong desire for some 'explanation of the extraordinary measure which has shocked the public mind, and broken up the elements of party throughout the country,' alluding, as I understand, to the dissolution of the cabinet. It is reasonable to suppose that there was an adequate cause for a proceeding so unexampled in the annals of our country —measures of this kind are not very uncommon in those governments where it is held that the chief magistrate "can do no wrong;" but this doctrine does not belong to our system, and it must be an extraordinary case which could render such a step expedient—Of this, however, the people must be the judges in the last resort, and, before it is drawn into a precedent which might be used for undefined and dangerous purposes, they have a right to be fully informed. I do not, therefore, object to your request, as improper; but when it is considered that the proceeding, so far as I am concerned, was exclusively the act of the president, who alone can perfectly explain his own motives, it might seem improper for me now to anticipate the explanation, which, as none is above the reach of public opinion, he will no doubt think it his duty to make of these transactions to the American people. But if it be thought that I have incurred any responsibility in this proceeding, I have only to say, let the facts be investigated, and the veil which now envelopes this matter in so much mystery will be completely removed. If all is right, the public mind will be satisfied; if any thing is wrong the people only, who are sovereign in such cases at least, can apply the remedy. It is the boast of our system that none are above the power, or beneath the protection of this tribunal—Upon their intelligence and virtue depends the maintainance of all the preservative principles of our government. It is their sacred duty, as well as right to scrutinize the acts, and scan the motives of all who are connected with the public service, and guard with a vigilant and jealous care against every exertion of power, which, by weakening the influence of virtue and patriotism, may impair the moral energies of our republican system. Entertaining these views, but for the reasons I have mentioned, I would unhesitatingly have responded to your request, and communicated to you, while time and strength permitted, all the lights which I possess as to be whole subject. But I am the more reconciled to declining a compliance with your wishes, seeing that so many channels are open for communication between the people and their agents, through which they may have direct access in this case to the responsible agent. I have only to add, that as to myself personally, I neither seek nor avoid the scrutiny—if done at all, it should be on public account, and the object should be the public interest. When this is undertaken; God forbid that I should interpose any obstacle to a scrutiny in which the purity and integrity of public men are to be called in question. Unless these virtues be cherished, this beautiful fabric of government will soon become a melancholy ruin, and the execrations of millions yet unborn will, while the page of history lasts, be poured out on the heads of those who shall have contributed to its destruction.

When Mr. Ingham had concluded, judge Fox rose, and addressing Mr. Ingham, said, that many of his fellow citizens present, had a great desire to know the facts connected with the attempt to assassinate him before he left Washington, and as there was much anxiety to possess correct information on the subject, he requested him to relate to his friends assembled, such facts, as would enable them to disseminate correct information on this interesting subject.

Mr. Ingham in reply, observed, that he could not refuse to comply with the request, but he would much rather for the character of the government and the nation, that he had the power to bury the whole transaction in oblivion.—This was not now practicable, and he would state the material facts as minutely and briefly as he could.

On Friday the seventeenth, about ten o'clock, I received a note from Mr. Eaton, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, then chief clerk in the war department, demanding an avowal or disavowal of a publication in a newspaper, without any other connexion with the paper being suggested, than that it was supposed to be friendly to me, and was published in the city where I resided. I could not doubt that such a demand was a prelude to a wanton and premeditated quarrel, and although I did not understand whether it was the *fact* stated in the paper, viz: that my family had refused to associate with his; or the authority to publish, which I was called upon to disavow; I chose to avoid a prolonged correspondence, and gave him my answer in each alternative —You have probably seen the correspondence and I need not be more particular. On the same day that my note was delivered, I received a challenge, viz: about three o'clock, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, the chief clerk, now acting secretary of war. Having company to dinner and until, late in the evening, I sent no answer that night; the next morning, Sunday, the same Mr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, and threatened personal violence if I did not answer the note. I informed him that I should take my own time to do it, and showed him the door. On the following morning I replied to Mr. Eaton's note, and went out to take leave of some of my friends in the city, which occupied me till after one o'clock. On my return to my lodgings, I learned that Mr. Eaton had been at the treasury department in the morning, enquiring when I would be at the office, and that he also enquired for the treasurer's room and went into it, and that he had spent a part of his time, since about ten o'clock, in the lower rooms of the treasury department, occupied by the register and treasurer, and that he had been seen in company with those officers, and had been for the greater part of the time stationed in a grocery store about half a square from my lodgings, during which he was occasionally visited by Mr. Randolph, and by a Mr. Vankleck, another clerk in in the war department, who appeared to act the part of videttes. From the information I received of the movements of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Randolph, I expected the assault to be made by them, and prepared myself for that purpose. Colonel N. Towson had been invited to my lodgings, and went with me unarmed as a witness, and to prevent a surprise. Three other young men were in company; but directed to follow at some distance behind, to prevent or resist an attack by superior numbers. My son, being the only person whose life I had any right to expose in such a conflict, was by my side, both of us well prepared for defence. I expected the attack in the passage of the treasury department, as Mr. Eaton had not long before entered that building, and after having taken so much pains to obtain a meeting, it was scarcely to be expected that he would then avoid it, and as my approach could easily have been observed.—We passed in, however, unmolested. I went into the second story to the room I occupied, and finished what little business I had to close before I finally left the office, which had been previously fixed for that day. I learned while in my room, that Mr. Eaton and major Lewis, whose offices were in another building more than a quarter of a mile distant, went out of the treasury department in a direction towards the president's house where major Lewis lived. I was also informed that they came out of one of the register's rooms—Nothing further occurred worthy of notice till evening.

Soon after dark I was informed, by several persons calling in to see me, that Mr. Eaton, Mr. Randolph, and a Mr. Overton, the latter a clerk in maj. Lewis' office and near relative of judge Overton, of Tenn. who was there on a visit to the president, were seen, apparently armed, passing to and fro on the street, not far from my dwelling, and sometimes passing my door. On one occasion, while thus passing, Mr. Eaton stopped at the door and looked into the passage, and while standing there, prudently hesitating in his purpose, a gentleman in one of the lower rooms, (Mr. ———), who resided in the house, stepped into the passage in time to see Mr. Eaton standing at the door and retire from it. I received many tenders of personal service for the night one of which I accepted, and the gentleman slept in the house. Sometime between 10 and 11, a highly respectable inhabitant of the city informed me that he met Mr. Eaton and six or seven other persons, walking near the president's gate, whence it was concluded they had retired for the night, in company with some others who had been privy to the scenes of the day, tho' perhaps not actors in

them—A part of their conversation was overheard, which may hereafter be imparted. On the following day I finished my visits, in order to leave the city on Wednesday morning, as I had appointed, in answer to a letter written by your committee a week before. Some time on Tuesday evening the same men, viz: Eaton and Randolph, (and it is believed Overton was also with them) passed and repassed my door frequently, looking impertinently into the windows, and exhibiting other signs of the gasconade they had been practising. I found a high degree of excitement prevailing in the city, and information was communicated to me that some appearance of preparation had been discovered to way-lay me on the road to Baltimore. I therefore prepared for that event, but met with no molestation.

It occurred to me in the evening that I could not with propriety leave the city without bringing the subject distinctly before the notice of the president, and I addressed him a letter to that effect. My engagements were such that I could not remain to be present at the investigation he might direct, nor was it necessary. I was not a witness to the acts I stated to him, though I believed them, and still believe them to be true. If there had been any difficulty in procuring testimony as to the facts, I would have furnished the names of witnesses to any fact stated. This, however, is not now necessary. The president has thought proper to call on the three officers of the treasury department, whom I represented as having been in the company of the principals on that day, and these officers, tho' they deny the truth of my statement in general terms, have each admitted its truth in every material particular, as far as it affected themselves. I have stated that Eaton and Randolph alternately occupied the treasury building in the treasurer and register's rooms, with a view to a personal assault upon me, which I have termed assassination; for, although I had received notice of Eaton's design, I did not believe that either he or Randolph would attack me, unless they could get behind my back, or to take some other advantage. I therefore considered the threat as a cover for a dastardly attempt to assassinate. I have not said that the treasurer, register and 2d auditor were privy to the design of Eaton; I have only said that the rooms of the two former were occupied by him while lying in wait, and that each of them was in his company. Now it is admitted by Mr. Eaton, that he was seeking a personal rencontre with me on that day —and the exculpatory statements of the officers named, without even the aid of a cross examination, leave the mind irresistibly to infer even more than I have stated.

T. L. Smith, the register, says he did not give aid or succor to Eaton; but does not deny knowing Eaton's object in coming to the treasury department. W. B. Lewis, the 2d auditor, says he knew of no "*conspiracy*," He does not say that he knew nothing of Eaton's design. Mr. Campbell, United States treasurer, says he did know that a conflict was expected, but did not believe it would take place that day. Perhaps he thought I would not come to the treasury after such a parade of menaced rencontre; or that if I did come, perhaps he knew that Mr. Eaton would contrive to keep out of the way as actually happened. As to Mr. Randolph, he does not deny being in the treasury department on the same day, and says he only saw Mr. Eaton *ten minutes at a time*, between nine and three. With such equivocations and admissions in *prepared statements*, what might not be expected from a cross examination of all these persons, and of all the persons about the building? I have only to add, that I complain of no injury inflicted on me---I do not, therefore, present myself as a prosecutor. I believed that a department of the government, which ought to have been regarded as a sanctuary at least against the lawless violence of the United States officers, had been violated for purposes of blood, and that the majesty of the law had been offended under the eye of the chief magistrate. In this aspect I communicated to the president a sketch of what had occurred, knowing that the means at hand were ample, for a thorough investigation by a regular examination of witnesses on oath. I had another reason for making that communication to the president. Mr. Evans, a clerk in the register's office, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton's, declared publicly in the hearing of a number of persons, that if he "were in Mr. Eaton's place, he would assassinate me, and the president would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business." Mr. Barry had expresed himself in terms of the greatest bitterness towards me.

These and other facts of which I was very credibly informed, satisfied me that a state of feeling existed among those who sypathised with Mr. Eaton, which was not only deeply discreditable to the government, but threatened much individual injury to some very worthy men. I therefore determined to bring the subject to the notice of the president and of the public at the same time. I have said nothing lightly which I do not believe could be proved by witnesses of unquestionable character---but after the menace of Mr. Evans, they would require an assurance of protection before they could be expected to give voluntary statements. All the means for ascertaining the truth, are at the president's command. The statement I communicated to him, was shown to several persons who were on the spot and witnessed the excited feeling and great anxiety which pervaded the most sober minded people of the city. It was deemed by all who saw it, a temperate statement of the facts. I am aware that it will be difficult to believe that a person so closly connected in feeling with the president of the United States could have been permitted to lie in wait, armed with sword cane and pistols, in the rooms of one of the public buildings, for the purpose of a rencontre with the head of a department. Such a transaction is too gross to be realized by the American people, and hence they will disincline to give it their belief, but it is impossible to resist the force of truth. If an impartial investigation of this transaction shall ever be made, much more than I have said will be fully proved and whenever such an investigation shall be instituted, if my presence should be deemed necessary, I will, without hesitation, attend at the seat of government for that purpose.

I have remarked that the note of Mr. Eaton indicated a predetermination for a quarrel. This is clearly proved by his seizing as a pretext for it, a newspaper statement of a fact which had been notorious in the city of Washington for two years past, viz: that *my family had refused to visit his.* This fact he well knew I could not disavow. He did not even allege that I had said any thing to the disparagement of his family; and I could not have disavowed the fact upon which he had predicated his menace, unless I would have consented to be bullied into a statement which every body knew to be false. My reply to his menace was neither more nor less than an unequivocal refusal to disavow the fact that my family had refused to visit his. The guilt or innocence of his wife never was in controversy between Mr. Eaton and myself. He never even complained that I had made any charges against her. *She had been charged by others with offences against society which had excluded her from it, long before I went to Washington; and the attempt was to compel me and my family to associate with a woman whom the respectable society of that city had deemed unworthy of such countenance.* I RESISTED THIS ATTEMPT, *and this is the complaint of Mr. Eaton, for which, he sought my life.*

The following "good thing" is from the Boston Gazette—

A celebrated wag in the custom house, on reading the correspondence between Messrs. Ingham and Eaton, was struck with a passage in the first note of the former gentleman, which speaks of the *farce* that Mr. Eaton is playing before the American people. "Farce," "farce," said he—that must have some reference to Mr. Van Buren. Ah, I have it—it's the *flying Dutchman!* "It made a great laugh at the time," as might be expected.

[It may be necessary to say to some, that the "Flying Dutchman" is a grand spectacle and great farce, which has been performed at many of the theatres.]

Among the remarkable things which have lately happened, it may be mentioned—that *the* four gentlemen, elected last year as representatives in the legislature of New Jersey, as "Jackson men," for Salem county, and who so acted—have come out openly and joined others, in calling a meeting for the support of Mr. Clay.

From the Globe.

Mr. *Blair:* If a sincere wish, and a course of conduct corresponding therewith, could have prevented my name from appearing in the public papers, blended with party politics, I should have escaped the painful necessity of soliciting your giving publicity to this communication.

I had no agency or concern in the affair between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Ingham: but in a speech said to have been lately made by Mr. Ingham, he has ascribed participation to me in it. This statement in relation to me, is *entirely untrue.* I repeat, I knew nothing of the difference between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Ingham, except that I had understood *Ingham had challenged Eaton.*

On Tuesday, after it had ended, I remarked to a gentleman (in the presence of several others) who said that some of Mr. Ingham's clerks had determined to defend him against the attacks of Mr. Eaton, that I thought Mr. Eaton was right in vindicating the character of his wife, and if I were present and Mr. Ingham's clerks should interfere, I should feel it my duty to take part with Mr. Eaton; but *this was on Tuesday, after the affair of Monday had closed.*

There were five gentlemen present, three of whom have authorised me to say, they did not hear me say, *were I in Mr. Eaton's place, I would assassinate Mr. Ingham, and the president would turn every clerk out of office who took part in this business.* Nor was any thing said by me that would in the most remote sense authorise such an inference. Very respectfully,

FRENCH S. EVANS.*

July 2, 1831.

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To the editor of the Globe.

Dear sir: Mr. Ingham, in his address at the Bear tavern, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, speaking of maj. Eaton, says he "had been for the greater part of the time stationed in a grocery store about half a square from my lodging, during which he was occasionally visited by Mr. Randolph and by a Mr. Van Kleeck, another clerk in the war department, who appeared to act the part of videttes."

This statement, so far as I am concerned, I feel it my duty to myself and the religious society with which I am connected, to pronounce utterly untrue. I assert most solemnly, that major E. was never visited by me at a grocery store, as is represented by Mr. I. I declare, according to the best of my recollection, that I never saw maj. E. from Saturday the 18th until late in the evening of Monday, when I casually saw him at the house of a friend, a period embracing the controversy in question. I further declare, that I had not the slightest agency or participation in that controversy, and that I never had any intimation from maj. Eaton, or any of his friends, that he wished or expected me to take any part in it. Very respectfully,

LAW. L. V. KLEECK.

July 2nd, 1831.

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From the same.

Mr. *Blair:*—I have read with no little surprise a statement in a reported speech of Mr. Ingham, made to his friends in Bucks county, Pa. since his return home—in which he throws out some imputations against me, in his late difference with major Eaton. Insinuations of this kind had been previously made by an anonymous writer, which I deemed unworthy of notice; but coming now from the late secretary of the treasury who, no doubt has been misinformed, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, to contradict them, and will further say, that I never had any hostility to Mr. Ingham, but was at peace with him and never harbored a thought to harm him.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. OVERTON.

Washington city, July, 1*st* 1831.

It is proper to state, in justice to judge Overton, whose name has been introduced by Mr. Ingham, that the judge, after a short visit to the president, left this city for Old Point in company with general McComb, on Friday 17th of June, before the offensive matter in the Telegraph appeared, and three days before the incident alluded to by Mr. I., occurred. [*Ed. Globe.*

*Mr. Evans is one of three or four brothers-in-law of Mr. Eaton, who hold office at Washington.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, held at their office, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th of June, 1831—the president and directors presented a full and distinct report of their proceedings, and statement of their accounts, during the last year; and it was on motion,

Resolved, That the report this day presented be approved and adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders be and are hereby given to the president and directors, for the zealous and faithful manner in which their duties have been discharged.

Resolved, That the president and directors cause the said report to be published.

JOHN READ, *chairman.*

Chesapeake and Delaware canal office, June 6, 1831.

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Twelfth general report of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company.

In accordance with the requisitions of the charter of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, the president and directors present the annual report of their proceedings with the treasurer's statement of the fiscal concerns of the company.

Nothing has occurred since the last annual meeting of the stockholders, to alter the favorable views which were then taken of the usefulness of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, and the ultimate profit that its proprietors would probably derive from it. During the past year, constant supervision and care have been exercised to prevent the accidents and stoppages to which all newly made works of this description are liable, and it may be remarked as a singular fact, that this canal, since it was opened for navigation in October 1829, has never been impeded for a day, except by ice, and then only while that of the rivers with which it communicates was closed by the same cause. During the drought of August, September and October last, when operations on many other canals was suspended for want of water, although the depth on the summit level of this was somewhat diminished, its navigation was not interrupted, and vessels of the ordinary draught met with no obstructions in their passage.

The experience, however, of last season, has forcibly evinced the good effects of the reservoirs which have been provided on this level, as without them, the supply of water would have been insufficient. The quantity on this part of the canal, will be increased by raising one of the locks, and thus obtaining an additional depth over a surface of about six hundred acres. The increased height of water, will make requisite a coresponding height of the walling. This work has been partly done during the last year, and the remainder can be finished in a short time. There is, also, a small portion of the lower level, which it was expected would not require protection, but the heavy gales of this spring have shown its necessity. Both of these works can be accomplished without any considerable expense. The large waste wier, with lift gates is finished, and will secure the summit level from overflowing, by effectually controlling the surplus water, which might otherwise endanger it. The gates of the locks have been so altered and improved, as not only to save a considerable quantity of water, but also, greatly to expedite the lockage of vessels. The towing path on the summit level has been increased and strengthened by earth taken from places on the deep-cut where it was supposed to be desirable to lighten the pressure on the side slopes of the canal, in consequence of the character of the soil, of which they were formed. Much attention has been given to the banks, and various seeds sown, and manures applied, to get them covered with grass; as yet with but partial success: in many places small traces of vegetation can be seen, while in others it has a more promising appearance: but in all, it will evidently require considerable time before they will be covered with a good sward, which *when* formed, is found to be an excellent protection.

On the lower level, a culvert was originally placed under the canal to aid in carrying off the waters of the

Dragon creek, and the drainage of the adjacent country; but the sinking of the towing path and embankments, previous to the finishing of the canal, depressed the ends of the culvert, and so much injured it, that last autumn it was deemed necessary to have it stopped for the safety of the canal. Owing to this circumstance, the other means of carrying off this water, (viz: the large drain cut through the high land on the north of the canal) has been found insufficient to vent it, and the adjoining marshes have been overflowed, which with the carrying away of the dam by a freshet in 1826, and the sinking of the embankments in 1827, while the work was in progress, has subjected the company to claims for damages: a recurrence of these claims will be prevented by the plan that has been adopted to remedy this evil, placing a large culvert under the canal; which now can be made effective and permanent. As the embankments have ceased sinking, it will not be liable to the same danger which destroyed the former one, and can be made without any interruption to the business of the canal. When these things, which are incidental to the completion of the work, are done, it is believed the contingent expenses of this company, owing to the peculiar character of the canal, will be less in proportion than almost any other: as the whole cost of keeping it in repair, supervision and all other expenses, will probably not exceed a half per cent. per annum on the capital.

Numerous frauds on the company have been attempted, by captains and agents of vessels making false statements of their cargoes; this practise is, in great measure, stopped by a strict supervision, and, in suspected cases, by an examination of the cargo; and it is believed that the organization and system of checks on the canal, and in this city, will in most cases lead to detection and exposure. On the application of this company to the secretary of the treasury, that officer appointed one of the company's toll collectors, an inspector of the customs; this will give him great facilities in detecting impositions on the revenue of the company, as well as on that of the United States, and will probably enable him to prevent infractions of the revenue laws. The officers of the custom house in this city have also promptly tendered their aid with the same views.

The difficulties in the navigation of Back Creek, still continue to prevent the free passage of steam boats, and other vessels, to and from the canal; and although the bill which contained an appropriation for clearing out this public highway did not pass the senate, after having passed the house of representatives, yet the necessity of the measure is becoming so obvious, and constantly increasing, that it is confidently hoped, at the next session of congress, an appropriation will be made for this object, which is now so requisite to the public convenience.

The advantages already derived, by the city of Philadelphia, and the community generally, from the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, are so apparent and so well appreciated, that it is unnecessary to advert to them further, than to give a brief statement of the sources from whence they principally arise.

Between Baltimore, Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk and Philadelphia, there have been employed during the past year, in the transportation of passengers and merchandize by way of this canal, two lines of steamboats and seven lines of packets. There were made during that time the following number of passages through the canal:

1,230	packets with merchandize		
600	vessels with wood, carrying	13,332	cords.
272	do rafts, and arks, with lumber, carrying	7,118,734	feet.
294	do flour, do	101,462	barrels.
246	do wheat, corn, &c.	289,173	bushels.

2,638 do cotton, iron, oysters, fish, whiskey, and various other articles, making a total of 5,280 passages of vessels of different descriptions through the canal between 1st June, 1830, and 1st June, 1831.

It will readily be perceived, that large portions of this trade could not have come to this city, in consequence of its bulky character, except by the canal; and its effects are strongly indicated by an increased business, and demand for stores, particularly on the margin of the Delaware, where the effects of this new trade are more directly and obviously seen, and its benefits felt.

Notwithstanding the severity of the last winter, which kept the river and canal navigation closed by ice unusually long, viz: from the 12th January to the 3d of March, yet there has been an increase in the amount of the receipts of toll thus far of this season, over that of the last of nearly 50 per cent. The tolls received since last year's report, viz: from 1st June, 1830 to 1st June, 1831, amounted to 62,223 dollars 15 cents. This sum, earned in so short a time, after the canal was opened for navigation, is believed fully to equal in proportion the receipts of any other canal in a similar period; and when viewed as a commencement, presents to the stockholders a highly favorable prospect for the future.

If the tolls of the past year, and the increase of them this season, over those of the corresponding periods of the last, be considered as a data, on which to found an estimate of the probable amount of revenue, it will be a fair inference to suppose, that the amount of tolls will be about 90,000 dollars the ensuing year. This ratio of increase is, no doubt, too large to be calculated on for a term of years; but it is, perhaps, not sanguine to suppose, that the receipts will not fall far short, even of this rate of increase, during the year; and for some time after the Delaware and Raritan canal, and the Amboy rail road, shall be completed; and when the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, will be farther extended to the west, and embrace a larger scope of usefulness. The Chesapeake and Delaware canal—being so situated that *it* is necessarily the great thoroughfare between the internal improvements of the north and south—must prosper with their prosperity, independent of its increasing sources of success; which are found to be constantly extending themselves, and flowing in from new and distant channels.

Signed by order and on behalf of the president and directors, ROBERT M. LEWIS, *president.*

H. D. GILPIN, *secretary.*

Chesapeake and Delaware canal office, June 6, 1831.

LIABILITY OF SECURITIES.

From the Pensacola Gazette.

Mr. Editor: The following case was decided at the present term of the superior court of the western district of Florida, now in session at Pensacola, the hon. judge Brackenridge presiding. You will please insert it in your next paper. B.

The post master general vs. *Antoine Collins and M. Crupper, securities of John Fitzgerald, a defaulting post master at Pensacola.*

(Note by the reporter.)

John Fitzgerald was the printer of some newspaper in Tennessee*, and shortly after the 4th March, 1829, came to Pensacola, and made various inquiries to ascertain the profits of the several civil employments held by the incumbents against whom no complaints had ever been heard in the territory. After casting about with the fastidious taste of one conscious of power, he finally resolved not to starve between "two stacks of hay," but decided that the post office suited him better than the collector's or marshal's office. His wishes were made known, and one of the best postmasters in the southern country had leave to retire in short order, in the plan of *reform* then going on. About the first of July, 1829, the Tennessee printer took the key of the mail bags, and entered upon the *funds of the office.* The instructions of the late post master general then required the money to be deposited in the "nearest bank." This was before the post office department was reformed by the new code of laws which requires such strict accountability on *paper.* As the first quarter progressed, there being no branch of the United States bank at Pensacola, and the new incumbent animated by the spirit of that *reform,* in support of which he had distributed so many type, and seeing it inscribed "on the list of executive duties in characters too strong to be overlooked," determined to obey his instructions to the letter, to deposit the first quarter's proceeds in the "nearest bank," called *Faro.* The deposit being safely made, he set out for Washington to account, where he remained all winter with the reformers.

In the mean time, the military, naval and civil officers of the place all made representations against him. The delegate insisted upon his removal. The senate passed a resolution calling for an account of his defalcation; all which was made known to the postmaster general, who, it was proved was distinctly apprised that if Fitzgerald came back to Pensacola without a dismission from office, he would embezzle the remainder of the funds of the office. No order was given, no step taken to stop the money in the hands of the deputy.

A known and acknowledged defaulter was kept in office for more than *six months,* and finally was permitted to leave Washington, forgetting to pay his bills, and return home, pocket the remainder

*The Nashville Republican.

of the money, and a suit was brought to hold the securities responsible.

(Report of the case.)

The defendants pleaded several pleas in bar, some of a technical character, and others charging the loss to the result of the *laches* of the postmaster general. The omission alleged on his part, was the failure to require an account and payment according to law and his own instructions, all of which it appeared had been violated, and the failure to sue the principal within the time required by law. The case was urged at length upon the law instructions, evidence, &c. Wright, district attorney, for P. M. G. and White and Blount for defendants.

The court gave no exposition of the law, and upon that branch of the subject which referred to the *laches* of the postmaster general remarked, that sureties could not in general avail themselves of the laches of the government, or its officers, but that cases might occur of such gross negligence and evident irregularity, as to release the sureties from liability. Whether there had been that negligence and irregularity in this case, the court did not say or intimate, as that was a matter arising out of facts applicable to the laws which had been explained.

(Further note of the reporter.)

The jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the defendants. The effect of which is that all the postages collected at the post office, Pensacola, is in the "deep bosom of the ocean buried."

If the learned counsel had seen before this trial the Baltimore Republican of 2d May, he could have found what the lawyers call a "case in point." It is not a good rule that will not work both ways. The suit was not commenced within six months.

The following is the authority in defence of the postmaster general in the matter wherein he is charged as being the surety of a defaulting postmaster in Kentucky.

[*From the Baltimore Republican of May* 2.]

"It is a further principle of law long settled, that in cases of suretyship, if the obligor fails to use due diligence against the principal, the security becomes released from his liability. The rule holds more forcible in the case under consideration. The sureties had a right to presume that the postmaster general would do his duty and see that his subordinate officers complied strictly with the laws. If he neglect his duty, he, and not the innocent sureties should be the sufferer, otherwise the sureties might be ruined by the defalcation of their principal, and have no knowledge of the fact until coerced to appear before a court of justice. The law of congress, therefore, wisely provides, that in case the postmaster general shall not cause suit to be commenced within six months from the end of every three months, the balance due from every such delinquent shall be charged to, and be recoverable from the postmaster general.

"It is admitted that the suit was *not* brought within the time; when brought was not sustained, and yet the Clay presses continue the cry that Barry is a defaulter."

There is another "case in point," which the reporter begs leave to refer the learned counsel when he has a similar suit. The case to which we refer is to be found in "Webster's spelling book, page 56, Albany edition, 1812." "The fable of the lawyer and the farmer." This authority is the elementary book of all lawyers.

Quere—Will the president order a suit against the postmaster general?

INDIAN WAR.

FROM THE ILLINOIS ADVOCATE.

Copy of a letter to gen. Clark, superintendent of Indian affairs.
Belleville, May 26, 1831.

General Clark, superintendent, &c.

Sir: In order to protect the citizens of this state, who reside near Rock Island, from Indian invasion and depredation, I have considered it necessary to call out a force of the militia of this state of about 700 strong, to remove a band of the Sac Indians who reside now about Rock Island. The object of the government of the state is to protect those citizens by removing said Indians peaceably, if they can, but forcibly, if they must. Those Indians are now, and so I have considered them, in a state of actual invasion of the state.

As you act as the general agent of the United States in relation to said Indians, I consider it my duty to inform you of the above call on the militia, and that in or about 15 days, a sufficient force will appear before these Indians to remove them *dead* or *alive* over the west side of the Mississippi. But to save all this disagreeable business, perhaps a request from you to them, for them to remove to the west side of the river, would effect the object of procuring peace to the citizens of the state. There is no disposition on the part of the people of this state to injure those unfortunate deluded savages, if they will let us alone; but a government that does not protect its citizens, deserves not the name of a government.

Please correspond with me on this subject. Your obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

—

Superintendence of Indian affairs,
St. Louis, May 28, 1831.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. informing me of your having considered it necessary to collect a force of militia, of about seven hundred, for the protection of the citizens of Illinois, who reside near Rock Island, from Indian invasion: and for the purpose of removing a band of Sac Indians, who are now about Rock Island, &c.

You intimate that to prevent the necessity of employing this force, perhaps a request from me to those Indians to remove to the west side of the Mississippi, would effect the object of procuring peace to the citizens of your state. In answer to which I would beg leave to observe, that every effort on my part has been made to effect the removal from Illinois of *all* the tribes who had ceded their lands.

For the purpose of affording you a view of what has been done, (in part), in relation thereto, I enclose you herewith extracts from the reports of the agent of the Sac and Fox tribes; by which it will be seen that every means short of actual force, has been employed to effect their removal.

I have communicated the contents of your letter to general Gaines, who commands the western division of the army, and has full power to execute any military movement deemed necessary for the protection of the frontier. I shall also furnish him with such information regarding the Sacs and Foxes, as I am possessed of; and would beg leave to refer you to him for any further proceeding in relation to this subject.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient serv't.

WILLIAM CLARK.

His excellency, John Reynolds,
governor of the state of Illinois.

—

Copy of a letter to major general Gaines.
Belleville May 23, 1831.

General Gaines,

Sir: I have received undoubted information, that the section of this state near Rock Island is actually invaded by a hostile band of the Sac Indians, headed by Black Hawk; and in order to repel said invasion, and to protect the citizens of the state, I have under the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and the laws of this state called on the militia to the number of seven hundred men, who will be mounted and ready for service in a very short time.

I consider it my duty to lay before you the above information, so as that you, commanding the military forces of the United States in this part of the union, may adopt such measures in regard to said Indians as you deem right.

The above mentioned mounted volunteers, (because such they will be), will be in readiness immediately to move against said Indians. And I, as executive of the state of Illinois, respectfully solicit your co-operation in this business.

Please honor me with an answer to this letter. With sincere respect for your character, I am your obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

—

Copy of a letter from major general Gaines.
Head quarters, western department, May 29, 1831.

His excellency governor Reynolds:

Sir: I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, advising me of your having received undoubted information, that the section of the frontier of your state near Rock Island, is invaded by a hostile band of Sac Indians, headed by the chief called Black Hawk. That in order to repel said invasion, and to protect the citizens of the state, you have called on the militia to the number of seven hundred militiamen, to be in readiness immediately to move against the Indians, and you solicit my co-operation.

In reply, it is my duty to state to you, that I have ordered six companies of the regular troops stationed at Jefferson barracks to embark to-morrow morning, and repair forthwith to the spot occupied by the hostile Sacs; to this detachment, I shall, if necessary, add four companies from Prairie du Chien, making a total of ten companies. With this force, I am satisfied that I shall be able to repel the invasion, and give security to the frontier inhabitants of the state. But should the hostile band be sustained by the residue of the Sac, Fox, or other Indians, to an extent requiring an augmentation of my force, I will, in that event, communicate with your excellency by express, and avail myself of the co-operation which you propose. But, under existing circumstances and the present aspect of our Indian relations on the Rock Island section of the frontier, I do not deem it necessary or proper, to require militia, or any other description of force, other than that of the regular army at this place, and Prairie du Chien. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major general, by brevet, commanding.

—

Belleville, May 31, 1831.

Col. Buckmaster: The annexed is a copy of a letter from major general Gaines to me which will show the situation in which we are placed. We had better remain in a state of readiness, so as to be able to operate efficiently with a militia force against said Indians, should it become necessary. Within one week from this date, I expect an express from the general, informing me of the situation of our affairs near Rock Island. When this information is received, it will not be difficult to decide our course. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

—

Belleville, June 9, 1831.

Col. Buckmaster:

Sir: I have a call from general Gaines for our troops to co-operate with his regulars. The Indians, it is supposed, will give us a battle. You will cause the mounted volunteers of Madison to meet at Beairdstown on the 15th inst. At that place we will obtain provisions to reach Rock Island. The troops must furnish themselves with provisions to go to Beairdstown. Yours respectfully,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

STATISTICS OF POLAND.

Yesterday we gave a brief summary of the causes that led immediately to the present revolution in Poland. The Foreign Quarterly then proceeds to speak of "*La grande Semaine des Polonais,*" but as the particulars of that week, and the events that have since taken place, are before our readers we pass them by.

Though our readers are all familiar with the patriotism, daring, and courage of the Poles, yet we think some new light will be shown, as to the country, population and resources, by the statistical account, which as promised yesterday, follows:

Since the establishment of the grand duchy of Warsaw, we may *enpassant* remark, the peasantry of that part of Poland have been emancipated; they live on the estates of the great landlord, each family having a cabin and thirteen acres of ground, on condition of working for the owner three days in the week. They may remove themselves, by giving up their tenements. Several proprietors have adopted the system of free labor and wages.

[N. Y. Mer. Adv.

From the London Foreign Quarterly.

"The kingdom of Poland is divided into *eight* palatinates, viz: Masovia, Cracow, Sandomir, Kalisz, Lublin, Plotsk and Augustown. The population, according to the last census in 1829, was (exclusive of the army) 4,088,290, which may be thus classed:—

"By their several races.		By their religion.	
The real Poles	3,000,000	Roman Catholics	3,400,000
Rusini, or Rusniacks, from the eastern parts of ancient Poland	100,000	Greek Church	100,000
Lithuanians	200,000	Lutherans	150,000
Germans	300,000	Calvinists	5,000
Jews	400,000	Jews	400,000
		Other sects	5,000
	4,000,000		4,000,000

"The population of the towns is to that of the country as one to five.

Employed in agriculture, there are house holders	1,871,259
Their families and servants	2,221,188
Manufacturers	140,376
Their families	358,035
Tradesmen	49,888
Their families	121,331
Landed proprietors	4,205
Copyholders	1,886
Freeholders in towns	41,654
Persons employed under government	8,414
Patients in the 592 public hospitals	5,376
Prisoners in the 76 prisons	7,926

"The proportion between the nobles and the plebians is as one to thirteen.

"According to a verification made by the senate in 1824 there were in the kingdom 12 princes, 74 counts and 20 barons, besides the inferior or untitled nobility.

"The city of Warsaw reckoned, in 1815, only 80,000, inhabitants, it now amounts to 140,000, besides the garrison. The provincial towns are Lublin, having 13,400; Kalisch, 12,100; Plotsk, 9,200, &c. The population of the kingdom has been increasing since 1815, at the rate of 100,000 individuals every year.

"It appears from Dr. Rodecki's statistical tables published at Warsaw, in 1830,—that there are Jews in almost every town of the kingdom of Poland; that in 14 of these, their number is equal to that of the Christians, in 114 it is greater; in three, the inhabitants are either all Jews, or almost entirely so. In Warsaw alone they muster 30,000. Their number is fast increasing. They monopolise almost all trade, to the exclusion of the Christian population. The government has endeavored to check this evil, but with little success; and with this view professor Chiarini has been employed in translating the Thalmud, and in laying down a plan of reform for that singular people.

"The Catholic religion being that of the great majority of the kingdom, is under the special protection of the government, without infringing, however, on the public freedom of other forms of worship, and on the equality of individuals of every communion in the enjoyment of civil rights. The Catholic hierarchy consists of the archbishop of Warsaw, primate of the kingdom, and eight bishops, one for each palatinate.

"There are 1,638 parish churches, 117 auxiliary ones, 6 colleges, 11 seminaries, 151 male convents, and 29 female. In 1819, Pope Pius VII. suppressed by a bull 31 male convents and 13 female. The number of the clergy of the Latin Catholic church is 2,740. The Greek Catholics have a bishop at Chelm, 287 parish churches, 1 seminary, and 5 male convents. Their priests amount to 354. There are, besides, 6 churches of the Russo-Greek communion under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Minsk. 29 Lutheran and 9 Calvinist churches, having their respective consistories, 2 of the sect of Philipines, 274 synagogues, and 2 Mahomedan mosques with their imams!

"The university of Warsaw was founded in 1816 in lieu of that of Cracow, and it consists of five faculties, having 48 professors, and about 750 students. There are besides at Warsaw four lyceums, besides other schools, Sunday schools for mechanics, and girls' schools. In the provinces are 11 palatine schools and 14 district ones. In all the kingdom there are 1,756 professors or teachers, nearly 30,000 students, and about 11,000 female pupils.

"In all chief towns of palatinates there are civil and criminal courts, besides commissions of peace in every district. The two courts of appeal and the supreme court assemble at Warsaw. The senate takes cognizance of offences against the state; there are also a court of commerce and a territorial court.

"The army consisted, in 1830, of eight regiments of infantry of the line, besides the guards, four regiments of light infantry, eight regiments of cavalry, besides the yagers of the guard, two brigades of foot artillery, and two do. of horse; a corps of engineers, &c. in all 36,000 men. The arsenal and foundry are at Warsaw.—There are two fortresses in the kingdom, Zamosk and Modlin. Every individual from 20 to 30 years of age is subject to military service, except in cases of exemption provided by law. The two new military schools, formed in 1825, near Warsaw, have educated already 7,000 pupils.

"The budget of 1827, consists as follows:

Receipts.	*Florins.**
Direct taxes	17,646,652
Indirect do.	40,685,630
Income of national lands and forests	7,048,265
Income from tolls and rates on bridges, roads, &c.	3,769,955
Receipt from mines, mint, prisoners' labour, &c.	2,837,600
Total	71,988,102

Expenses.	*Florins.*
Civil list reduced in 1822, from 2,324,705 to	1,508,450
Vice-roy, senate, council of state	924,609
Ministry of public instruction and religious worship	3,831,821
Do. of justice	2,528,901
Do. of interior or home department	3,178,969
Do. of war	30,927,795
Do. of finances	5,155,936
Secretary of state	233,000
Superior central authorities	944,965
Commissions of administration in the Palatinates	3,665,526
Pensions, repairs of roads, public buildings	11,227,000
Extraordinaries	1,866,410
Charges on separate administrations	2,837,600
Total	69,916,030

"There are in the kingdom, especially about Kielce, mines of iron, zinc, coals, and also copper and lead.

"Of the 451 towns in the kingdom 353 consist more than half of wooden houses; 83 are entirely of wood; 6 have half their houses made of brick; and 9 consist of more brick than wooden houses. Warsaw contains 1,540 brick, and 1,421 wooden houses.

"Besides the towns, of which 214 are national property and 237 belong to private families, there are in the kingdom 22,365 villages, 5,373 of which are national, and 16,992 private property.

"The communications have been extensively improved since 1815. Two fine substantial roads cross the whole kingdom, one from Kalisz to Brzesk Litewski, another from Cracow to the Neimen, both passing through Warsaw. Diligences have been established; inns and post houses erected; 523 bridges have been constructed or repaired. Embankments, in great part of stone, have been raised to restrain the waters of the Vistula. The other rivers have been cleansed, and a canal has been cut to join the Narva to the Niemen.

"The city of Warsaw has wonderfully improved since the peace. New streets, squares, palaces, gardens, private and public buildings have been constructed either by government or by individuals, assisted, in many instances, by the public treasury. The streets are well lighted, several of them have been Macadamized. The management of prisons has been ameliorated, the convicts are employed in the public works, mendicity has been suppressed. A society of beneficence has been formed at Warsaw, as well as a society of the friends of science. A new exchange, a new theatre, the new church of St. Alexander, new barracks, and a monument to Copernicus, by Thorwaldson have been raised.

"The exports of the kingdom consist chiefly in corn and cattle, besides honey, wax, timber, wool, hides and tallow. The imports are wines, tobacco, colonial produce and articles of luxury and fashion.

"The manufacturers of woollen cloth, linen, carpets, and leather, have thriven since the peace. While in 1815 there were hardly one hundred looms for coarse woollen cloths, there are now above six thousand, which now supply the whole kingdom, including the army. More than ten thousand families of foreign workmen, chiefly German and Swiss, have expatriated to Poland, where they have built new towns and peopled districts formerly deserted. There are numerous distilleries of spirits, and the brewing trade is also very extensive; they brew porter and ale equal to those of England. By the former laws of Poland commerce was depressed; and no noble, however poor, could, without degradation, resort to it, whilst he often served in a menial capacity a richer nobleman.

"The balance of trade between the kingdom of Poland and the neighboring states in 1827, stood as follows:—

	Florins.
Imports from Russia	11,079,683
Exports to do.	14,548,522
Imports from Prussia	20,216,433
Exports to do.	15,544,730
Imports from Austria	8,527,480
Exports to do.	91,697
Imports from the republic of Cracow	748,857
Exports to do. do.	2,880,265

"Agriculture, which is still the principal occupation of the population, suffers under a depression of prices. In 1827, they reaped 4,439,899 korsecs† of rye, 3,183,023 of oats, 1,506,062 of barley, and 751,076 of wheat, besides 4,289,185 *korsecs* of potatoes, and hay, flax, hemp, and honey. The cattle are improving both in quantity and quality.

"In 1827 there were in the kingdom 694,728 cows; 475,946 oxen; 259,990 calves, 703,207 pigs, about two million and a half sheep, 192,841 horses, 8,771 stallions, 167,901 mares. About one half of the extent of the territory of the kingdom may be reckoned to be cultivated, one-fourth of the remainder is occupied by forests, and the rest by marshes and uncultivated lands.

*The Polish florin is about sixpence sterling. It is divided into 30 groschet.

†A korsec is nearly two hundred weight. It is divided into 32 garnices, of four kwartz each.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The present sheet consists of 24 pages—or has a supplement of eight, which has enabled us to dispose of a large quantity of current matter.

☞Under the head of "politics of the day" we have given a large mass of curiously interesting things. There are many articles yet on hand that we desire to *preserve*.

☞Mr. Madison's letter concerning the bank of the United States, see page 351, must go far, indeed, to correct the judgment of those who have sincerely believed in the unconstitutionality of that institution. It was after his manner, but with much less power, that we have often reasoned with ourselves for several years past—and by so doing, had nearly retired from those opinions which we formerly entertained on that subject. But thus guided by the FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION—one of the ablest and best men, too, that ever lived, we have no hesitation in saying, frankly and openly, that we now have no doubt as to the *constitutionality* of the bank of the United States; and that, the question of re-chartering it should be decided according to the *expediency* of the proceeding—as presented, when the time to act upon the matter shall arrive.

☞The luscious rewards that I offered for the *discovery* of "free trade," have not yet been claimed—and I do not think that my friends of the "National Intelligencer" will have a "chance" for a seat at the feast—so justly due, because of their courtesy in copying my advertisement!—which, however, has not yet been published in a single "free-trade" paper that I have seen, no editor of any such having had *soul* enough to return my disposition to oblige, in giving place to the call for a "free trade" convention, to be held at Philadelphia, a little while hence. Do the gentlemen who have talked so much about "free trade," duly consider the condition in which they are about to be placed before the people?—are they prepared to admit that that which they have so highly recommended as a *wise policy*, is condemned as RANK FOOLISHNESS by the civilized nations in the world?—that their beautiful theories are as idle as the dreams of the follower of Mahomet, respecting associations with female dancing-angels after death?—that they have been preaching to the people about a thing which *is not*—or if it *is*, may be so easily shewn? And, really—ten bushels of York river oysters, two dozen Piankitank terrapins, and a dozen of Adlum's best wine, are not to be despised—they are not every-day things! They are worth at least 20 dollars!!! Cannot we find a respectable man to certify the *existence* of *the* "free trade," which we daily see in —— the newspapers, for so great a reward? —the CASH, or the oysters, the terrapins and the wine? What—all dumb as oysters, and *flat* too, as those caught in the Patapsco? Earn the reward, somebody!—and we'll have such a feast as Jupiter himself never gave to the gods!—for, by some little *practice*, we pretty well understand the preparation of the articles named. There is no *speculation* in that!

Oyez, Oyez, Oyez!—*Don't nobody know nothen about somethen that's called "free trade?"*

POLITICAL ITEMS. Lewis Cass, of Ohio, (governor of Michigan), has been appointed secretary of war—Mr. White, of Tennessee, not accepting.

The Richmond Whig says—"The fact is, we believe, clearly ascertained, that John Randolph has transmitted positive instructions to withdraw his name from the canvass for congress." We *almost* regret this.

We see it stated that a daily paper is about to be published in the city of Washington, avowedly to advocate the election of *John McLean* to the presidency of the United States.

Dr. P. G. Randolph, brother-in-law of major Eaton, and late acting secretary of war, has *resigned* his place of chief clerk in the war department, and of course, retires altogether from it. Until the arrival of gen. Cass, one of the members of the "cabinet" will discharge the duties of the secretary. It is stated that Dr. R. would have been *dismissed*, had he not *resigned*.

We insert a copy of the letter of a committee of the "Union and state rights party," at Charleston, who invited the president to dine with them on the 4th of July, and his reply. The letter of the committee, because thought to impute an opposition to the union of the states, in the "state rights and free trade party," has caused no small degree of excitement at Charleston, and a meeting was to be held with a view to repel it, "*in the spirit that belongs to the occasion.*" We are glad that the anniversary passed over without a contact between the parties, which some *hot ones* seemed to wish might happen!

Mr. Van Buren has declined a public dinner at Albany—because "the nature of his engagements at this time renders such a course a matter of personal inconvenience." The Daily Advertiser says a main reason for declining the honor was, that Mr. Van Buren would have been expected to "make a speech, explaining the cause of his withdrawal from the cabinet."

The "New York Courier and Enquirer," was stricken off the list of printers employed by the corporation, by a vote of the board of aldermen—but the other branch of the city legislature refused to concur. The following is a specimen of what the editors of that paper were pleased to say on the occasion:

"Our time will not permit us to pursue this subject at present; but let these *enemies of their country tremble* for the fate that awaits them. Let them thank their God that they live in a community the members of which are *more orderly* and *more respectable* than they, *their representatives;* and that in consequence they *may* escape being TARRED and FEATHERED. If, however, the scorn and indignation of honest men—if the contempt and pity of a whole people is to be dreaded—then have they cause of alarm."

A MIRACLE!—*wit in the Richmond Enquirer!* "Mr. Niles changes the favorite saying of Cato, about Carthage, into "*Delenda est Telescopium*"—and hopes as he has made the Latin for our use, we will "of courtesy excuse it, in obedience to the old saw "don't look a gift horse in the mouth." The Latin is bad enough—and we readily excuse it, because we expected no better. But Mr. N. mistakes the expression in English, as well as in Latin—Instead of a "*gift* horse" he might truly have said "an *ungifted* horse in the mouth." [GOOD!

"AS WELL AS COULD BE EXPECTED"—*want of candor in the Richmond Enquirer!* Such is the unfortunate *habit* of Mr. Ritchie, that it seems almost impossible for him to present an opponent to his readers with a decent respect for *their* judgment. No one has a right to be confident that the sun shines at noon-day, unless admitted in the commentaries of this *quill-driving* guide in all things. And it is his manner to offer the opinions or represent the proceedings of others, so much in his own way, that those who entertained such opinions or conducted such proceedings, know not either of them, under his grave corrections and *obsta principiis* deductions! In this little matter, had he copied the word "*made*" in Italic, as I marked and printed it, his "oyster-knife" wit would not have amounted to much at this—"MOMENTOUS CRISIS!"—for persons would then have thought it possible that, "*ungifted*" as I am, the

Latin word for Telescope might have been discovered, through the assistance of some friend, knowing how to make references in a dictionary almost as well as Mr. R. himself!

But as Mr. *Thomas* Ritchie does not like my *make* of Latin out of English, I shall try to please him by *making* English out of French. The motto of the "Richmond Enquirer" is *verite sans peur*—which I take the liberty to render "TRUTH *as* CONVENIENT." My "authority" is in the "East Room letter"—which was so slowly, and faintly, and *delicately* acknowledged to have originated in a "mistake"—though on the face of it, there was positive evidence that a tissue of coldly calculated falsehoods had been determined on, by the "honorable" correspondent of the "Richmond Enquirer."

Let us not, however, give up all hope of the editor of the "Enquirer!" He is quite *melancholy*, because that certain toasts were drank at Richmond at the late anniversary, and perchance may get upon the stool of repentance, because of the "signs of the times"—when we may expect new discoveries of "nuisances" and "curses"—or their opposites, as *convenience* requires.

It may be well to remark, *for the sake of record*, that Mr. Ritchie just now seems not a little cheered with a hope that the anti-masons will reduce Mr. Clay's chance of success, and he publishes many articles the tendency of which is "to fan the embers" of the supposed opposition of *these* to him. For example, see his paper of July 5.

COAL. A benefit of almost incalculable value is now being conferred on the inhabitants of our cities and large towns, and in aid of manufactures and the mechanic arts, in the roads and canals latterly made by which the coal fields of our country are brought into use. It is the less matter whether the stock in these roads and canals yield a large profit to capitalists, or admit of no dividend at all—but it is more than probable that *the savings made to the people*, because of such roads and canals, is already nearly equal, *in one year*, to the *whole cost of such improvements*. It is in this way that roads and canals ought to be valued—they are mighty "labor-saving machines," and, indeed, NATIONAL OBJECTS.

We have an idea of a *calculation of the values* of some of the roads and canals already made; and, perhaps, shall, at some period when less pressed for time than at present, attempt a statement on facts obtained. Our idea is this—say, that before the present turnpike roads or canals between Philadelphia and Pittsburg were made, the cost of transportation between those cities was six dollars the cwt. and that now it is only two dollars. Then further admit that the goods transported between the two cities, (or intermediate places), equal an amount of 30,000 tons annually, the whole distance—then,

30,000 tons at 120 dollars	$3,600,000
Same, at 40	1,200,000
	$2,400,000

And the real annual saving, which is added to the *national wealth, or national comfort*, is two millions four hundred thousand dollars.

Such calculations are founded on very simple elements—and the character of their operation cannot be mistaken. The goods are transported at least as safely as before, and the *time* gained, because of a saving of *interest* on the value of the goods, (which are not available while *in transit*), would amount to a sum sufficient, perhaps, of itself, to pay the interest of the money expended in making the improvements specially referred to! And suppose that we add the *time* and *subsistence* saved by persons journeying between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, or the Ohio—for "time is money," as "Ben. Franklin" said? But it would be difficult, indeed, to trace all the beneficent ramifications of this great arm of the "AMERICAN SYSTEM."

Economy and solid comfort for the poor. A stove for cooking with Anthracite coal, which costs but a dollar and a half, may be seen at the office of the Lehigh coal company, in Front street. The committee of superintendence of New York, who examined this stove, states that, with *six cents worth of Anthracite coal*, a room has been warmed, and the cooking of a family performed for a day.

Delaware and Hudson canal company's office,
Honesdale, June 11, 1831.

Received at Honesdale by rail road from Carbondale, for the week ending this day, 720 rail road wagons, containing 1,800 tons coal; a total received since 20th March, 21,600 tons. Arrived at Honesdale from Bolton in the same, 92 boats with merchandise, &c. Cleared at Honesdale for Bolton, in the same time, 82 boats containing 2,296 tons coal.

J. B. WALTON, *collector.*

WEST INDIA TRADE. A very able writer in the "United States Gazette," has severely dissected and broadly exposed, (in a series of numbers), the instructions and *pleadings* and proceedings of Messrs. Van Buren and McLane, in relation to *the* West India trade—which, Mr. Ritchie's opinion to the contrary, we have steadily regarded as a sheer "humbug," obtained in a *disreputable* manner, and intended for *party-political effect*—as every one will believe who shall honestly read the essays that we have alluded to. Practical evil, rather than good, has so far resulted from this arrangement, and we shall probably suffer no small degree of positive injury in our navigation, because that we *begged* so humbly for that which *every* West India merchant in Baltimore, we believe, thought would render no benefit, if obtained.*

The following article will shew that the matter is "working," just as we stated some weeks ago. The transportation of the products of the west, so far as they were required for the supply of the British dominions in Europe or America, is to be in *British bottoms.*

From the Cleveland, (O.) Advertiser of June 28.

☞ *Colonial act.* The advantages that the inhabitants of this part of the country will experience by the passage of this act, which we published in our paper two weeks since, is already beginning to create a spirit of enterprise among our business men, to turn trade into another channel. The exhibition of the following prices current of different articles in the Montreal market, will serve to open the eyes of the people to the benefits they may receive by improving the act.

Montreal June 14, 1831.

Wheat,	$1 40 per bushel.
Flour,	6 *a* 6 50 per bbl.
Ashes, pots,	6 20, cwt.
Do. pearls,	6 90, cwt.

Thus it will be seen that flour is worth more by $1 25 per barrel than in New York, and when we take into contemplation that the carrying of the article to Montreal amounts to only $1 02—35 or 40 cents cheaper on the barrel than the transportation on the Erie canal, we may well congratulate ourselves on this great and beneficial change, which interests every man in the country. And what is still more fortunate, we are to receive from this act the benefit of a staple market. By the existing laws, Canadian wheat can be sent to Great Britain at all times, on payment of 5*s.* per quarter, [8 bushels], and we can avail ourselves of the West India market free of duty.

We trust the effect of this act will be to turn the attention of every western man to the Canada market, and thereby procure the highest price for his products.

When the Rideau canal shall be completed, which will be most probably next season, there will be a new revolution in the affairs of trade, that will open to the far west. In some future number, a more minute and particular notice will be given of this subject; we can assure the reader it will not be lost sight of.

RAIL ROADS, &c. On the 29th and 30th ult. it was known that a contractor on the 3rd division of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, about 25 miles from the city,

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*The *rush* to Jamaica with flour has ruined the market altogether—from the 25th March to the 17th June 22,558 barrels arrived at Kingston, only—and the market was so glutted, that, to use the words of a mercantile house in that city, "it was impossible to say how it would terminate." We shall soon partly know the "how," in proceedings for the "relief of insolvent debtors."

had absconded, leaving his laborers unpaid, and that they, (as too often happens in Ireland, the country which, in general, they had recently left), had taken the law into their own hands, were wantonly destroying the property of the company, because *their* employer had wronged them! They were between 200 and 300 strong, and, with pick axes, hammers and sledges, made a most furious attack on the rails, sills, &c. and whatever else they could destroy. The sheriff of the county, and his *posse*, was resisted by these ignorant or wicked men—and a requisition was made on brig. gen. Geo. H. Steuart for a detachment of the volunteers under his command—and, though it rained very heavily, a sufficient number of patriotic soldiers started in the cars from the depot at about 10 o'clock in the night of the 30th June, and reached the scene of violence before day-light next morning, fully prepared to *put-down* such outrageous proceedings: but those who had resisted the *civil* officers so rudely and violently, suffered themselves to be arrested by the *military*, without opposition, or precipitately fled—and none of them were personally injured. In the afternoon, about 40 of those reported to be principals, were brought into Baltimore and lodged in jail, and 18 or 20, arrested by a detachment which remained behind for the purpose, were sent in and committed next day, and so the riot and rum ended. The directors of the company have presented their thanks to gen. Steuart and the officers and men of the detachment, for the promptness and energy, and moderation, with which they acted.

The prisoners, being brought before judge Hanson on a subsequent day, were severally examined. But the judge discharged thirty-seven of them on their own recognizances, or without being bound to appear at all—having every wish, (in common with all the inhabitants of the city), to release those who had been led, or *driven*, into this monstrous outrage, by others—but the supposed leaders were remanded for trial, and will remain in prison till then.

In consequence of the flight of the contractor, the riots and arrest of the rioters—the wives and children of these laborers were in a very destitute condition. The rail road company immediately sent out liberal supplies of provisions under the charge of careful persons, and relieved them effectually.

We understand that the contractor was highly recommended—and that the agents of the company made every rightful effort to quiet the rioters, before even calling upon the sheriff to protect the road; and that there would have been no difficulty, but for the leadings of a few desperate men—who are now in a way to be taught, we trust, *that there is* LAW "*in this land of* LIBERTY."

The company, surely, ought to be very cautious in the employment of contractors—but it is a delicate and difficult business to interfere between them and their laborers, over whom it is indispensable that they should have an *entire* control. And we understand that a large part of the money lost by these poor men, was rather caused by their suffering it to *accumulate* in the hands of the contractor, than on account of his inability, or unwillingness, to make payment at the *regular* periods. We think that a plan might be easily contrived by which the company could be rendered responsible for all sums beyond the *current* weekly or monthly wages—whereby the working people would be secure in their earnings—and contractors, because of the smallness of the amount of money in their hands, have no sufficent inducement thus to prey upon the poor. But it is justice to add, that, with two or three exceptions, the contractors have faithfully performed their engagements—and are gentlemen of high respectability and great worth.

It is difficult to suppose persons so wrong-headed as to believe that such acts of violence could be tolerated and pass unpunished. The Irishman's heart generally is, and always would be, in the right place—but the oppression which he suffered at home has not yet ceased to have effect on his head—and, though his person has been transferred to America, it takes him some considerable time to shake off those prejudices and habits that belonged to and influenced him in the land of his birth*—trodden under foot by a *conqueror* for centuries, and impoverished and abused for the glory of the oppressor—who to secure the *dependence* of Ireland, long discouraged, if not absolutely prohibited the establishment of numerous manufactures, and checked the *education* of the people, on the principle that, in some *other* places, makes it an offence to teach persons to read! Let us then pass over as easily as we can, the doings of the great majority of these men, and charge them to account of British domination—but the principals, who knew better, should severely be made to feel the just weight of the law.

The damage done to the road is very extensive—and it will cost several thousand dollars to restore things to the condition in which they were.

* We have many and melancholy and disgraceful proofs of what is here stated, in the riotous contentions of natives of Ireland—(though naturalized *citizens* of the United States!) about *religious creeds*—that which every genuine American regards with the utmost detestation; for he will not allow any one to be violently questioned because of the faith which he professes if fulfilling those duties which every man owes to society. It was only the other day, at a celebration of the "battle of the Boyne," by the Gideonites or Orangemen, at Philadelphia, by a procession and dinner, &c. that a regular fight with swords, clubs, brickbats, &c. took place between them and the "Catholic party"—some of the peace-officers being knocked down, and a good many of the combattants strewed on the streets, nearly murdered. The mayor acted with great resolution and vigor; but there was a pelting of some houses with stones till the morning. Irishmen, in *America*, cannot be justified in that celebration which Englishmen contrived to keep the Irish in a state of hostility among themselves—nor can the other party be excused in violating the public peace on account of it. Several persons were arrested, and of both parties, to answer for this outrage.

The locomotive "York" is now making regular trips from Baltimore and Ellicott's mills—leaving the depot at half past 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. every day. The "York" is capable of transporting about twenty tons, or 150 passengers, including the weight of seven or eight cars in her train, at the desirable rate of velocity—varying from 10 to 20 miles in an hour. Thus laden, she ascended the last mile of the road to Ellicott's which is much curved and rises thirteen feet, in four minutes.

It is expected that this road will reach tide-water, in the city of Baltimore, about the 1st October, and be extended down Pratt street to the City Block, as soon as it shall appear necessary and expedient to do so.

The Baltimore and Susquehannah rail road was opened for public travel on the 4th of July—the rails, on one track, being laid for more than six miles—through the valley of Jones' falls (or creek), and forms an excursion not less interesting than the ascent of the Patapsco valley, by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road. It is intended that this road shall reach York and York Haven, Pennsylvania, if the legislature of that state will allow it.

About 150 persons sometimes proceed in the train of cars which departs at 4 o'clock P. M.

The "Chronicle" of the 8th inst has the following—

An experiment was tried yesterday, on the Susquehannah rail road, which though simple in itself is of the greatest importance, as affording security to the cars against the *possibility of accident*. It consists in placing the horses between two cars, where they are confined by means of shafts extending from one car to the other, resting at each end upon the pivot piece, so as to allow them free play in passing the curves. The shafts are made of strong timber, so that the horse or horses cannot possibly get off the road; and to guard against the horse stumbling, a broad belt of leather is passed from shaft to shaft underneath the animal, of sufficient strength to prevent his going down—for greater security, two bows of iron are made to pass from the shafts over the back of the horse. By all these means, the horse though entirely free in his action, is confined above, below and on each side, so that it is impossible for him to get off the track of the road.

By means of this simple contrivance, passengers travelling on this road may do so with the most perfect assurance of safety, from the many accidents and alarms arising from the horses' stumbling or flying the track. Mr. Isaac Knight, of this city, is the inventor; and we trust will receive due credit for this addition to the safety and comfort of his fellow citizens.

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The three first sections of the New Castle and French Town rail road, or three miles, were travelled by large parties on the 4th July.

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A valuable young man, son of the proprietor of the New York steam car, on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, having left the car, (which was partially stopped) to place one of the *slips* at a turn-out, unfortunately stumbled, and was killed, by the car passing over him.

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The proposed rail road from Winchester to the Potomac, will, in effect, be a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, leading into one of the richest countries in the United States.

From the Winchester Republican of July 7.

We are at length enabled to lay before the friends of the proposed rail road from Winchester to the Potomac, a copy of the law in relation thereto. Its provisions will be seen to be highly favorable to the stockholders: we allude more particularly to that fixing the rate of tolls and that precluding the interference of the legislature hereafter. The latter provision is not in the Petersburg rail road charter, of which it was understood ours was a copy, and it consequently gives ours a decided advantage over that scheme, popular as it has proved among our lowland brethren.

It will be seen that 4 cents a ton per mile is allowed to be charged, equal to 12 cents on each barrel of flour from Winchester to Harper's Ferry. At the lowest calculation, 125,000 barrels will be carried upon the road each year, yielding a revenue of 15,000 dollars from this source alone, exceeding five per cent. on the cost of the work, ($300,000). In the report to the Winchester meeting in April last, the amount of flour to be transported was computed to be about one-fourth of the trade upon the road; so that, if the report be sustained throughout, (and all its calculations, we believe, were admitted to be below the mark), the revenue from investments in the road will be *twenty per cent. on every dollar advanced.*

We are aware that this result will be regarded as visionary, and that its serious presentation to the public is calculated to produce distrust in the whole enterprise. But such is the *law*, and we do believe that if the rate of tolls authorised by it shall be demanded by the company, the stock will yield this enormous interest—at the same time that the expense of transportation will be reduced three-fourths below its present cost. It is probable, however, that the company will fix a lower rate, one which will produce an interest of 10 or 12 per cent. and that this interest will be realized by every stockholder, will not admit of any doubt.

☞The following is a summary of the law alluded to in the preceding article:

The capital stock of the company is $300,000, but the company is declared to be incorporated when four thousand shares ($100,000) are subscribed.

The concerns of the company are to be under the control and management of a president and five directors, to be chosen annually by the stockholders in general meeting; but the president or directors may, at any time, be removed by a majority of the votes of the stockholders.

No court in the commonwealth shall have power to issue any injunction or process to stay the progress of the work.

As soon as ten miles of the road shall be completed, the president and directors are required to commence the transportation of produce, &c.

The tolls allowed are as follows, viz: on produce descending not exceeding 4 cents, per ton per mile—on return loads not exceeding 6 cents, per ton per mile; and on passengers not more than 3 cents per mile.

Each stockholder shall be allowed one vote for each share as far as ten shares, and one vote for every five shares above ten.

The dividends to be declared semi-annually as soon as the road is completed.

The road is to be commenced within two years, and completed within ten.

All parts of the act are declared to be under the control of any future legislature, and liable to be altered or modified thereby, except so much thereof as relates to the rate of tolls, which cannot be diminished.

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Two thousand five hundred passengers, and four hundred tons of goods, have been transported on the rail road, between Liverpool and Manchester, in one day.

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PRESIDENT JACKSON. The anniversary of independence was celebrated at Norfolk with more than usual ceremony; not only by a military parade, orations, &c. but also by a civic procession, consisting of the followers of the various branches of the mechanic arts, with banners and emblems, &c.

The president of the United States being at fortress Monroe, in the neighborhood of Norfolk, was, with Mr. *Trist*, invited to attend the public dinner on the occasion. The following is his reply to the invitation:

Rip Raps, July 1, 1831.

Gentlemen: Your polite invitation on behalf of the volunteer corps of Norfolk to their celebration of the 55th anniversary of the independence of our happy country, is received. A resolution, long since taken, not to partake of a public dinner during my continuance in office, prevents me from enjoying the pleasure of being your guest on this occasion.

The birth day of our independence and freedom will ever awaken, in every bosom worthy of the high privilege, sentiments of the most delightful character, and although not personally present, my soul will be with you in commemoration of an event that has afforded the first proof that man is capable of self-government.

Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and for the fellow citizens you represent, the assurance of my high respect and cordial regard. ANDREW JACKSON.

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PRESIDENT'S COMB." We have already noticed a splendid shell comb, made at Mr. Willard's extensive manufactory at Boston, as a present to the president of the U. States, and by him to be presented to some lady of his household. The letter of Mr. John Jones (the maker of the comb) to the president, and his reply, have been published—we give the following extracts from Mr. Jones' letter, and add the reply of the president at full length:

"You will perceive that on each side of your own portrait are to be seen also the portraits of Washington and Lafayette. I was induced to place, as it were, the names of these great men in conjunction with your own conspicuously, upon the comb, because I believe the fame of the trio are inseparately connected, and fast bound up in the hearts of the American people. The eagle which surmounts the comb and who holds in his beak a scroll with the words 'New Orleans' inscribed upon it, I hope speak for themselves."

"This trifling present, sir, such, as it is, I now offer you, not as a practical illustration of the benefits flowing from the 'American System,' but as a token of my undiminished regard for the man who, in the cabinet and in the field, has shed an unfading lustre upon our national history, and who, in the memorable words of the illustrious Jefferson, 'has filled the measure of his country's glory.'"

Washington city, June 16th, 1831.

DEAR SIR: The beautiful shell comb which you have so kindly presented to me, and described in your letter of the 6th instant, has been received, and is most thankfully accepted. As a specimen of the success which is sure to attend American skill, wherever it meets on equal terms that of foreign competitors in the various departments of manufacture—this comb, sir, possesses a value far above that which it derives from its qualities as a mere product of mechanic labor—a value which is illustrative of national prosperity, and which, as such, cannot fail to have weight in confirming the wisdom of that policy which seeks to enlarge our home production of all the subjects of national wealth.

It shall be highly prized also, sir, as a token of your partial regard for my own character, and of the undeserved honor which you have paid me, by placing my likeness by the side of those of Washington and Lafayette.

It will be worn by my niece, Mrs. Donelson, who will take a pride in preserving it. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. ANDREW JACKSON.

"HORN GUN FLINTS." "Economy is great gain," said Franklin—but it is *not* by making "*horn gun flints*" that economical Yankees realize profits on their industry! Like the Indian's gun, "they cost more than they would come to." It is rather by the pursuit of "*notions*" like the following that they become rich.

One of the very large manufacturing villages in Massachusetts—having people enough and buildings sufficient to make at least half a dozen "county towns" in some parts of the United States, is without a place at which spirituous liquors are sold—either in large or small quantities. And we observe that a ship of 400 tons, called the Constellation, has lately been launched at Hallowell, Maine—which vessel was built, launched, and fitted, and has *gone to sea*, without ardent spirits.

THE POWER OF INTELLECT. It used to be a saying, that there were only two kinds of law in Baltimore—*club-law* and *Pinkney-law*, because of the great power of the late Mr. Pinkney before a court and jury. The "Nantucket Inquirer" has the following with reference to Mr. Webster:

Friendly advice. A gentleman meeting his friend, accosted him by saying, "I have wished to see you for some days, for I am in trouble, and wish your friendly advice." "What can it be," replied the other: "Why, I have a lawsuit, and Webster is opposed to me; what shall I do?"—His friend replied, "my advice is, your only chance of escape is to send to Smyrna, and *import a young earthquake.*"

CALCULATION. A student of the Virginia university, lately made a calculation, founded on data derived from the most accurate tables of mortality, that the chances were more than 1,721 millions to one, that Jefferson and Adams would not both die on the day which they actually expired.

Now, what would be the number of chances against what has happened, that of the *four* ex-presidents of the United States deceased, *three* died on the 4th July?

[Since this query was in type, we have met with a curious and apparently learned and correct calculation in the New York Evening Post, the result of which is, that the chances against Adams, Jefferson and Monroe dying on the 4th of July, were in the inconceivable proportion of eighteen billions, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand, two hundred and seventy-three millions, nine hundred and eighty thousand, four hundred and thirty-two to *one!* or to state it in a more comprehensible way, a bet on this remarkable combination of events, to correspond with the chances, should have been 18,268 millions of a dollar to *one mill!* What ample ground then is there for the astonishment that is felt by the nation, on account of the wonderful coincidence in the deaths of these three distinguished men. 18,268,273,930,432 to 1!]

MR. N. D. COLEMAN, late a member of congress from Kentucky, has published an *apology* to his constituents for his vote to repeal the 25th section of the judiciary act. He says he was *ruled* to vote before he was ready; before he had read the bill, or reports, on the subject: that he is now satisfied the 25th section is not in violation of the constitution, but that the power which it confers on the supreme court is a proper one, and that he would have voted, finally, against expunging that section, if an opportunity had been allowed.

Mr. *Wickliffe* has also felt compelled to say that his vote was rather to amend than repeal the section—and Mr. *Yancey's* excuse is, that he was led into the difficulty by *following* Mr. Wickliffe, who, being a lawyer ought to have known all about it!

COMPUNCTION. The acting secretary of the treasury acknowledges the receipt by this day's mail, of one hundred dollars transmitted anonymously, from New York, with the following request: "The 100 dollars enclosed you will put into the treasury for balance due them."

Treasury department, July 7, 1831.

☞ If the British agents at New York were visited with a spirit of restitution, and had the ability to be honest, and would be so—we should make a great dash at the public debt in the present year—and pay off, perhaps, one half its whole amount!

CHARITY! The Nantucket Inquirer, in noticing the persecution of the Quakers by the "puritans" of Massachusetts in olden times, says, it "had its origin in the severe and *popish* spirit of excommunication." It certainly had not its origin in the *mild* and POPISH *toleration* which characterised the *Roman Catholic colony* of Maryland!! How prone are we all to refer our admitted errors to the evil examples of others—and to consider *their* virtues exceptions to the general rule of their corruption.

PUNCTUALITY. The general court of Virginia is now in session in Richmond. The Compiler says, judge Upshur has taken his seat. So, that there are nineteen judges present. Only one absent—and *he* detained by indisposition. The court is engaged in actively disposing of the commonwealth's cases.

DIED, at his residence in Talbot county, Maryland, on Monday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. DANIEL MARTIN, esquire, governor of Maryland, after about three day's illness. His disease was the gout in the stomach.

Mr. Martin possessed a strong and nicely discriminating mind—a resolute honesty and fearlessness of consequences in the doing of what he thought right—and was yet more remarkable for the kindness of his heart. He was high-minded, generous and truly hospitable—zealous in the defence and support of the poor and the worthy, against the oppressions or dictations of the wealthy and presuming—always ready to resist mean and cruel actions. He was the delight of his private friends—and political opponents forgot all their enmities when associating with him as a man. But how great the loss of such a husband and father!

By the decease of Mr. Martin, *George Howard*, esq. of Anne Arundel county, being first named member of the executive council, has become, de jure, governor of Maryland.

INDIAN WAR. We see accounts from Rushville, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and Niles, Michigan, concerning the state of affairs with the Sac and Fox indians, at Rock Island. The militia from Illinois, about 1,600 men in all, left Rushville on the 19th June, to join gen. Gaines. Many of the men are mounted—and the greater part are volunteers. From St. Louis we have a *report* that a party of 200 soldiers, sent out to repair certain fences which the Indians had destroyed, were driven back into the fort with considerable loss. From Niles it is reported that the Indians were holding councils and concentrating their forces, and that they had threatened Chicago. These hostile movements are ascribed to the intrigues of British emissaries among the Indians. Those in the vicinity of Niles were very peaceable.

THE 4TH OF JULY. *A nullifier* in the Beaufort Gazette, protested against the celebration of the late *fourth of July*, and urged the propriety "of refraining, on that day, from joyance and festivity of all kinds." He contended that "it should be a day, not of mutual congratulation, but of humiliation and regretful remembrance"—and closed the essay as follows: "*let it be a day, not of exultation, but of fasting, humiliation and prayer!*"

THE UNITED STATES BANK has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 14th inst.

GEN. BERNARD. We regret to learn that this valuable officer and excellent man has resigned his place as chief engineer in the service of the United States. He is about to return to his native country, and dedicate his talents to her service.

KING WILLIAM. The British papers have a long account of a project of col. Ogden, of the 1st New Jersey regiment, and which had the sanction of *Washington*, to capture the then young prince William and admiral Digby, &c in their quarters in the city of New York, in 1782—the execution of which, however, was not attempted, as it appeared that the British general commanding must have received some hint of the scheme, for he suddenly increased his sentries, &c. and so the prince escaped—being more fortunate than one of his younger brothers who was captured by a Vermontese tailor, and "beautifully" kicked after the *sovereign* manner of a republican, for his impudence to the tailor's wife.

VERMONT. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to elect a member of congress to fill the vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. MALLARY. There were three candidates, Mr. Slade, *anti-mason*, Williams, *Clay*, White, *Jackson*. The first nearly succeeded—the last had very few votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. In the house of representatives, 14th June, a resolution that the committee on military affairs be instructed to introduce a bill to abolish all militia musters, except the annual training in May, was negatived, 126 to 93. Mr. Bronson opposed it, (says the N. H. Patriot), with great vehemence; saying among other things, "Sir if I had forty boys I'd train them up to be tough and hardy and to stand for their country. They should not complain of sore fingers or sore toes to get rid of training, nor should their hands be so delicate and white as to shrink from a gun—or a battle—when occasion required them to fight."

☞A Vermont paper says—We hear that one of the militia companies paraded yesterday, mustered five or six men, one of whom not being able to procure a gun, carried a brick bat!

New Hampshire state prison. At the commencement of the last financial year there were 54 prisoners—at the end 82—average 68. The expense for food was $1,511 49—cost for each prisoner $22 33—expenses of bedding and clothing for the year $396 54. Total expenditures, including salaries, medicines, fuel, repairs, &c. $4,028 84 Income $5,667 77. Clear gain to the state $1,638 93 The nett gain at the stone shop was $2,477 6—smith's shop $1,257 30—shoe shop $1 124 99—cooper's shop $308 99—wheelwright shop $277 5. Fees from visiters $222 67.

NEW YORK. Exports for the first six months of 1831—328,992 bbls. wheat flour; 5,633 rye do. 6,427 bbls and 11,033 bbls. corn meal; 157,650 bushels wheat and 198,570 corn.

VIRGINIA WHEAT AND FLOUR. We are indebted to a friend, who keeps an accurate list of the arrivals of wheat and flour from Virginia, in this city, for the following receipt of crops, from 1823 to 1829, inclusive—namely:

Crop of	1823,	115,000 bbls. flour,	428,000	bush. wheat.
do	1824,	145,000 do	400,000	do
do	1825,	100,000 do	194,000	do
do	1826,	90,000 do	174 000	do
do	1827,	145 000 do	198,000	do
do	1828,	265,000 do	475,000	do
do	1829,	270,000 do	490,000	do
		1,129,000 barrels.	2.359,000	bushels.

The crop of 1830, is not yet all received, and therefore the returns are not made up—but from actual data, it will greatly exceed that of 1829. [*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

[It is manifest, from the general amount of exports to foreign places from New York, that very large quantities of Virginia flour and grain must pass into the domestic consumption. They are spread along the coast farther east, for the supply of the manufacturing villages.]

SOUTH CAROLINA. It appears that, on clearing away the rubbish, the head of the statue of Washington has received but a slight injury, and that one arm and one leg are nearly perfect. The remaining portion has a tendency to crumble, and it is supposed cannot be made to adhere.

The state library was entirely lost—the old legislative journals, going back to the year 1715, are lost forever, as well as some of the literary curiosities.

MILITARY ACADEMY. By a regulation of the department of war, it is directed that the five cadets of each class who shall graduate with the highest honors, shall be attached to the next army register and published.—We have been politely furnished with the following, as the list of cadets to whom this honor was awarded at the late examination.

First class.	*Third class.*
1. Roswell Park, N. Y.	1. Fred'k A. Smith, Mass.
2. Henry Clay, Ken.	2. Wm. H. Sidell, N. Y.
3. James Allen, N. C.	3. Jona. G. Barnard, Mass.
4. Henry E. Prentiss, Me.	4. Roswell W. Lee, Mass.
5. Albert M. Lea, Ten.	5. Rufus King, N. Y.
Second class.	*Fourth class.*
1. Robert V. Smith, Miss.	1. William Smith, N. Y.
2. George W. Ward, Mass.	2. H. Laughborough, Ken.
3. Jacob W. Bailey, R. I	3. John F. Lee, D. C.
4. Benjamin S. Ewell, Va.	4. John Sanders, Florida.
5. George W. Cass, Ohio.	5. Curran Pope, Ken.

[*N. Y. paper.*

ANTHRACITE COAL. The Pottsville Miner's Journal says—"The following table exhibits with as much accuracy as our means will allow, the quantity of anthracite sent to market during the last ten years, with the annual increase of exportation, by which it appears that the aggregate amount in that period is equal to 525,825 tons. It will be observed also that the increase of exportation last year alone amounted to 75,000 tons:

	Quantity sent to market.	*Annual increase.*
In 1820	365 tons	
1821	1,073	608 tons
1822	2,440	1,167
1823	5,823	3,383
1824	9,541	3,718
1825	33 393	23,852
1826	48,047	14 654
1827	61,665	13,618
1828	77 395	15,730
1829	105,083	27,688
1830	181,000	75,917

"It is not believed that the present year's exportation will far exceed that of the preceding year, although the increase in consumption must be in a two-fold proportion, if correct inferences may be drawn from well authenticated facts. The number of steam engines in the city of Philadelphia alone using anthracite coal, is represented to be between 60 and 80, to which must be added those of the city of New York, as well as several steamers.* The rapidly increasing consumption in private families and public offices, is also to be considered as a large and important item in the estimate of causes which tend to the support of our proposition. The surplus quantity remaining on hand last spring was about thirty thousand tons, which would leave an amount consumed of 151,000 tons, and an increase in consumption of 45 000 tons over and above the former year.

"Coal is now cheaper than any other fuel—its advantages combined with this circumstance will indubitably insure it a preference. The quantity of anthracite sent to market having increased from less than one thousand to one hundred and eighty-one thousand tons in ten years, we will hazard our reputation on the prediction, that at the expiration of ten years hence the demand will equal *one million of tons.*

"Liverpool coal is now selling in New York by the cargo at *ten dollars* per chaldron; which is at the rate of *seven dollars* per ton. Schuylkill coal by the cargo can be afforded at a less price, *two* tons of which are equal to *three* of the Liverpool coal."

[We understand the amounts given to include the *whole* supplies—Schuylkill, Lehigh, Lackawana, Susquehannah, &c.]

*What is meant by "steamers?" The pile of *tin kettles* which are fixed to cooking-stoves, to prepare potatoes and essbages for dinner? ED. REG.

WOOL. The following extract from the prices current of the *Boston Courier*, (which may be fully relied on)—shews the prices of all the kinds of wool in the Boston market, on the 27th June—

Fleece wool of the new clip begins to come into market, in limited quantities, and sales have been effected at quotations. About 300 bales Saxony and English wools arrived on the 19th inst. from London. We learn that the Saxony, about 40,000 lbs. has been sold, prices not known; 30,000 lbs. superfine and not pulled lambs, have been disposed of at prices, within the rage of quotations.

Prime or Saxony fleeces, per lb.	80 a	85
American full blood, washed	70 a	75
Do. ¾ do	60 a	65
Do. ½ do	50 a	52
¼ and common	45 a	50
Superfine pulled, lambs	62 a	65
No. 1, do do	55 a	62½
2, do do	48 a	50
3, do do	35 a	37½
1, spinning	a	50
Saxony, clean	85 a 1	30
Spanish sheep, RF&S	75 a 1	05
Do. lambs	85 a 1	00
Smyrna fine washed	38 a	40
Buenos Ayres	20 a	25

No Portuguese RF&S—2nd Smyrna—Adrianople, Constantinople, or Peruvian, in market.

The New York Daily Advertiser says—The new clip begins to arrive freely, and some considerable parcels are understood to be on the way. As the manufacturers do not come willingly into market at present prices, no sales of consequence have been made, and the stocks as usual after shearing, begin to accumulate. The foreign importations consist of about 150 bales from London, and 2 or 3 small lots from Bremen, at this port, and upwards of 200 bales from London at Boston. The sale of Buenos Ayres on the 22d, disappointed the expectations of the owners, and only one lot of 29 bales was offered, which brought 12 cents at 9 months. At the sale of Buenos Ayres to-day, only one lot of 9 bales was offered, which brought 11½ cents at 6 months. The sale at Philadelphia last week of 285 bales Spanish and Portuguese drew the attention of the hatters, who bought spiritedly, and the market is represented to have been well sustained.

OUR "INFANT MANUFACTURES." The day before yesterday five male persons, including five generations, met together in this city and sat together down to dinner. The group consisted of a father, his son, his grandson, his great-grandson, and his great-great-grandson. And it is worthy of note that the patriarch of the family held the infant who was of the fifth generation, in his arms, and fed him at the table. [*Troy Budget.*

FORWARD! We copy the following from the United States Gazette. Mr. Wetherill's discovery of "feeding fire with water" is worth more in itself than all that all of the *nullificatory* philosophers, and *state-rights'* calculators of the value of the union, have yet produced, or ever will. If *talk* was worth any thing, what mountains of wealth would be found in Virginia, and South Carolina, &c.

From the United States Gazette.

It gives us great pleasure to state the perfect success which has attended an experiment, made in this city, on the improvement of locomotive steam engines, due to the science and ingenuity of lieut. col. *Long*. It is very much of the character of that gentleman to abstain from the too common practice of forcing himself upon the public attention, and we owe the present opportunity of announcing an improvement of the highest importance to rail road motion, to a scientific friend, in no manner connected with its author. As the merits of this engine, which is to be called the Pennsylvania Locomoter, are soon to be tested in public, we shall merely allude to some of its most obvious properties.

It weighs about three tons, has a power of six horses, and is surprisingly compact, occupying a comparative small space. The wheels have a diameter of 4 feet 3½ inches, and a circumference of 13½ feet. The quantity of water the boiler is capable of containing is sixty gallons; the fuel required is one bushel of anthracite coal with some charcoal. This fuel, when ignited, *brought the water to the boiling point in thirty-five minutes.* The gentleman from whom we have our information, states that with twenty pounds of steam to the inch, the wheels made two revolutions per second, which give a velocity of eighteen miles two-fifths per hour; but there is not the least doubt of her taking a pressure of sixty pounds with the most perfect safety. It is not unlikely, therefore, that she may upon trial, outstrip any of those surprising velocities which the British engineers have produced. She will also move with a pressure not exceeding eight pounds per square inch. Lieut. col. *Long* has applied, with the most perfect success, Mr. *J. P. Wetherill's* beautiful plan of feeding the fire with water:—it is clear, that henceforward it will be of more consequence, in rail road motion, to economize water than coal. The chimneys of this machine let down in a new and very neat manner, so that bridges of every description can be passed. One of the most striking properties of this locomoter, is the ease with which the engineer can change her velocities, and even give her a retrograde motion in thirty seconds of time. Many fatal accidents which have occurred, might have been spared, had the engines which occasioned them been provided with the mechanical improvements of the Pennsylvania Locomoter.

BRITISH NAVY. The experimental squadron, as it is termed, which is about to depart from Portsmouth under the command of vice-admiral sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., is the first naval armament of similar magnitude which has left our shores since the occasion that preceded the gallant and successful attack made on Algiers by lord viscount Exmouth. The following is a list of the ships already commissioned, and, from the names of their respective commanders, many of whom are proudly connected with the annals of our maritime glory, we may easily calculate what the result will be should they have any real work to do:—Caledonia, 120 guns, vice admiral sir E. Codrington, captain Curzon; Prince Regent, 120, rear admiral Parker, capt. Dundas; Brittannia, 120, expected daily from the Mediterranean; Asia, 84, capt. Parker; Revenge, 76, capt. Hellyar; Wellesley, 74, capt. Rowley; Donegal, 76, capt. Dick; Talavera, 74, capt. Colby; Barham, 50, capt. Pigot; Alfred, 50, capt. Maunsel; Dublin, 50, capt. lord J. Townsend; Stag, 46, capt. sir T. Trowbridge; Curacoa, 30, capt. Dunn. With various smaller vessels not yet commissioned. [*London paper.*

FRENCH NAVY. The following is said to be the present state of the French navy:—Ready for sea, or in a state to be immediately fitted out, 2 ships of the third rate (76 or 80 guns), 4 of the fourth rate, (74 guns), 9 frigates of the first class (60 guns), 2 of the second class (54 and 50 guns), 7 of the third class (44 guns), 7 sloops, 13 twenty gun brigs, and 95 vessels of inferior rank, making a total of 141 ships of war.

POPULATION OF ROME. The *Diario di Roma* has published the following statement of the population of Rome during the twelve months which elapsed between Easter, 1829 and Easter, 1830:—Parish churches 54; families 34,805; bishops 30; priests 1,455; monks and friers 1,986; nuns 1,385; seminarists and collegians 560; hereticks, Turks, and infidels, exclusive of Jews 205; *prepared for the sacrament* 107,433; not prepared for the sacrament 39,852; marriages 1,068; male baptisms 2,339; female baptisms 2,351—total baptisms 4,680; male deaths 2,882; female deaths 2,113—total deaths 4,995; males of all ages 77,475; females of all ages 69,810; total population 147,385.

HAYTI. In consequence of intelligence received at the department of state, in relation to the existing state of things in Hayti, orders have been issued by the secretary of the navy, for part of our West India squadron to visit the principal ports in that island: and similar orders have been given in respect to the principal ports on the Maine. [*Globe.*

PRESIDENTS OF THE U. S. There have been (including the present) *seven* presidents. The names of *four* of them, ended in the letters ON. The names of three of them ended in the letters SON, but neither of them had a *son*. All of them were married; but three of them were childless. The son of the only one that had a son, was one of the seven. Four of the seven are dead;—and three of them died on the fourth of July! [*U. S. Gaz.*

THE SUFFERING INDIANS. Not long since we had the melancholy opportunity of witnessing the distress prevailing among the Creek Indians, which we have heretofore noticed in our paper, on information derived from others. A considerable part of that tribe is literally in a starving condition. Government could now succeed in sending off a large part of them, as they would doubtless consent to emigrate for the purpose of preserving life. Thus the policy of removing the Indians to the westward might be partially effected, while at the same time the cause of humanity would be subserved. This is the only way perhaps, in which the president would be authorised to afford them relief. To see a whole people almost destitute of food—the incessant cry of the emaciated creatures being *bread! bread!*—is beyond description distressing. The existence of many of the Indians is prolonged by eating roots and the bark of trees. The berries of the India or China tree of last year's growth, were ate by them as long as they lasted—nothing that can afford nourishment is rejected, however offensive it may be. Nor can there be, to the suffering of this wretched people, mitigation or limit short of death, or the humane intervention of our government. But few of them on the borders of this state have planted corn, because they had none to plant. The next year will, therefore, find most of those who, until then linger out a miserable existence, no better off than they are at present. In a country abounding in abundance, as ours in general does, humanity weeps at such scenes. [*Milledgeville Rec.*

INTERESTING SCRAPS.

Thirty new steam boats and more are building on the Ohio between Pittsburg and Louisville.

The Journal of Commerce says—We have seen very fair specimens of lead ore, obtained from a mine in Brookfield, Conn, which on being analyzed, are found to yield 65 parts lead, out of 100 ore. Specimens of zinc from the same mine, yield 64 parts of zinc out of 100 ore. Appearances indicate, we are told, that the mine is extensive, and the ore abundant. A specimen of the lead ore may be seen at this office.

Lexington, Kentucky, is in a state of rapid improvement—new buildings to the value of $100,000, will be erected in the present season, and many old ones are undergoing expensive repairs. It is proposed to Mc Adamise one of the principal streets.

The "Providence American" says The foundation for a steam cotton factory, 200 feet long, has been lain in Olneyville, and is progressing. In Fall river an immense factory, 275 feet long, and three stories high, is nearly completed, and has some of its machinery in operation, This establishment, we understand, will be larger than the Anawan factory, in the same busy and thriving village. The two are among the most extensive mills in the country.

The Augusta Chronicle gives the result of some examinations of specimens of wines made from the Burgundy and Madeira grape, and pronounces upon them a high eulogium, as "excellent sweet wines of fine rich body and flavor."

The streams in the Huron country, says the Rochester Advertiser, glide over pebbles of cornelian, topaz, jasper, agate, opal and quartz, and are as pure as crystal. They are cool enough for drinking in the hottest day in August.

The great lead mines are in the southern part of this district. They have been wrought but three years, by comparatively few persons, and under every possible disadvantage; yet nearly thirty million pounds of lead have been made there. Only about a mile square of surface has yet been opened, and from this thirty million pounds more might be extracted without opening a new mine. The whole of the lead district occupies a surface one hundred miles square, including, however, a district of copper ore about twenty miles long, and four or five broad. The climate is fine and pure, and the soil of the prairies is admirable for grain. Among the curiosities is a sort of *vegetable compass*, the "rosin weed," from the position of whose leaves it is said that the north and south points can be ascertained.

The Springfield (Mass.) Journal says—"If the Bostonians wish to retain the amount of trade which they possess from the valley of the Connecticut they must be "up and doing"—a few years will suffice to turn the entire trade of the valley to New York. Ten years since nine-tenths of the trade of this town went to Boston—*now*, probably, the same proportion of trade goes to New York. These *facts* are worthy of the *consideration* of the Bostonians."

Tobacco pipes are manufactured at Zanesville, O.

The following comparative statement of the amount of tolls received at West Troy, has been politely furnished us (says the Troy Sentinel) from the collector's office.

June 1827, $7,150 51—Total to 1st July $24,134 02.
June 1828, $8,326 09—Total to 1st July $34,980 82.
June 1829, $9,624 60—Total to 1st July $50,618 62.
June 1830, $12,547 31—Total to 1st July $41,677 55.
June 1831, $17,441 45—Total to 1st July $62,457 40.

Camden, opposite Philadelphia, as well because of the great prosperity of the last named place, as on account of the Camden and Amboy rail road now making, and soon to be completed, is very rapidly increasing—many new buildings are going up, and the place is excellently well fitted for many factories, for the supply of the Philadelphia market.

Steam boats now ply regularly between Charleston and Augusta, Georgia, stopping at Savannah. The Charleston and Hamburg rail way is going on handsomely; but the public works of the state do not appear to have been well managed.

A steam ferry boat has commenced running from the end of Penn street, Pittsburg, on the Monongahela, to Steel's landing on the Ohio—which is a great public accommodation.

Mr. Shields, of Cincinnati has built a steam carriage to run on a common turnpike road.

The Arkansas Gazette, published at Little Rock, notices the arrival of many steam boats at different points on the White river.

There are from ninety to one hundred steam engines in operation in Philadelphia and liberties, in sixty of which number anthracite coal is used for fuel.

The Western Monitor, published at Fayette, Mo. has the following:

"The annual spring caravan departed during the past and previous weeks, for Santa Fe. We have been unable to ascertain accurately the number of wagons from this and the adjacent counties, there not having been time to hear from the place of rendezvous. It is estimated, however, that about $200,000 worth of merchandize has been taken."

At a public sale of real estate, at Cincinnati, on the 20th ult. a store on Main street, the lot 51½ feet front by 117 feet deep, brought $19,200. It is rented at $1,500 per annum.

The Boston Centinel says—We are happy to hear that the growing and making of Indigo has been revived, and is extending in South Carolina, with great improvement in quality. We have been assured that some of it is nearly entitled to rank with that imported from Bengal.

One hundred and ninety miles of the great Ohio canal, commencing at Cleveland, on Lake Erie, and running south, are now navigable. There will be several side-cuts before the plan of this splendid project is finished.

The work of making a rail road from Paterson, N. J. to the landing on the Passaic river, has been commenced. The contracts are said to have been made on very favorable terms.

BRIEF NOTICES.

"A Rowland for an Oliver;" or a bull for your poney. We have had pleasant accounts of the performance of poneys on *our* canal, &c. Richard K. Mead

esq. of Frederick county, without any direct allusion thereto, suggests, in the columns of the Winchester Republican, that his famous short horned bull may convey on a rail road from 200 to 500 barrels of flour, at the rate of four to five miles an hour. Mr. Mead's bull, 2 years 1 month and 11 days old, on the 6th of June last, weighed 1,741 pounds.

Large cargo. The ship Equator lately left Charleston for Liverpool, with 2,004 bales cotton, weighing 603,634 *lbs.* valued at $51,078—amount of freight, with exchange, $11,000.

Old documents. It is stated by one of the Washington letter-writers, that the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, with all their deputies, are engaged in preparing for the press the legislative and executive documents authorised last session to be printed by Gales and Seaton. Many important documents have been found, relating to the early legislation of the United States, which were never printed. Among them is a volume of correspondence between gen. Washington and Mr. Jay, in relation to the treaty made by the latter with Great Britain. Also, a very able report of gen. Hamilton; and a great many communications relating to the campaigns of Harmar, St. Clair, and Wayne, against the Indians northwest of Ohio.

The pirates, Collinet and Gadett, were hung at Boston on the 1st inst. pursuant to sentence. A large number of persons in petticoats, said to have been women, were present to gratify their curiosity.

"*Decline of Boston.*" The building on State street, owned and partly occupied by the Massachusetts Mutual Insurance company, has been sold to the Suffolk Banking company for $57,200—a fraction over $10 per square foot.

Speedy justice. An emigrant who arrived at New York on Sunday last, was arrested while on board the vessel, for an assault and battery of a violent character upon some of his fellow passengers, just as they were about to land at the wharf. He was taken to Bridewell the *same day*, and on *Monday* was tried and sentenced to three months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Boston Courier. Mr. Edwin Buckingham, has become associated with his father J. T. Buckingham, esq. in the editorial conduct of the Boston Courier. The jun. Mr. B. has already acquired a high reputation as a writer for that Journal, and for the Boston Galaxy, of which he was formerly one of the conductors. His productions are distinguished for humor and pungency—qualities which he honestly came by—being in this case hereditary.

Crim con. In a late trial for *crim. con.* at Madrid, the offending parties were sentenced—the lady, to close confinement in prison for *ten years*—the gentleman to *eight years* hard labor on the coast of Africa—and both to the ensts of the trial. What consternation would a law of this kind occas on in London—and *elsewhere!*

Organ at St. Thomas' church. We had the satisfaction of seeing and hearing yesterday, (says a *N. York* paper) *the largest*, and one of the most elegantly mounted organs in *the United States*, constructed in this city by Mr. *Henry Erben*, under the superintendence of George Barrell, James Blackstock, and Benjamin Jackson, a committee appointed by the congregation. Its tones are unsurpassed by any in the city, and are peculiarly calculated for accompaniments. Its dimensions are as follows. The largest pipe is 22 feet long—21 by 18 inches, containing 57 cubic feet. The case is 18 feet 6 inches wide, 35 feet high, and 10 feet deep—it has 28 stops, 3 setts keys and pedals and contains 1,700 pipes.

A tessalated Roman pavement has recently been discovered in Leicester, England. It measures 22 feet by 17. The tessellæ are very small, and exhibit a regular pattern, divided into octagonal compartments, richly embroidered with wreaths, &c. within which are devices of great variety and beauty. It is supposed to have been 1,600 years in existence.

Murders. Within two or three weeks, no less than four women were murdered in New York and Brooklyn—believed by their husbands.

"*The sea serpent.*" Some strange animal has again appeared off the eastern coast of the United States. Persons who are said to have been within 150 feet of the monster, thought that it was about 200 feet long—his head resembling that of a snake, and his motion undulating like that of a leech. No part appeared thicker than a common hogshead. He was brown on the back, and yellow brown under his belly. No fins were discovered. This animal is said to have been seen by many persons standing on a wharf in Boothbay, Maine.

Sheep. Mr. Enoch Johnson, of Galway, at the late shearing, took from 7 sheep, as follows: the 1st 8lb. 3 oz. 2nd 7, 8. 3d 5, 10. 4th 4, 3. 5th 4, 8. 6th 6, 10. 7th 6, 7, making in the whole *forty-three pounds and two ounces.* [*Balston Spa Gaz.*

A young lady, in Duplin county, N. Carolina, about 14 years old, while proceeding to pay a visit to a neighbor between 11 and 12 o'clock, noon, was violated and murdered close to the road, after an apparently severe struggle, the ground at the place being much trodden. The *infernal*, after accomplishing his first purpose, cut her throat! No clue had been discovered by which to trace the villain.

Dogs. The police of Paris has issued a rigid ordinance to prevent dogs from being in the streets, unless muzzled. The hydrophobia seems unusually to prevail in the present year. We hear of several new cases.

At Philadelphia, as well as in New York, there has been a general slaughter of all the dogs found running at large.

China. It is said that shoemakers form the most numerous class of operatives in Canton; the number is estimated at about 25,000; of weavers there are about 15,000; of lapidaries there are upwards of 7,000; the carpenters and cabinet makers are estimated at 16,000. There are above 18,000 trading boats of different sizes which pass along the river from Canton to Whampoa. The tanks, or small boats, in which people live, and which pay an annual fee to the police, are said to be upwards of 50,000.

Terrible death. Charles Lloyd, aged 24 years, lately came to his death near Philadelphia, by the giving way of an arch of a lime-kiln, on which he was standing, whereby he was embedded up to his breast in the burning matter and so perished—though great efforts were made to save him.

Brick house moved. The New Bedford Gazette states that Mr. Dudley Davenport has removed the large mansion of Mr, Abraham Russel, at the head of Union street, 400 feet, with its four stacks of chimneys and all the furniture. So gentle was the operation that the clock in the house kept and struck the hours regularly.

David L. Morrill, late governor of New Hampshire, is editor and proprietor of the New Hampshire Observer.

"*Immortality.*" An Englishman by the name of *Maze*, of Bristol, has gained a great celebrity by his death, which was caused by falling from one of the pyramids of Egypt!

Gershom Powers, late a distinguished and useful member of congress from New York, died at Auburn, in that state, on the 25th ult. aged 42 years. He was one of the few *business-men* at Washington, who are, indeed, valuable because they are so scarce; not known to "the million," but worth the whole tribe of mere speech-makers.

Miles King, of Norfolk, lately dismissed by the United States from the place of navy agent, as a "defaulter," &c. has been appointed first alderman of Norfolk, by the executive of Virginia.

POETRY FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The following psalm and ode written for and used in celebration of the last anniversary, certainly deserve a grateful record.

—

Psalm written by John Quincy Adams, late president of the United States, and sung in the church at Quincy, previous to the delivery of his oration in honor of the day:

I.

Sing to the Lord, a song of praise
Assemble, ye who love his name;
Let congregated millions raise
Triumphant glory's loud acclaim.

From earth's remotest regions come;
Come greet your Maker and your King;
With harp, with timbrel, and with drum,
His praise let hill and valley sing.

II.

Your praise, the Lord will not disdain;
The humble soul is his delight;
Saints, on your couches, swell the strain;
Break the dull stillness of the night.
Rejoice in glory—bid the storm,
Bid thunder's voice his praise expand;
And while your lips the chorus form
Grasp for the fight, his vengeful brand.

III.

Go forth in arms! JEHUVAH reigns;
Their graves, let foul oppressors find;
Bind all their scepter'd kings in chains,
Their peers with iron fetters bind.
Then, to the Lord shall praise ascend;
Then all mankind, with one accord,
And freedom's voice till time shall end,
IN PEALING ANTHEMS—PRAISE THE LORD.

—

Ode sung by the choir in the church at Charleston, S. C. at the celebration by the "Union and states rights" party, and previous to the oration delivered by Mr. Drayton:

AIR—*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*

I.

HAIL, our country's natal morn!
Hail, our spreading kindred born!
Hail thou banner not yet torn,
Waving o'er the free!
While, this day, in festal throng,
Millions swell the patriot song,
Shall not we thy notes prolong,
Hallow'd jubilee?

II.

Who would sever freedom's shrine?
Who would draw the invidious line?
Though by birth, one spot be mine,
Dear is all the rest:—
Dear to me the south's fair land.
Dear, the central mountain-band,
Dear, New England's rocky strand,
Dear the prairied west.

III.

By our altars, pure and free,
By our law's deep rooted tree,
By the past's dread memory,
By our WASHINGTON;
By our common parent tongue,
By our hopes, bright, buoyant, young,
By the tie of country strong—
We will still be ONE.

IV.

Fathers! have ye bled in vain?
Ages! must ye droop again?
MAKER! shall we rashly stain
Blessings sent by THEE?
No! receive our solemn vow,
While before thy throne we bow,
Ever to maintain, as now
"UNION—LIBERTY."

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Globe.

Washington, June 23, 1831.

SIR: I received a letter of the 21st, at 9 o'clock, on the 22d, through the city post office, charging several officers of the government with a conspiracy to assassinate you. They were immediately furnished by me with a copy of your letter; and I herewith enclose, for your information, copies of the replies which they have given, denying the charges preferred against them by you. A copy of my letter is also enclosed. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

S. D. Ingham, esq.

P. S. I would have prefered that this matter should have been examined into, face to face, and for that purpose sent my messenger for you, but was informed you had left the city at 4 o'clock, A. M. A. J.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

The following letter has been sent to us for publication:

New Hope, June 30, 1831.

The president of the United States.

SIR: I had the honor to receive, by way of Doylestown, your letter of the 23d instant, with its enclosures, viz: copies of a circular letter from you to the acting secretary of war, treasurer of the United States, register and second auditor of the treasury, and of their respective answers—the copy of your circular being in print; the others I had also seen in the newspapers some days before your letter reached me.

In your letter to me above refered to, you speak of my having charged several officers of the government with a conspiracy, and state that they have denied the charges prefered against them by me. I must be permitted to say, that I have not charged those officers with any specific offence in the form suggested by you.

I have stated that the late secretary of war and acting secretary of war were lying in wait for the purpose of making an assault upon me, on my way to the office, as I believed with an intent to assassinate. I also stated that a groecry store between my lodgings and the office, and the rooms of the treasurer and register, were alternately occupied by them as places of rendezvous while so employed. I further stated that the treasurer, register, and second auditor, were in their company. I also stated that the principal persons thus engaged, viz. Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, threatened an assault on the dwelling I resided in the same night until a late hour; and I now state that this threatening was continued until a late hour on the following night. The officers who have denied the charge as framed by you, admit having been in company with Mr. Eaton during the time referred to; but they deny having been in his company the whole time; this was never intended to have been alleged by me.

The admissions, equivocations, and palpable reservations, in their letters, are abundant proof of all the material facts asserted by me, so far as they are concerned; but, if any doubt remains, it should be observed, that my letter of the 21st was addressed to you especially as chief magistrate of the District of Columbia, in which capacity your powers must be ample to direct the proper officer of the government, to institute a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses. Whenever this shall be done, I will, without delay, return to the seat of government, and render all the aid in my power to such officer in the discharge of his duty. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that the investigation shall begin with the principals, and before I furnish a list of the witnesses, that an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices, that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony. This has become necessary by reason of the declaration of Mr. Evans, the brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton, that "the president would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business," and of other facts, which have since come to my knowledge. Although I do not assume that this declaration was authorised by you, yet it is indispensable to justice, that no apprehension of this nature should rest on the minds of witnesses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.

S. D. INGHAM.

—

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY

To Mr. Ingham's letter dated June 30th.

Washington, July 7, 1831.

SIR: The president, on his return to-day from the Rip Raps, has received your letter of the 30th ult. In reply to your renewed call upon him, "as chief magistrate of the District of Columbia," I am directed to inform you, that he does not consider the fact of certain officers "having been in company with major Eaton" during office hours, and in their offices, where it is their duty to be, and where every individual has a right to go, as supporting the charge that those offices were used "as places of rendezvous" by a party lying in wait to assassinate you; nor as constituting "probable cause"

to justify the subjection of citizens of fair character, all solemly denying your imputations, to arraingment before a court of criminal jurisdiction. That if "a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses," be, by you, deemed necessary, he assures you of adequate protection in the city of Washington, where you have the right, as prosecutor before the grand jury, to present the supposed offenders, or to summon them before any magistrate of the district: Also, that "an assurance of protection shall be given to those who hold offices that they shall suffer no injury in consequence of giving testimony"---an assurance, however, not to be construed as affording impunity for any misconduct which the investigation may unfold.

The president directs me to inform you, also, that, should any persons connected with the government be found implicated in having formed part of "a recruited force," to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the departments, or elsewhere within the District of Columbia; or having armed and associated together, to the disturbance and alarm of its peaceful citizens, he will feel it his duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offenders from the public service. He directs me further, sir, and in conclusion, to state that, from the inquiry he has made, your charges to that effect against the acting secretary of war, and others, do not appear to be founded in fact; and that he cannot but ascribe them to a reliance on false statements or vague surmises, or to the workings of an over-excited imagination. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. TRIST.

Sam. D. Ingham, esq. Doylestown, Bucks county, Pa.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

[Pennsylvania "Official."]

From a Washington Correspondent.

"The people are not entirely ignorant of the circumstances under which Messrs. Calhoun, Ingham and their partizans came into the support of gen. Jackson. It was after the people of the United States, (particularly of Pennsylvania) had decided against THEM, that they acquiesced in the nomination of "the hero." They preferred the latter, as they alledged, to either of the other candidates; but the truth is, they knew that Mr. Adams, had no prospects out of the New England states; they knew that they had no hopes from Mr. Crawford, whom they had shamefully reviled and persecuted, and their principles and interests were at variance with those of Mr. Clay: hence they yielded their support to general Jackson. By so doing, they calculated that, by their great zeal in his cause, they would insinuate themselves into his special favor, entangle him in their wiles, secure to themselves the high places and patronage of the government, and lay a sure foundation for the elevation of Mr. Calhoun to the presidency in four years! But, upon due reflection, difficulties presented themselves at every corner and turn. They knew that the support was given from selfish considerations: they knew that they were not justly entitled to the gratitude of Andrew Jackson, and that they were looked upon with an eye of suspicion. They knew, also, that Henry Baldwin was the favorite of general Jackson in Pennsylvania, in consequence of his former and disinterested friendship, his splendid talents, and his great acquirements; that the president had invited him to take a seat in his cabinet, and that he had come on for that purpose. It was at this crisis of affairs, and at a festive club of the *Calhoun* members of congress from Pennsylvania, that the infamous project was conceived of thwarting the views of the president, and of *bullying* him into the appointment of Samuel D. Ingham! It was a bold and desperate attempt; but upon the issue depended their momentary triumph, or their total overthrow. While the intoxicating juice of the grape was still burning in their veins, these, "eleven Calhoun members from Pennsylvania" posted off to the president, demanded the appointment of Mr. Ingham, and the rejection of Mr. Baldwin! Their demand was not acceded to: they retired to their quarters, collected five members from other states, returned to the president, passed themselves off as the majority of the *Pennsylvania* delegation in congress, and made a second demand, which was again not acceded to. At length they declared, that if Mr. Ingham was not appointed, their friends in the senate would reject the nomination of Mr. Baldwin! Believing that they stated nothing but facts, and being anxious to conform to what he was erroneously led to believe were the wishes of the people of Pennsylvania, he yielded to their entreaties! This *false* step, however, has occasioned all the bickerings, and dissensions, and heartburnings, which have agitated the cabinet, and which have distracted society in this city.

"Mr. Ingham being thus placed in the treasury department, under circumstances which no *honorable* or *high-minded* man would consent to receive office, and being neither qualified by education nor talent to discharge the duties of his station, he naturally felt in an awkward predicament."

From the American Sentinel.

[Late Pennsylvania "Official."]

"In a few days we will give a full and conclusive refutation to the version of Lewis, Kendall & Co. in relation to the manner in which Mr. Ingham came to the office of secretary of the treasury. We are prepared, on the instant, to expose their falsehoods, and which the authors of the letter *know* to be false; but we shall wait till the president returns to the seat of government, that he may see and *read* our answer. In the mean time we shall cut out the letter from the Inquirer, and try to make it *reach* the president at Old Point Comfort. If it should ever find its way to him, his native nobleness of soul will denounce it as a most profligate, odious, and unqualified falsehood."

From the Washington Globe of June 11.

["Official."]

"It will be remembered that we some time ago denied that "any member of congress was *authorised by the president* to inform Messrs. Ingham, Berrien and Branch *"that it was his determination to remove them from office if they refused to compel their families to associate with that of major Eaton."* This was pronounced an equivocal denial, and col. Johnson, from Kentucky, was pointed out, in letters, as the member of congress making the communication to those gentlemen, and upon his character the story was propagated as entitled to credence, although emphatically contradicted in the Globe.

We now declare, without qualification, that colonel Johnson never did make such communication to Messrs. Ingham, Berrien and Branch, as that imputed to him. *He assured those gentlemen, on the contrary, that the president did not require social intercourse between the families of the members of the cabinet, and that he expressly disclaimed any such pretension."**

From the Richmond Enquirer.

[Virginia "Official."]

Letter to the editors, dated Old Point Comfort, July 1, 1831—

"Since the president's arrival at the Rip Raps, I have, among other subjects, conversed with him on the late occurrences at Washington. In relation to major Eaton's first letter to Mr. Ingham, I expressed my regret that he should have put himself in the wrong at the outset, by so expressing himself as to admit of a doubt as to the purport of his communication. There was every probability that major E's. demand related to *the publication*, and not to any thing in the course which Mrs. Ingham might have seen fit to pursue in the selection of her society: this, however, had not been made to appear so clearly as it might have been. The president replied, that a careful perusal of major Eaton's letter would, he thought, show it to have one meaning only: but that even admitting its expression to be ambiguous, the ambiguity was utterly insufficient to support a doubt on the subject. *The right of every member of society to the most perfect freedom in the choice of his associates was so no-*

*This article, and that which follows, put an important point at issue, between the contending parties: the one having said that attempts were made, by the president, to *force* Mrs. Eaton into the families of Messrs. Ingham, &c. ED. REG.

torious—so familiar to every mind—that no man could, except upon the meanest grounds, be supposed guilty of the flagrant absurdity of calling it in question.

"This sentiment, uttered with the impressive earnestness and energetic sincerity, characteristic of the man, could not but impress me, even more strongly than I had before been, with the reckless profligacy of the falsehood, so often reiterated by the coalition press and its new coadjutors, that the new cabinet had taken their seats under certain "conditions" as to their social intercourse."

—

From the Washington Globe of July 11.

["Official."]

THE LAST DEMONSTRATION OF MR. INGHAM.

This gentleman has published another letter written to the president. He does not give the note to which it purports to be a response. Nor does he wait to receive an answer, so anxious is he to make something of his conspiracy. He publishes his letter at once, that the public may see his willingness to return, "*without delay to the seat of government, to have a legal investigation of this transaction before a tribunal having power to examine and compel the attendance of witnesses.*" He could not wait the arrival of the mail which would bring him intelligence of the president's return to the city because he knew that it would also bring him the reply which was in fact, on the way to him when he ushered his letter to the public. Whether his letter had been received or not by the president —whether the response required by it would make immediate publication proper or not, he did not wait to consider. Mr. Ingham's first letter was, we understand, published before it reached the hands of the president—so it appears from the beginning that this *private* correspondence was meant as an attack upon the president by Mr. Ingham, and was designed as an address altogether to the public. The president has, therefore, we think, very properly given him the information he seemed to ask, through his private secretary, Mr. Trist, declining any further correspondence with him.

The course which Mr. Ingham has pursued towards the president, is one, which, we think, will not meet the approbation of the public to which he appeals. The president gave him one of the most distinguished places in his administration, because it was supposed to be the wish of Pennsylvania. Mr. Ingham accepted the appointment, with the full knowledge that major Eaton was to be his colleague. No sooner is his commission safely in his pocket, than he joins Mr. Calhoun's friends in the effort to drive major Eaton out of the cabinet. He, in effect, tells the president, that he has associated in his counsels an individual who is a blot upon his administration. Why did not Mr. Ingham think of this before he took office in conjunction with such an individual?

The president, with an elevation honorable to his character, thought fit to overlook the implied insult offered to himself and sought only to reconcile the difficulty in his cabinet. It was made ostensibly, by those originating it, altogether an affair of the females of their families. It was said, that with regard to major Eaton, they entertained the best feelings, and could unite in perfect harmony. This was all the president required. He was willing to trust to such protestations, but declared *his determination* to have, union, and mutual confidence among the members of his cabinet; this was at the threshold of the difficulty.

At the succeeding session of congress, meetings of the friends of Mr. Calhoun took place, with a view of addressing the president to remove maj. Eaton from his counsels. Mr. Van Buren was next embraced in the denunciation. Arrangements were made in congress to embarrass the measures of the administration in that body. The Calhoun Telegraph and the Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection. The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced in advance. Remote editors, as has been proved, where sounded, in the hope of bringing them out in opposition to the re-election of the president. And, finally, Mr. Calhoun came out with a horrible plot. When this issue was made with himself, personally, the president found his cabinet divided. And an entire re-organization was determined on.

Notwithstanding, the president could not but believe that Mr. Ingham had taken sides with his adversary, he treated him with kindness to the last. He gave him credit for his official capacity and fidelity. He was the representative of Pennsylvania, and was entitled to respect. Penetrated with grateful feeling towards Pennsylvania, as the first state that had invited him to the chief magistracy, he was unwilling that she should suffer any mortification, by supposing that he wished to put any mark of disgrace on Mr. Ingham, by desiring him to retire from the cabinet. He therefore offered him a position of dignity and trust, quite equal to his deserts. Mr. Ingham seems to have thought that his interest and ambition would be promoted by a warfare on the president, and he has sought seduously some pretext on which to found it.

Whilst thus on the look out for some offence, the president addressed Mr. Ingham a note on some business, as "*acting secretary of the treasury.*" He took exception to this, and wrote a letter, signifying the ground of his dissatisfaction. To this the president replied in a brief note as follows:

"The president, with his respects to Mr. Ingham, acknowledges the receipt of his note of the 7th, which he has this moment received. Its contents he has read with surprise. Surely at no time has he in any way intended an indignity, or any thing that could wear such appearance to any gentleman, who has been connected with him in the government. It ought not, nor can it be conceived, that a note hastily written, addressed "*acting,*" when it should have been "*secretary of the treasury,*" should be considered an indignity offered, or that it could diminish or alter the authority under which he was transacting the duties of the department.

June 8, 1831."

This attempt failing, Mr. Ingham sought in another quarter, some ground of quarrel to carry with him to Pennsylvania, as a justification of the hostility he meant to wage against the administration. He writes to Mr. Barry an angry letter, telling him that "*rumor*" reported that the postmaster general, or one of his assistants, had said the department possessed a certain bond of his, which would be held up *in terrorem* to keep him quiet. The postmaster general, after objecting to rumor as rather a vagrant witness, politely assures Mr. Ingham, that, so far as *he* was concerned, it was without foundation, and intimated his disbelief as to either of his assistants having given any ground for it. Mr. Ingham again replies, and insists that Mr. Barry should answer for his assistants. Mr. Barry again, with great politeness, informed Mr. Ingham, that for the official acts of his assistants he admitted himself responsible, but as to acts which had no connection with the public service, his assistants were themselves answerable; and furthermore, as they stood upon perfect equality with Mr. Ingham and himself, it was proper that Mr. Ingham, who complained, should make the call upon them. Not being able to make any thing out of this correspondence, Mr. Ingham gave it up. He remained at Washington, however, and kept up such an intercourse with the editor of the Telegraph, that major Eaton felt assured he was the prompter of the scurrilous attacks made on his wife. And when the names of Mr. Ingham and Mr. Berrien were vouched in the Telegraph, major Eaton felt it due to himself to make the enquiry of each whether the statements of that print were authorised by them. Mr. Berrien responded decorously, and as it regarded the indignity offered in the Telegraph, disavowed it as having been made on his authority. The public know the rest. Mr. Ingham refused to disavow, but added insult to that of the Telegraph. He refused to give honorable satisfaction, and when threatened with corporeal chastisement, instead of appealing to the civil authority to punish the individual who menaced him, he called in col. Towson, with a squad of volunteers, and thus himself became a threatener of the peace.

Mr. Ingham had now accomplished his purpose. He had made a pretext, out of which he could work something like a justification for the opposition which he meditated against the president on his return to Pennsylvania. Like Mr. Calhoun, he made an outcry about a conspiracy, and sought to involve the friends of the

president in its accessaries. The acting secretary of war, the treasurer, the register, the second auditor, the fourth auditor, the city postmaster, Mr. Van Kleeck, a member of the Presbyterian church—Mr. Evans, a member of the Methodist church,* the venerable judge Overton, who had gone some days before to the Rip Raps, and his nephew, all, all were involved in it, either directly by Mr. Ingham or his friends. This gentleman had seen the effects of the Morgan excitement, and he fancied that if the public indignation could be excited by the killing of a poor man like Morgan, that to conspire against and alarm to extremity an ex-secretary of the treasury, was a much more heinous offence, and would create an excitement incalculably greater. Mr. Ingham seems, however, to have forgotten one thing. *The conspiracy against Morgan was no fiction. We shall see what proof Mr. Ingham will be able to bring in support of his abduction.* We suspect, like Mr. Calhoun's plot, of which it may be considered an act, that it will be susceptible of no proof, and that the public must take denial for confession.

☞ On re-publishing the preceding article, the National Intelligencer has the following remarks:

The long article which we copy from the Globe of yesterday, appears in that paper under circumstances which warrant us, if not to impute it to the executive, at least to consider it as authorised by him. It should therefore be attentively read.

The dissolution of the late cabinet it is now officially avowed, was, from the beginning, the act of the president, and did not take place in consequence of the letter of Mr. Van Buren to the president, resigning his office, or of that of Mr. Eaton, but in consequence of the deliberate determination of the president himself. It was no wonder that Mr. Van Buren's letter was an enigma to the public, or that Mr. Ingham was slow to comprehend how the reasons alleged for the secretary of state's resignation could affect him. The writer of the Globe says---"*When this issue was made* [by Mr. Calhoun's appeal] with himself personally, the president found his cabinet divided; and an entire re-organization was determined upon." This determination, therefore, must have been made about the time that congress adjourned, and of course long before the date of the *resignation* of Mr. Van Buren as the alternative to a "self-disfranchisement." The determination of the president does not appear to us an unreasonable one. But it must be confessed that the machinery contrived for its execution has unfortunately operated upon its inventor, whoever he may have been.

It can hardly be but we shall hear from Mr. Ingham again; for the letter published to-day, being signed by Mr. Trist, instead of the president himself, does not on that account lose the character of being the act of the president. A letter written by his direction, must, of course, be considered as his own.

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In relation to the preceding article from the Globe, the Washington Telegraph says:

"We rose from a sick bed, and assumed our pen simply to say, that the article in the Globe is a tissue of misrepresentation, intended to bolster up the malign influence, which we will, at an early day, expose; and, in the mean time, to ask our readers, whom we never seek to mislead, to await the expose which the statement in the Globe seems to require of Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, and of col. Johnson. When their several statements, and the correspondence referred to in the Globe, come to be published, as we conceive they must be, all doubt will be dissipated, and all that we have said will be confirmed. It will then appear why the Globe is now so anxious to impair the credibility of Mr. Ingham."

Concerning the same article, the American Sentinel of yesterday observes:

"The '*Washington Globe*' contains what we consider an *official* expose of some of the facts and incidents connected with the original organization and recent dissolution of the late cabinet. We will publish it with the answers which it seems inevitable it must evolve. On a view of the whole ground, our readers will be the better enabled to form an advised opinion.

—

From the United States Telegraph.

[Late "official."]

Richmond, June 30, 1831.

SIR: In the absence of the governor from the seat of government, your paper has been brought to me from the post office, directed to the executive department of Virginia. As the head of that department at this time, I have to say to you that I am aware of no legal or regular warrant for the transmission of your paper to the executive of this state. The council of state having never advised in relation to the subject, I think proper to request that no further numbers of your paper be forwarded to the executive, as, under existing circumstances, you can have no claim upon the state for any of them. Your's, &c. PETER V. DANIEL,

lieutenant governor of Virginia.

—

Washington, July 7, 1831.

SIR: Upon my return home, after an absence of four days, I found your note of the 30th ult. The copy of the Telegraph to which it refers is intended for the governor, and not the *lieutenant governor* of Virginia. "Under existing circumstances," you will please to return such copies as may have come to your possession during his absence, to the post office in your city, to be placed with his private papers. If he has not brought the subject of his subscription to the United States Telegraph before the "council of state," I presume it was because he considered it a subject on which he was not required to ask their advice; or it may be that he intends hereafter to do so. It will be in time for *you*, as one of his advisers, to refuse your consent when it is asked. Yours, &c. DUFF GREEN.

Hon. Peter V. Daniel, lieutenant governor of Va. Richmond, Virginia.

[We have heard a good joke in explanation of *lieutenant governor Daniel's* proceeding, and shewing it to be a retaliation on *gov. Floyd*, because that the latter, a short time previous to his surrender of a "brief authority" to Mr. Daniel, had ordered the discontinuance of the Maryland "official."]

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From the Charleston Mercury.

Late "whole" Jackson—now *nullifying* "official."

"In our paper of this morning will be found a most extraordinary correspondence between Messrs. Eaton and Ingham, who were still acting at the time in the distinguished stations of secretaries of the war and treasury departments of the United States. No parallel can be found to it in any civilized country. We copy it with feelings of the deepest reluctance, and only under a conviction that it is our duty to lay it before our readers, as a genuine exhibition of the true state of things at Washington, and as furnishing a very probable explanation of the real causes of the late explosion of the cabinet. We have heretofore seen an abundance of matter in relation to the subject of this correspondence, in other papers, which we regretted to perceive, having always regarded it as a topic which should not have been made a subject of public agitation or discussion. But now that it has taken, as it were, an official shape, and has become identified with the character of our government, we place it upon record as a part—a melancholy and revolting part—of the history of our country. We make no comment upon the dispute itself. *We only feel, as every American must feel, that scenes like these, whilst they humble every lover of our country, cannot fail to cause it to be despised abroad;* nor have we words to express our regret that such occurrences should have taken place under an administration which we ardently desired and zealously labored to elevate to power, and under whose auspices we had fondly and confidently trusted, that our country would have assumed an honorable and enviable name among the nations of the earth."

* It would appear then, that "the acting secretary of war, the treasurer, the register, the second auditor, the fourth auditor, and the city postmaster, in high and responsible places, not described as "members" of any church, should have less weight than the highly honored clerks, Messrs. Van Kleeck and Evans! It is a *queer* parade of religious associations, as to the two last.

ED. REG.

From the Boston Courier. [Clay.]

We intimated an intention of publishing Mr. Ingham's speech at the dinner given him by his friends of Buck's county, on his return from Washington. But we have changed our purpose. It is not worth the expense of putting it in type. It divulges nothing that was not known before; and every word of censure or reproach that it casts, directly or indirectly, upon the president, should have blistered the tongue of the speaker. General Jackson owes his elevation to the efforts of Mr. Ingham and his political associates; and moral as well as political justice demands that he should be made the victim of his own folly.

From the United States Telegraph.

We make no pretensions to prophecy; but, judging from the facts within our knowledge, we incline to the opinion that Mr. Van Buren's nomination will be rejected by the senate. Certain we are that it will be, if the part which he has acted since he came to Washington is fully examined. His rejection, under such circumstances, can excite no sympathy, and will consign him to lasting retirement. Indeed, we have our doubts whether he will not yet affirm his own condemnation by declining the mission, and thus escape the severe ordeal."

A Virginia correspondent of this paper says—"General Jackson is pursuing the very course that his enemies would choose for him if they had their choice; for it is a fact that his friends, those too who would have done any thing fairly to have advanced his cause, are fast losing their confidence, and unless he speedily sees his error, and changes his course, I think he will have to retire to the hermitage.

From the National Intelligencer. [Clay.]

[The following communication was received several days ago, but deferred until the writer disclosed his name. We have ourselves no personal knowledge of the fact which it suggests.]

Has not the president received within a few weeks, or months past, from the men who *originally* nominated him for the office in 1823, a paper in the nature of a *protest* against his standing for a RE-ELECTION, on the principle laid down by himself—that a president should be elected but for ONE TERM, in order to preclude the abuse of the patronage of his office to secure a re-election? We say, has not such a paper been received from HIS FRIENDS IN PHILADELPHIA? If such a protest exists, we hope the gentlemen who transmitted it to the president will also give it to the public, that they may see and judge of the ground upon which his *retreat to Tennessee* is urged. ON DIT.

From the National Gazette. [Anti-Jackson.]

Removals from office. In the fifth volume, page 83, of Bignon's History of France, from November, 1799, to the treaty of Tilsit, he thus explains the doctrine of Bonaparte in this respect:

"The most rigid justice regulated his conduct towards individuals. He never determined on a removal without a formal inquiry, and a preliminary report; and rarely ever without having heard the accused functionary in his defence."

It may be added, that a removal for difference of opinion never took place by Bonaparte's direction, during the fifteen years of his government.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel of July 8.

[*Late* Pennsylvania "official."]

We recently charged major Lewis with having used his exertions to defeat the election of the late Mr. Miller to congress, in the northern district of Philadelphia county. When we made this charge, we acted after a full consideration of the importance of the case we were about to lay before the freemen of America. Having submitted the facts and arguments in support of our allegation, it was our intention to leave the subject to the unbiased judgment of the fountain of all power, the people. They seldom pronounce an incorrect decision when they have the matter properly elucidated. For ourselves, we are as well satisfied of the fact, that major Lewis did interfere improperly in the election adverted to, as we are of our own existence. It is this sincere conviction of the truth of the charge, that induced us to ask the attention of the president to the subject. In support of our proofs, we now call the attention of our readers to the subjoined extract. It comes from the state of Mississippi, and shows that major Lewis has also been intermeddling in the elections in that section of the United States. That there may be no misapprehension we give the article:

Extract of a letter dated Rodney, Mississippi, 3d June, 1831.

"Having seen an extract from the Telegraph in relation to the agency sought to be established by Kendall, Lewis & Co. I was forcibly reminded of a fact in relation to Lewis. In the session of our legislature, at which the late T. B. Reed was elected U. S. senator, Lewis wrote a letter to a gentleman (Mr. Walker) of this state, deprecating the election of the former, and stating that gen. Jackson did not consider him a friend."

The proverb that "where there is so much *smoke* there *must* be *some fire*," will apply very well here. We think major *Lewis*, by this time, begins to feel the force and influence of the press. He will find that "truth is mighty and *must prevail*."

—

Mr. Van Buren and the postmasters.

A New York paper publishes the following copy of a letter from Martin Van Buren, to Mr. Henry Meigs.

MY DEAR SIR: Our *sufferings*, owing to the *rascality* of *deputy* postmasters, *is* intolerable, and *cries* aloud for relief. We find it absolutely *impossible* to penetrate the interior with our papers, and unless we can *attain* them by two or three prompt removals, there is no limiting the injurious consequences that may result from it; let me therefore entreat the postmaster general to do an act of justice, and render us a partial service, by the removal of Holt, in Herkimer, and the appointment of Jabez Fox, esq. also of Howell, of Bath, and the appointment of an excellent friend, W. B. Rochester, esq. a young man of the first respectability and worth in the state; and the removal of Smith, at Little Falls, and the appointment of Hollister; and the removal of Chamberlin, in Oxford, and the appointment of Lot Clark, esq. I am in extreme haste, and can, therefore, add no more; use the enclosed papers according to your discretion, if any thing is done, let it be quickly done, and you may rely upon it much good will result from it.

Yours, affectionately, M. VAN BUREN.

The hon. Henry Meigs.

April 4th, 1820.

—

I certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of letters, (meaning the above, and that by judge Drake), on file in the general post office.

THOMAS ARBUCKLE, *clerk of appointments.*

21st November, 1820.

—

The fourth of July was celebrated in Charleston, by the two parties into which the community of that city is divided by separate dinners, orations, &c. Col. Wm. Drayton, addressed the "friends of union" and gen. R. Y. Hayne the threatners of disunion.

From the published proceedings, of the *union* party we copy the following correspondence, which was read at the dinner:

Charleston (S. C.) June 5.

His excellency Andrew Jackson, president of the U. S.

SIR: The undersigned, on behalf of their fellow citizens of "the union and state rights' party," have the honor to invite you to a dinner to be given on the approaching fourth of July, in celebration of the anniversary of American Independence.

Had we regarded this return of the birth-day of our nation, as an era of merely ordinary import, we should not perhaps have taken the liberty to present ourselves to you. But the case is far otherwise.

As a native of the state of South Carolina, and one whom she has always delighted to honor, we do not doubt, sir, that you have felt such interest in the expression of sentiment and opinion, which have been elicited during the progress of affairs among us, as to be fully aware of the great lines of distinction drawn between the several parties in the state, as well as of the portentous omens which threaten us with civil convulsion. It is well known to you and to the world, that the late political discussions and events have tended to loosen those

bonds of fraternal affection which once united the remotest parts of our great empire. Geographical limits are familiarly referred to as connected with separate and disjointed interests, and too many of our youth are growing up, as we fear, and deeply lament, in the dangerous belief that these interests are incompatible and contrasted.

We conceive it, sir, to be a matter of infinite importance to our country, that these fatal errors should be promptly corrected, and the feelings which they engender thoroughly eradicated, that the ancient ties of friendship may once more knit closely together the several members of our happy confederacy. It is *our* special aim to revive in its full force, the benign spirit of union —to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism, without which the laws and statutes, and forms of government of these states, will exist in vain. We disclaim from the bottom of our hearts, all political or party purposes of local nature or circumscribed extent. We esteem as brethren and associates *all* who cordially unite with us in devotion to our common country, and in the firm resolution to defend her institutions, and transmit them unimpaired to the generations that shall succeed us. Your sentiments in relation to this subject are well known, and have been repeatedly announced, and we are proud to regard you, sir, as one of our fathers and leaders.

In this spirit, and with these views, we request the honor of your presence on the approaching occasion. The citizens of Charleston have flattered themselves with the hope that you would be able without inconvenience, to comply with their invitation, urged some time since through the municipal authorities. May we be permitted to indicate the period of your visit, so far as that it shall include the anniversary of the declaration of independence. With the most respectful consideration, sir, we have the honor to be your excelleney's obedient servants,

JOHN STONEY,
GEORGE WARREN CROSS,
RENE GODARD,
FRANCIS Y. PORCHER,
JOHN STROHECKER,
JAMES MOULTRIE,
DENNIS KANE,
JAMES ADGER,
S. HENRY DICKSON,
J. HARLESTON READ,
WILLIAM KUNHARDT,
JOHN WAGNER,
EDWIN P. STARR,
} *Committee of arrangements.*

The letter from gen. Andrew Jackson, in reply to the above, was read, after the 4th toast, from the centre right by col. Cross, from the left by captain E. P. Starr, and, from the great extent of the bower and assemblage, it not having been heard at the extreme ends,* it was there read severally, by the hon. Thomas Lee, and the hon. Thomas S. Grimke.

"*Washington city, June 14th*, 1831.

"GENTLEMEN: It would afford me much pleasure, could I at the same time accept your invitation of the 5th inst. and that which I was before honored by the municipal authorities of Charleston. A necessary attention to the duties of my office, must deprive me of the gratification I should have had in paying, under such circumstances, a visit to the state of which I feel a pride in calling myself a citizen by birth.

"Could I accept your invitation, it would be with the hope that all parties—all the men of talent, exalted patriotism, and private worth, who have been divided in the manner you describe, might be found united before the alter of their country, on the day set apart for the solemn celebration of its independence—independence which cannot exist without union, and with it is eternal,

"Every enlightened citizen must know, that a separation, could it be effected, would begin with civil discord, and end in colonial dependence on a foreign power, and obliteration from the list of nations. But he should also see that high and sacred duties which must and will, at all hazards, be performed, present an insurmountable barrier to the success of any plan of disorganization, by whatever patriotic name it may be decorated, or whatever high teelings may be arrayed for its support. The force of these evident truths, the effect they must ultimately have upon the minds of those who seem for a moment to have disregarded them, make me cherish the belief I have expressed, that could I have been present at your celebration, I should have found all parties concurring to promote the object of your association. You have distinctly expressed that object—"to revive in its full force the benign spirit of union, and to renew the mutual confidence in each other's good will and patriotism." Such endeavors, calmly and firmly persevered in, cannot fail of success. Such sentiments are appropiate to the celebration of that high festival, which commemorates the stimultaneous declaration of union and independence —and when on the return of that day, we annually renew the pledge that our heroic fathers made, of life, of fortune, and of sacred honor, let us never forget that it was given to sustain us as a *united*, not less than an *independent* people.

"Knowing as I do, the private worth and public virtues of distinguished citizens to whom declarations inconsistent with an attachment to the union have been ascribed, I cannot but hope, that if acturately reported, they were the effect of momentary excitement, not deliberate design; and that such men can never have formed the project of pursuing a course of redress through any other than constitutional means; but if I am mistaken in this charitable hope, then in the language of the father of our country, I would conjure them to estimate properly "the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness;" to cherish "a cordial, habitual, and immoveable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

"Your patriotic endeavors, gentlemen, to lessen the violence of party dissention, cannot be forwarded more effectually than by inculcating a reliance on the justice of our national councils, and pointing to the fast approaching extinction of the public debt, as an event which must necessarily produce modifications in the revenue system, by which all interests, under a spirit of mutual accommodation and concession, will be probably protected.

"The grave subjects introduced in your letter of invitation, have drawn from me the frank exposition of opinions, which I have neither interest nor inclination to conceal.

"Grateful for the kindness you have personally expressed, I renew my expressions of regret that it is not in my power to accept your kind invitation, and have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON.

To John Stoney, George Warren Cross, Rene Godard, Francis Y. Porcher, John Strohecker, Jas Moultrie, Dennis Kane, James Adger, S. H. Dickson, J. Harleston Read, William Kunhardt, John Wagner, Edwin P. Starr.

*There were about 1,400 persons at this entertainment.

LETTER FROM MR. MADISON.

From the American Sentinel of July 13.

The recent letter of the venerable and illustrious patriot, *James Madison*, found in our paper of to-day, will be read with pleasure, even by those who may heretofore have been inclined to differ in sentiment from that great, and good man. The opinions of such men, given with all the calmness and sober reflection resulting from total abstraction from the political excitements of the day, should be received in the spirit in which they are imparted, and weighed with a due regard to the intelligence, integrity and independence of the source from which they are derived.

The subjoined letter from Mr. *Madison* to *C. J. Ingersoll*, esq. has been sent to us by the latter for publication:

Montpelier, June 25, 1831.

Dear sir—I have received your friendly letter of the 18th inst. The few lines which answered your former one of the 21st of January last, were written in haste and in bad health: but they expressed, though without the attention in some respects due to the occasion, a dissent from the views of the president, as to a bank of the United States and a substitute for it; to which I cannot but adhere. The objections to the latter have appeared to me to preponderate greatly over the advantages expected from it, and the constitutionality of the former I still regard as sustained by the considerations to which I yielded in giving my assent to the existing bank.

The charge of inconsistency between my objection to the constitutionality of such a bank in 1791, and my assent in 1817, turns on the question, how far legislative precedents, expounding the constitution, ought to guide succeeding legislatures, and to overrule individual opinions.

Some obscurity has been thrown over the question, by confounding it with the respect due from one legislature to laws passed by preceding legislatures. But the two cases are essentially different. A constitution being derived from a superior authority, is to be expounded and obeyed, not controled or varied by the subordinate authority of a legislature. A law on the other hand, resting on no higher authority than that possessed by every successive legislature, its expediency as well as its meaning is within the scope of the latter.

The case in question has its true analogy in the obligation arising from judicial expositions of the law on succeeding judges; the constitution being a law to the legislator, as the law is a rule of decision to the judge.

And why are judicial precedents, when formed on due discussion and consideration, and deliberately sanctioned by reviews and repetitions, regarded as of binding influence, or rather of authoritative force, in settling the meaning of a law? It must be answered, 1st. because it is a reasonable and established axiom, that the good of society requires that the rules of conduct of its members should be certain and known, which would not be the case if any judge, disregarding the decisions of his predecessors, should vary the rule of law according to his individual interpretation of it. Misera est servitus ubi jus est aut vagum aut incognitum. 2d. because an exposition of the law publicly made, and repeatedly confirmed by the constituted authority, carries with it, by fair inference, the sanction of those who, having made the law through their legislative organ, appear under such circumstances to have determined its meaning through their judiciary organ.

Can it be of less consequence that the meaning of a constitution should be fixed and known, than that the meaning of a law should be so? Can indeed a law be fixed in its meaning and operation, unless the constitution be so? On the contrary, if a particular legislature, differing in the construction of the constitution, from a series of preceding constructions, proceed to act on that difference, they not only introduce uncertainty and instability in the constitution, but in the laws themselves; inasmuch as all laws preceding the new construction and inconsistent with it, are not only annulled for the future, but virtually pronounced nullities from the beginning.

But it is said that the legislator having sworn to support the constitution, must support it in his own construction of it, however different from that put on it by his predecessors, or whatever be the consequences of the construction. And is not the judge under the same oath to support the law? yet has it ever been supposed that he was required, or at liberty to disregard all precedents, however solemnly repeated and regularly observed; and by giving effect to his own abstract and individual opinions, to disturb the established course of practice in the business of the community? Has the wisest and most conscientious judge ever scrupled to acquiesce in decisions in which he has been overruled by the mature opinions of the majority of his colleagues; and subsequently to conform himself thereto, as to authoritative expositions of the law? And is it not reasonable that the same view of the official oath should be taken by a legislator, acting under the constitution, which is his guide, as is taken by a judge, acting under the law, which is his?

There is in fact and in common understanding, a necessity of regarding a course of practice, as above characterised, in the light of a legal rule of interpreting a law: and there is a like necessity of considering it a constitutional rule of interpreting a constitution.

That there may be extraordinary and peculiar circumstances controlling the rule in both cases, may be admitted: but with such exceptions, the rule will force itself on the practical judgment of the most ardent theorist. He will find it impossible to adhere to, and act officially upon, his solitary opinions as to the meaning of the law or constitution, in opposition to a construction reduced to practice, during a reasonable period of time; more especially where no prospect existed of a change of construction by the public or its agents. And if a reasonable period of time, marked with the usual sanctions, would not bar the individual prerogative, there could be no limitation to its exercise, although the danger of error must increase with the increasing oblivion of explanatory circumstances, and with the continual changes in the import of words and phrases.

Let it then be left to the decision of every intelligent and candid judge, which, on the whole, is most to be relied on for the true and safe construction of a constitution, that which has the uniform sanction of successive legislative bodies through a period of years, and under the varied ascendancy of parties; or that which depends upon the opinions of every new legislature, heated as it may be by the spirit of party, eager in the pursuit of some favorite object, or led astray by the eloquence and address of popular statesmen, themselves, perhaps, under the influence of the same misleading causes.

It was in conformity with the view here taken, of the respect due to deliberate and reiterated precedents, that the bank of the United States, though on the original question held to be unconstitutional, received the executive signature in the year 1817. The act originally establishing a bank had undergone ample discussions in its passage through the several branches of the government. It had been carried into execution throughout a period of twenty years with annual legislative recognitions; in one instance indeed, with a positive ramification of it into a new state; and with the entire acquiescence of all the local authorities, as well as of the nation at large, to all of which may be added, a decreasing prospect of any change in the public opinion adverse to the constitutionality of such an institution. A veto from the executive under these circumstances, with an admission of the expediency and almost necessity of the measure, would have been a defiance of all the obligations derived from a course of precedents amounting to the requisite evidence of the national judgment and intention.

It has been contended that the authority of precedents was in that case invalidated by the consideration, that they proved only a respect for the stipulated duration of the bank, with a toleration of it until the law should expire, and by the casting vote given in the senate by the vice president in the year 1811, against a bill for establishing a national bank, the vote being expressly given on the ground of unconstitutionality. But if the law itself was unconstitutional, the stipulation was void, and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the senate by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time, that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in that assembly on the power of congress to establish a bank, but from a junction of those who admitted the power, but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there was a decided majority in favor of it.

Mrs. Madison joins me in hoping that you will not fail to make the intended visit to Virginia, which promises us the pleasure of welcoming you to our domicil, and in a sincere return of all the good wishes you kindly express for us.

JAMES MADISON.

Mr. Ingersoll.

EDITORIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Sunday is, by many millions of persons in France, Italy, Germany, &c. professors of Christianity, set aside for dancing parties in the afternoon and evening attendance at the theatres, &c. In other countries it is the favorite season for cock-fighting, horse-racing and other like "sports." In England and the United States the day is preferred by many hundreds of thousands for excessive eating and drinking, with much sleeping, and not a little wrangling and fighting—and we see that in Chili it is appointed for holding the elections—to hurrah for the ins, or hurrah for the outs.

Mormonism. Most of our readers must recollect that certain knaves, pretending to have found some *holy writings* hidden under a stone in Ontario county, New York, started a new religion! The leaders make bold pretensions and assert a gift to work miracles. The members of this sect are now said to amount to 1,000 souls!—some of whom, very honestly, no doubt, believe in all things that are told them, and yet have borne the character of worthy men. Their great prophet Jo, has selected a part of Geauga county, Ohio, and pronounced it to be "the promised land," and thither the deluded people are flocking, chiefly from New York. As a few men of property have been induced to cast their funds into a common stock, there is no want of recruits from among the lazy and the worthless classes of society. They say that a miracle was worked in their behalf, by clearing a passage through the ice at Buffalo—some of them affect a power even to raise the dead, and perchance, (such is the weakness of human nature), really believe that they can do it! The chiefs of those people appear to exempt themselves from *labor*, and herein is, probably, the grand object for which *they* have established this new religion.

The society of Friends—*and reform in England.* The London Courier of the latest date received, contains something of a novelty, in the shape of an address to the electors of Northampton, by the principal members of the society of Friends, residing in that county. The subjoined is an extract from this address:

"Unaccustomed to take an active part in political struggles, but deeply interested for our country's welfare, and considering the present a very important crisis—we, the undersigned of the society of Friends, think it right to give our support to those candidates who have pledged themselves to the great cause of parliamentary reform: at the same time we are anxious distinctly to state that we do so, not from a factious and party spirit, or vindictive feelings towards any, but from a firm and deliberate conviction that the bill brought forward by the present ministry, and sanctioned by our sovereign, so far from having a tendency to produce revolution and anarchy, is a measure fraught with the most beneficial consequences, not only to the country, but to the world at large—a measure which would lead to numerous and salutary important alterations in our laws—bring about a speedy and effectual abolition of negro slavery—and such an alteration in our criminal code as would render it more consistent with the spirit of Christianity."

Wool. The Ontario, New York, Repository says—The quantity of this article purchased by our merchants this season, we are informed, exceeds 100,000 lbs. for which cash and high prices have been paid. We shall hereafter endeavor to procure a statement of the quantity bought in this place, and the amount paid for the same, for publication. A single load was brought in by a farmer one day last week, weighing 2,979 lbs. for which he received $2,175.

Timber lands. The U. S. schooners Sylph and Spark have proceeded to Florida, for the protection of the United States' live oak lands, on which great depredations have been latterly committed.

Post office law. It has been recently decided in the district court of the United States, for the district of Maine, that, under the prohibitory clause of the post office law, packages of various descriptions, such as packages of merchandise, or of bank notes, can be carried by mail carriers without incurring the penalty, but not packages of letters.

New Hampshire. At a convention of the republican members of the legislature of this state, Ichabod Bartlett, John B. H. Odiorne, William A. Kent, Charles Barrette, James Wilson, jun. Leonard Jarvis, Joseph Sawyer and John Willson, were appointed delegates to the national republican convention to be held in Baltimore, in December next.

Massachusetts. The *fourth* fruitless attempt has been made to elect members of congress for Essex North and Bristol districts, in Massachusetts. There are *three* parties, Jackson, and Anti-Jackson and Anti-Masonic.

Bunker Hill boys. On the 17th of June last, a few of the citizens of Ipswich celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, by firing salutes and partaking of a collation—mainly for the purpose of honoring the survivors of that battle—together with the other veterans of the revolution now living in that town. The whole number of that class now alive amounts to between twenty and thirty; present on this occasion, sixteen.

Names of the veterans present and their ages.

Jabez Farley, aged 77
John How Boardman, 77
John Lakeman, 94
Solomon Colman, 80
Samuel Lancaster, 74
} *In the battle of Bunker Hill.*

Thomas Burnham, 80; Daniel Smith, 77; John Seward, 80; John Obrien, 72; Ebenezer Martin, 72; Abram Perkins, 85; Nathaniel Dutch, 77; Nathaniel Treadwell, 80; Moses Caldwell, 75; Daniel Ross, 74; Major Woodbury, 73.

Multiplied ages, 1,256—average, 78½.

Several toasts were drank, and the old gentlemen, after passing a few hours together, fighting their old battles o'er again, peacefully retired in good order, thankful that they were not entirely forgotten. [*Salem Reg.*

Colombia. The persons lately exiled from Colombia are—one *general*, four *colonels*, ten *commandants*, eight *captains*, and six *lieutenants*. This looks well, and affords a hope of better times in this land of *military* desperadoes. Modern days have only brought forth one Washington.

The British consul, Mr. Watts, has been grossly abused, because of his exertions to protect the property of British subjects at Carthagena—and it is said that certain Englishmen, resident at Santa Fe, had been murdered. So has Mr. Myer, a German brewer, at Maracaybo—and by soldiers. But the Colombians are most enraged at the English, and commit great excesses against them. These people are yet preparing to kill still more of their own countrymen—one military revolution only paving the way for another. A *general* Castelli has been shot—and his surviving friends will probably shoot some other *general*. Generals appear to be "as plenty, as blackberries," in Colombia.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

Extract from a letter from a very respectable gentleman of North Carolina, dated June 24.

"I hope sir, you will succeed in your laudable undertaking (the American System). It is gaining ground in the south. Although we have our anti-tariffites, our nullifyers, and those who are ready to advocate rebellion, (yes, sir, and members of congress too!)—these treasonable theorists and sophists will speedily be silenced by the good sense of the people. They must and will see what is their interest. The facts which are daily developing and being spread before the people, will dispel the mists by which their visions have been blinded—conviction must follow—and, in its train, *the prostration of the power of those who have struggled to depress the energy and industry of our own people.*

"There is no sound reason why manufactories should not succeed as well in the south, as in the north—on the contrary, I think there are some reasons, and good and substantial ones too, why they would do better. We have, from the middle of our states to the foot of the mountains, an abundance of water power, and as fine a climate as man could ask for. We have an abundance of grain, and could raise much more if we had a demand for it. We grow the cotton, and could have it at the very doors of the manufacturers—we have an abundance of land well adapted to the raising of sheep, and consequent supply of wool: and as to labor, we have slaves that we could employ in the factories. But should free white laborers be prefered, we could obtain them here as cheap as in the north. If these things be true, (and there are none but the most wilfully stupid who would deny that they are so), what prevents us from becoming a manufacturing people, as well as being the principal growers of the raw materials? Why do we oppose the AMERICAN SYSTEM? Forsooth it is said—"we do not wish government to direct our business, or to force us into a system contrary to our will." Now, if government were to attempt thus to control the private business of individuals, it would be wrong; but where government adopts a policy which is calculated to benefit all at *home*, while it renders us independent of capricious supplies from *abroad*, then I affirm it is the duty of *all* to acquiesce in its decision. Those, therefore, who, from pride of opinion, or some other kindred spirit, do not think proper to conform to the business and improvements of the age and policy of the country, should certainly not blame that policy for sufferings which their obstinacy have brought upon themselves.

"This, I presume was the situation of the southern people when the tariff was adopted as the policy of the country:—We were profitably engaged in growing the raw material, and, therefore, disinclined to change our business; and now when cotton has fallen in price, and we planters find it difficult to acquire money, we are unwilling to charge any portion of the depression in the price of the article to the chief cause—*over supply;* but lay all our misfortunes to the "*abominable tariff*," and make it the scape-goat to cover our own acts of folly and weakness, in omitting to direct a portion of our capital and means to the fabrication of home supplies. It is now time that we had assumed the moral resolution to confess our errors, and do better for the future. We see the north full of money, and England overflowing with it—and the southern states almost drained. What is the reason of this condition of things? To me the cause is obvious. The south abounds in gold mines; and, according to some of our politicians, exports thirty millions of cotton annually—and yet money is scarce! How is this? England is a manufacturing people, and we send our cotton there to be manufactured, and pay them three times as much for the manufactured article as they paid us for the raw material—the people of the north in our own country, are also a manufacturing people, and the remark which I made relative to England holds good as to them. Here is the explanation of the whole mystery. This is the true reason why money is plenty with them and scarce with us. All the cotton we raise, and all the gold we dig, are consumed, and still there is a balance of trade against us, arising out of the increased appreciation given to the articles we purchase by the *labor* bestowed upon them by the manufacturers of England and the north.

"Now sir, would not we of the south have acted wisely—would we not now have been much better off, had we, years ago, entered into the manufacturing business? Had we converted a part of our population into manufacturers, we should, of course, have raised *less* cotton; but the price would have been better, for excess of quantity invariably decreases price; and we should have had at our own doors a market for our surplus bread stuffs, cotton, &c. and would have been the gainers of the whole amount of labor employed in the fabrication of the manufactures, and might, in our turn, have been competitors in the same markets with our brethren of the north and with the manufacturers of England.

"But, sir, after all our misfortunes, though many things have been said and done calculated to alienate the people of the south from their brethren of the north and east, believe me, there is no people in the United States more firmly attached to the constitution of the union than the people of the south. Some of us may have been deluded by the passionate harangues, false reasoning, and mistaken facts of those heated zealots who have attempted to stir up a spirit of disaffection amongst us; but, my dear sir, you may rest assured, that the people in general have no idea of a separation."

—

Extract from a letter from another in Indiana, dated Terre Haute, 26th June.

"Your Register deserves all care and support from the people of the west, and for ten years or thereabouts of reading, I can pronounce it the most valuable, to me, of all papers.

"Our country has undergone magical changes within the last twelve years. In 1820 there were but few families on the Wabash river, north of Fort Harrison, in the vicinity of which our town is situated. There is now, within ninety miles north along the river, several counties with an aggregate populaton of one hundred thousand, and still rapidly increasing. In 1824 the first steamboat landed at Terre Haute, during the past season we have had between *sixty* and *seventy* arrivals and departures. Within the same period, from a village of two or three small cabins, we have grown to a handsome and flourishing town, enjoying a large trade in salted provisions and other products of the country, and an extensive trade in merchandise with the surrounding counties. To continue prosperous, we only need a demand for our breadstuffs, &c. *and this can only be secured by fostering our manufactures, and thus create profitable divisions of labor among ourselves, of a permanent character.* A war in Europe, (which some seem to look for as a season of profit to us), might for a time lead us a cheerful dance; but ultimately would not fail to bring disappointment to all, and to many, ruin. Peace in Europe, the industry of our country divided into proper channels, each section relying reciprocally on the others, our policy adjusted to a state of universal quiet, would prepare us to reap advantage from change in any quarter. Thus armed, kings might squabble and powers come in hostile collision, and we could not fail to profit by their calamities: *how absurd then would it be for us to depend on the caprice of Europe for the necessaries and comforts of life?*"

—

Extract from a letter from a gentleman in Rhode Island, July 1, 1831.

"I recollect hearing you remark, in New York, in May last, that you should be pleased to receive, any information of recent improvements or inventions, found useful, in any branch of AMERICAN INDUSTRY, particularly in labor-saving machines:—Having lately had occasion to be in Connecticut, I visited the cotton establishment at *Leesville*, in *Middlesex* county, belonging to Messrs. H. & S. Lee, who are the patent-right proprietors of a *newly invented machine* for making cotton ROVEN—which bids fair to rival any thing of the kind, in Europe or America. This machine is called the "*American speeder*," and is designed as a substitute for the belted and double geered speeder. Its peculiar advantages over the latter consist in its first cost, being *less* than *one half*—and requiring *less* than *one half* the power and room of a double geered speeder. It makes the roven *equally good;* with an even uniform twist. I saw a *twelve* spindle belted American speeder, running in the Messrs. Lees mill, which turns out daily from one hundred and eighty to two hundred pounds of roven, being something over *fifty per cent.* more work than is produced upon a double geered speeder of *twenty* spindles.

"This machine is so constructed, that the flyers can be belted or geered at pleasure. Its motions are remarkably perfect and true, its velocity very great. I saw both belted and geered running at Leesville, and at the neighboring factories, and eight of these geered machines are now in successful operation in the East Greenwich Manufacturing company's steam mill, in this state.

"I was so much pleased with this improvement, in a very important part of cotton manufacturing, that it give

me pleasure, (as I know it will you), in giving you the facts above.

"As your invaluable Register is deservedly the highest authority for correct information on every subject touching American industry and the arts, I hope you will give the substance of this letter a passing notice—for the benefit of American manufacturers.

A FRIEND TO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM."

—

FROM A GENTLEMAN OF ALABAMA.

"I am aware that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and particularly one who breasts so strong a torrent of opposition as yourself, and other advocates of the American System and internal improvements. That your labors may not be in vain, is the earnest wish of many, though probably not a majority, of the citizens of Alabama."

[This letter contained a remittance—but is inserted because that it came from *Alabama.*]

—

FROM A VALUED FRIEND IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"I have taken the Register for many years, and shall continue to take it while it supports the leading interests of the country, agriculture and manufactures. My opinions on these points, for the most part accord with yours, with the exception of the duty on *coarse wool;* for I am satisfied, though that duty was generally supposed to bear hard upon the manufacturer without being advantageous to the farmer, yet the latter interest has been greatly benefited by it. The third and fourth quality, i. e. half blood merino and common wool, which could not be sold two years since for 25 and 20 cents, now find a ready sale at 55 and 45, while the first and second qualities, viz. seven eighths and full blood merino, are not so readily sought for at the same advance. By far the greater quantity of wool now grown in New Hampshire and Vermont, is of the 3rd and 4th qualities. I find in the Register of the 11th instant, [June] that a good deal of wool is grown in North Carolina, which is probably of the 3rd and 4th qualities; and that at a shearing at Elk Ridge, 15 yearling sheep gave 99 lbs. after cleaning, and that one lamb's fleece weighed 11 lbs. This, surely, must be of that quality—for we seldom obtain more than two and a half pounds of the first quality, and three and a half of the second quality, per head, under the best management in this part of the country, which is admirably adapted to the constitution of the animal generally, whether it be the bearer of fine or of coarse wool. It is idle to say that coarse wool cannot be profitably grown in this country. The coarse wool sheep are far more prolific, are less liable to disease, are less dainty in their feeding, require much less care, produce a far greater quantity of wool in proportion to the nourishment consumed, and, being a size suitable for the shambles, are in greater request by the butchers. There is no man more firmly attached to the American System than myself, but I have ever considered that the great object of directly encouraging manufactures was, indirectly, to encourage agriculture, a leading interest. I have no idea of a tariff that will allow the importation of a raw material which can be abundantly grown at home. I am aware that England formerly pursued this policy, but it was at a time when there was no manufacturing enterprise or capital in the kingdom, and her woollen manufacturers were for the most part foreigners. With us the case is different. We have great enterprise and immense capital; and with the present tariff system, PROVIDED THE REVENUE LAWS ARE RIGIDLY ENFORCED, the woollen manufacture will eventually prosper. But I hope the agricultural interest of New England will not rest content with merely supplying the operatives with pork and potatoes, and suffer a raw material, upon the production of which its prosperity depends, to be imported from foreign countries. You will please to understand that I am not a grower of coarse but of fine wool, having never had, for the last twenty years, less than a thousand sheep bearing wool of the first quality, and at this time more than 2,000; yet I am satisfied that, taking into view the advantages before enumerated, together with the difference in the capital invested, that the production of the 3rd and 4th descriptions of wool is as profitable as that of the finer qualities."

IRISH STATISTICS—DUBLIN.

Summary of the valuation of Dublin, 1830; made in pursuance of the act of the 5th George IV. C. 118.

	No. of houses.	annual val. £.	s.
1st class—houses exceeding in value 300£.	45	19,760	0
2d class—houses 250£. to 300£. in value	21	6,100	0
3d class—houses 200£ to 250£. "	61	14,240	0
4th class—houses 150£. to 200£. "	257	45,085	0
5th class—houses 125£. to 150£. "	270	37,775	0
6th class—houses 100£. to 125£. "	383	43 905	0
7th class—houses 80£. to 100£. "	691	63,840	0
8th class—houses 70£. to 80£. "	545	42,025	0
9th class—houses 60£. to 70£. "	936	62,797	0
10th class—houses 50£. to 60£. "	1,141	64,909	0
11th class—houses 45£. to 50£. "	853	42,522	10
12th class—houses 40£. to 45£. "	834	36,994	10
13th class—houses 35£. to 40£. "	1,176	46,305	0
14th class—houses 30£. to 35£. "	1,138	38,885	10
15th class—houses 25£. to 30£. "	1,240	36,317	10
16th class—houses 20£. to 25£. "	1,315	31,651	10
17th class—houses 15£. to 20£. "	1,332	25,571	0
18th class—houses 10£. to 15£. "	1,860	25,666	0
19th class—houses 5£. to 10£. "	1,657	14,819	10
20th class—dwellings at and under 5£.	1,564	5,678	0
Total	17,324	704,757	0

THE TREATY OF VERONA.

Among the papers lately introduced into the discussions in France, is the treaty of Verona, which having laid our hands upon a copy of, it may not be amiss at the present time to bring to the recollection of our readers. With that view we offer them the following translation of the treaty, the authenticity of which cannot be doubted, as it is recognized by *Chateaubriand*, one of the signers to it, in a book recently published in his own defence: [*Nat. Int.*

TRANSLATION.

From the Journal du Havre of the 17th March, 1831.

Diplomatists pretend that France is bound by all the treaties, without exception, that have been concluded between the late expelled government and the other powers. Is it also bound by the following treaty, translated from an English journal or paper, published in 1823?

SECRET TREATY OF VERONA. The undersigned, specially authorised to make some additions to the treaty of the holy alliance, after having exchanged their respective credentials, have agreed as follows:

Art. 1. The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally as incompatible with the monarchial principles as the maxim of the sovereignty of the people with the divine right, engage mutually, in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

Art. 2. As it cannot be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations, to the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it, not only in their own states, but also in the rest of Europe.

Art. 3. Convinced that the principles of religion contribute most powerfully to keep nations in the state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to sustain, in their respective states, those measures which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of princes; and the contracting powers join in offering their thanks to the pope, for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant co-operation in their views of submitting the nations.

Art. 4. The situation of Spain and Portugal unite unhappily all the circumstances to which this treaty has, particularly, reference. The high contracting parties, in confiding to France the care of putting an end to them, engage to assist her in the manner which may the least compromit them with their own people and the people of France, by means of a subsidy on the part of the two empires, of twenty millions of francs every year, from the date of the signature of this treaty to the end of the war.

Art. 5. In order to establish in the Peninsula the order of things which existed before the revolution of Cadiz, and to insure the entire execution of the articles of the present treaty, the high contracting parties give to each other the reciprocal assurance, that as long as their views are not fulfilled, rejecting all other ideas of utility, or other measures to be taken, they will address themselves with the shortest possible delay, to all the authorities existing in their states, and to all their agents in foreign countries, with the view to establish connections tending towards the accomplishment of the objects proposed by this treaty.

Art. 6. This treaty shall be renewed with such changes as new circumstances may give occasion for, either at a new congress, or at the court of one of the contracting parties, as soon as the war with Spain shall be terminated.

Art. 7. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris within the space of six months.

Made at Verona, 22d Nov. 1822.

Signed: For *Austria*, METTERNICH; for *France*, CHATEAUBRIAND; for *Prussia*, BERNSTET; for *Russia*, NESSELRODE.

SPANISH LIBERTY!

[COPY.]

Translation of a note from the principal secretary of state of H. C. M. to the minister of the U. States.

SIR: It having been observed, for some time past, that the masters and commanders of vessels of different nations which arrive at Cadiz, are in the habit of bringing privately a considerable number of letters, newspapers and pamphlets, to the great prejudice of his majesty's service, inasmuch as they deliver them to the persons to whom they are addressed without the intervention of any of the authorities, the king my august master, has directed me to inform your excellency, as I have now the honor of doing, in order that you may communicate the same to the consul of the U. States at Cadiz: That the masters and commanders of vessels will not be permitted to violate the laws of the country, by conveying correspondence to be delivered by themselv s, or even to throw the same into the post office through the aperture for the reception of letters; but that they are to deliver such correspondence to the officers of the post office of the above port of Cadiz, and that any contravention to this rule, will subject them to payment of a fine of $500, which is the penalty imposed by the ordinances of maritime couriers, on the masters of Spanish vessels that are found fraudulently conveying correspondence to private persons.

I avail myself of this opportunity of renewing to your excellency, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

God preserve your excellency many years.

(Signed) MANUEL GONZALEZ SALMON.

Aranjuez, April 8, 1831.

[TRANSLATION.]

SIR: The king my august master, having been pleased to approve several measures which have been submitted to his royal cognizance, and the object of which is to secure in future the tranquility and good order of the peace of Cadiz, one of the said measures is, that no individual whatever be allowed to land in the said port, without previously presenting a responsible surety as to his conduct in political matters.

I have the honor to communicate the aforesaid for your own information, and that you may be enabled to impart it to the subjects of your government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) MANUEL GONZALEZ SALMON.

Aranjuez 10th April, 1831.

FINANCES OF CONNECTICUT.

The state of Connecticut, in general account of receipts and expenditures of funds appropriated for the current expenses of government—Du.

For amount of payments from the treasury, from 1st April, 1830, to 31st March, 1831, for current expenses of government, under the following heads, viz:

Account of debentures and contingent expenses of the general assembly,	No. 1,	15,678 71	
Salaries	2,	8,484 00	
Contingent expenses of government	3,	5,635 09	
Judicial expenses	4,	24,106 20	
Supporting state paupers	5,	2,000 00	
State prison	6,	300 00	
Advances made to the quarter-master general	7,	680 00	
Public buildings and institutions	8,	24,642 00	
			81,526 00
For treasurer's accounts audited, for payments made by him, viz:			
For abatements on state tax, payable 20th February, 1831		4,681 15	
Collecting fees and travel		1,472 91	
			6,154 06
			87,680 06
1831, March 31, For balance in the treasury, of civil list funds			1,846 96
			$89,527 02

The credit side is made up as follows:

Balance in the treasury last report	13,773 31
Forfeited bonds	1,570 63
Duties on writs and licenses	4,779 58
State prison and Newgate	6,917 75
Interest on U. S. stocks	1,659 08
Dividends on bank stocks	21,842 56
State taxes, of all sorts	38,794 32

And several small items.

The state owns 379,800 dollars in the stock of several banks in the state—$55,302 66 of the 3 per cent. stock of the United States.

This is exclusive of the *school funds*.

The state owes 3,362 dollars and 72 cents!

STATISTICS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Population, 1,934,496. Yards of woollen, cotton and linen cloths, manufactured in 1830, 14,466,226. Number of grist mills, 2,264. Saw mills, 5,195. Oil mills, 121. Fulling mills, 1,222. Carding machines, 1,584. Iron works, 170. Trip hammers, 164. Distilleries, 1,129. Asheries, 2,105.

There are 237 *newspapers*, publishing annually, as is estimated, 14,536,000 printed sheets.

Manufactures. There are 88 cotton manufactories, 208 woollen, 200 iron.

Cotton. The cotton manufactories employ about 132,000 spindles. About 22,000 bales of raw cotton are used, and the annual value of cotton goods manufactured exceeds $3,000,000.

Wool. Value of woollen goods annually manufactured (exclusive of those made in families) considerably upwards of $6,000,000.

Iron. Value of annual manufacture, $4,000,000.

Paper. About 50 paper mills. Value of annual manufacture $500,000.

Hats. Value of annual manufacture			$3,000,000.
Boots and shoes	do.	do.	5,000,000.
Leather	do.	do.	2,905,750.
Window glass	do.	do.	200,000.

Manufactured in families as per state census returns.

Fulled cloths, 2,918,283 yards, value $2,918,323.

Flannels and other woollens, not fulled, 3,468,001 yards, value $693,600.

Linen, cotton and other cloths, 8,079,992 yards, value $1,211,998.

The sales of domestic manufactures in the city of New York, during the year 1830, are estimated to amount to 25,000,000 of dollars!!

Agriculture. Acres of land in the state, 29,495,720. Acres of improved land 7,160,967; value $179,024,175 Value of neat cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, 42,264,137

$221,288,312

Salt. The amount inspected, and on which duties have been paid to the state, during the past year is 1,430,000 bushels.

Canals. Tolls for the year 1830, $1,556,799, being an increase of $248,662, over those of the preceding year.

Banks. There are 52 banks in the state, with an aggregate capital of $26,275,800.

Education. Colleges 4, medical colleges 2, academies 55, students in the colleges 506, in the medical colleges 276, in the academies 3,835. Common school districts 9,062. Scholars taught in common schools 499,424. Expended annually for the support of the common schools $1,061,699—of this amount, about one-tenth is derived from the revenue of the school fund, another tenth is raised by a tax upon the property of the towns respectively; something less than two-tenths is raised by a tax upon the property of the district, in pursuance of a vote of the inhabitants thereof; and the residue, nearly six-tenths or $617,820, is paid by the parents and guardians of the scholars, for books and for the balance of their school bills, after the public money has been applied.

The average number of those attending school, compared with the whole number of inhabitants of the state, is as 1 to 4 very nearly. In Russia there is one child at school for every 7 inhabitants; in Bavaria 1 to 8; in England 1 to 15.

Steam boats. There are 75 steam boats, (including six British boats on lake Ontario) exclusive of steam ferry boats, &c. with an aggregate of 4,192 horse power.

Clergy in the state	1,382
Attorneys and counsellors at law	1,741
Physicians and surgeons	2,549
Military establishment—	
Horse artillery	1,716
Cavalry	5,814
Artillery	12,803
Infantry, including reflemen	166,514
27 companies of artillery and cavalry, attached to infantry for inspection	1,679
Total rank and file	188,526

"STATE RIGHTS"—AND WRONGS.

From the Newport. (*R. I.*) *Mercury, June* 25.

The general assembly of this state convened in this town on Tuesday morning last, and immediately proceeded to business.

The speaker presented the following letter, which was read and laid on the table:

Newport, June 20th, 1831.

Hon. Mr. Tillinghast, speaker house of representatives.

Dear sir: I take leave to inform you, and through you, the house of representatives, that the supreme court of the United States in a case now pending before them for trial on the merits, between the state of New Jersey, plaintiff, and the state of New York, defendant, have decided, that they have, and may exercise jurisdiction as to controversies between state and state, and without the aid of any statute to provide and authourise the process for bringing the suit. In consequence of this decision, the bill renewed in the senate of the United States at their last session, for providing and authorising such process; and which was referred to the judiciary committee, was not reported by that committee; it having become, in their opinion, unnecessary; nor was a report pressed by me, as I had the pledge of the honorable senator from Massachusetts, who was a member of that committee, that if the state of Rhode Island thought proper to prefer a bill to the supreme court against the state of Massachusetts that the state of Massachusetts would, upon summons, take notice, and become a party to the bill.

It remains, therefore, only for the general assembly to decide whether they will have such a bill prepared and preferred on the part of this state against the state of Massachusetts, for the decision and final settlement of the controversy, relative to our northern boundary line, which has been so long subsisting between this state and that.

If this measure is to be resorted to for settlement, (and it is the only one we can have, for Massachusetts has refused every other), I beg leave to submit, that it ought to be adopted without loss of time; as the evidence in the case, so far as depends on the testimony of living witnesses and other helps, may be lost by delay. I have only to add, that I have, and it is at the service of the general assembly, a copy of the bill above alluded to, viz: of the state of New Jersey *vs.* state of New York; and also a tender of any information in my power to give, or of any other service in my power to render.

I have the honor to be, and remain your and the general assembly's much obliged and faithful servant,

ASHER ROBBINS.

THE CHEROKEES.

Cedar Creek, Cherokee nation, 6th June, 1831.

Mr. Boudinott, editor of the Cherokee Phœnix.

Sir: The circuit court of Chattooga district being in session during the last week of the month of May, I availed myself of an opportunity to attend it, and there enjoy the agreeable society and conversation of my friends from various portions of our country, whose business concentrated them there. The few days spent in this manner, afforded me relishing alleviations of the troubles and heart afflicting trials I often endure, from the effects of the Georgia laws which have so long disturbed the repose of our people. I returned the 27th to rest in the peaceable circle of my family, and to resume the agreeable occupation of superintending my agricultural affairs. The 28th dawned upon my farm with usual sweetness—I walked over my plantation, saw my growing corn, and the green verdant portions of my place, covered with luxuriant crops of rye and oats. Delighted with the anticipations of an abundant harvest, I returned to my stables to see my horses and other domestic objects. Contemplating the improvements I had made with my hands, my houses, my fields, my orchards and garden, rejoicing to know I had accumulated the means of supporting my wife and child; for the time my domestic pleasures superseded the thoughts of gloom which fill my heart on account of our national afflictions.

My attention was drawn to the noise of the tramping of horses, and I saw approach, with glittering muskets and bayonets, the Georgia guard, riding to the gate of my enclosure before my house. I walked up into their midst, and was by them declared a prisoner, and ordered to go to the officer commanding, who had stopped at Mr. Hemphill's, five miles off, to whom I was accordingly conducted. There I saw one of my neighbors, a young gentleman, Mr. John West, an Indian like myself, chained by the leg. Of col. Nelson I asked for what charges they had arrested Mr. West. He said, it was a thing never told prisoners until they had arrived at head quarters. Col. Nelson allowed me the benefit of returning to repose with my family the ensuing night, and granted me other privileges during a long and tedious journey to head quarters, which I was told was owing to the kind treatment I had manifested to a detachment of the guard, on a former occasion, which had tarried over night at my house. As for Mr. West, when they started with us, in their line of march, they put a chain of iron around his neck, and fastened him to another prisoner, a white man and citizen by marriage, who was arrested for living in the nation contrary to the Georgia law, which requires of such the oath of allegiance. I requested the officer to suffer Mr. West to ride his own horse, but he refused.

We were conducted to, and crossed Mr. Ross's ferry, at the head of Coosa, and passed in sight of the residence of our respected principal chief. A detachment was ordered off at Running Waters, in which I was ordered to go, to Mr. Thomas Woodwards, a respectable Cherokee of that neighborhood, whom they also arrested at his house. He was subsequently released, as he told me, after two days, at New Echota, and was there, for the first time, told it was for acting as chairman to a meeting of Cherokees, which passed resolutions expressing their views of the policy of the nation, its sufferings from Georgia, and the mode of it, and calling upon the people of the United States to commisserate their condition, and to respect treaties, which were published in the Cherokee Phœnix.

As the guard charged up to Mr. Woodward's house, they discovered a negro boy belonging to Mrs. Brown approaching in haste from the opposite direction. Him they threatened to whip and ordered forward. On the way two of the guard halted and whipped him, as

they themselves told me afterwards, for coming to notify Mr. Woodward that the guard were in the neighborhood. On that we, in the evening, arrived at Oougillogee, where I was allowed to lodge with my friend Nicholson, but the guard advanced and staid all night at Mr. Hick's, where they once in a while beat the drum and played on the fife. Next morning I came up with them, and saw the rev. Mr. Trott, a methodist minister of the gospel, ironed and fastened with locks about the leg. Mr. Trott was arrested for living in the nation without taking the oath of allegiance to the state of Georgia—the penalty is not less than four years hard labor in the penitentiary. At this place, Mr. West was suffered to return, and he afterwards told me that he was so treated because he had defended his father from aspersions cast upon his character by this armed band, which they termed, *using insolent language to the guard.*

Col. Nelson pursued his march towards the capital of the nation, but suffered me, which was a great kindness, to be more expeditiously conducted to head quarters by two men armed with muskets and bayonets. On the 2d evening after leaving Oougillogee we reached it, which is in the nation, near Scudder's, on the federal road, and first built by the United States troops, under the orders of J. H. Eaton, late secretary of war. Here colonel Sanford is quartered as the principal chief commanding the state standing military, and to him I was escorted and introduced. He asked me for what I was arrested?

Answer. "I suppose for sowing rye in a field abandoned by Arkansas emigrants."

"You must," said he, "give possession to the man who has rented it from the state."

"Send a company of guards and put the man in possion according to your laws," was my reply. He said it was unnecessary, there was the law. "Then give me a written order to yield possession." He refused. I told him my design was to have recourse to the United States laws for redress, and to try titles to the rye field before the federal courts and avoid those of Georgia. But he did not, he said, choose to do either of what I had demanded, and said he had no further business with me.

When I mentioned to Sanford of redress from the United States courts, he said they, the Georgians, would have disregarded a writ of injunction if it had been granted to the Cherokee nation by the supreme court, that the state had gone so far that it would not recede, and would *at all hazards take the lands from the Cherokees.* Col. Nelson also told me, if the injunction had been granted, Georgia would have sent into this nation 10,000 men.

On my return homewards, at Mr. Moses Downing's, I saw a Cherokee man, named Henry, who had been whipped by a detachment of the guard, because he was found digging snake root near the gold mine at Six's. He was told not to dig for *gold* because it belonged to the governor of Georgia. Henry said, "these fellows were very troublesome."

On the subject of the rye field, I was detained from my business about 8 days, conducted 80 or 90 miles from home, and detained at head quarters, in regard to it, about *ten minutes.*

In the year 1828 an Arkansas delegation entered into a treaty at Washington, in which the United States granted inducements to our citizens, who were disposed to runaway from the Georgians, to emigrate to that country, with a promise that the property they may abandon should be paid for to them by the United States. The lands of the nation being held in common and belonging to the Cherokees in the agggregate character of a state or nation, the legislature of our country granted to all those who came into possession, being citizens of the nation, of these improvements so abandoned, to be their rightful property. By virtue of this law I became possessed of a field, on which I sowed rye. Under a forced construction by general Jackson and the state of Georgia, these places were declared to be for the use of Georgia, the titles of which were rightfully extinguished, according to the compact of 1802, from individuals under a treaty not made with our nation, but with a party altogether disconnected with it. In this arbitrary manner were many of our citizens ejected from these places by the state of Georgia, by renting them to such people contrary to the laws of the Cherokee nation and the United States. Because I refused to yield possession of the rye field to one of these renters, I have suffered in the manner above stated. If the state and its officers executed their laws, even according to thier formalities of justice, a prosecution would have been the consequence. But the rye field is a subject which would be a good one to be discussed in the supreme court, and as it individually concerns me and my rights, the award of that august tribunal could not be doubted to result in my favor. But it is better for the policy of the state to wrest the *rye field* in as summary a manner as that of Naboth's vineyard. I ask pardon in advance of the state of Georgia in particular, and its officers in general, for making these remarks, as I do not wish to be arrested for using "insolent language."

A word to you, citizens of the United States, on the trials my nation experiences. They must occasion to some of you, perhaps, sympathetic feelings. We do remember the peace and tranquility we enjoyed before the present chief magistrate came into power. Since that, darkness and clouds have rested upon our country. "The good neighborhood" promised in treaties by his predecessors have vanished with the withdrawal of his protection, and we now experience the chilling and cold rebukes of our neighbor, the state of Georgia. Yet our treaties are declared to be in force by the supreme court, and we know they have been obtained by valuable considerations surrendered on our part. We do not wish to treat on compulsion by gen. Jackson's policy, and if we have mental courage enough, we shall never treat away our lands so ignominiously extorted. *The deed must be done.* The last drop of water, and the last particle of our earth must be forced from our hands, if they will have it in that manner. We are denounced as savages, and ignorance is ingrafted upon our name. May not our national and individual forbearance in these persecutions redeem us from these terms? But we would be less anxious for the consequences of these slanders if our women and children could once enjoy peace and safety undisturbed—could we see our children going to school and preparing for usefulness in the world. We are your friends, but we are not in the attitude of granting favors, but of asking for those rights which we once thought would be protected. Will you suffer the golden days of peace, once enjoyed, to sink behind the mountains of state necessity?

"Oh Thou! by whose Almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth thy saving virtue round *this* land."

DAVID VANN.

DELAWARE.

From the Delaware Journal.

The following communication has been received from governor Hazzard, by the committee appointed to wait upon him and lay before him the petitions of the citizens of this county, praying him to call a special session of the legislature. The communication is now submitted for public information:

Milton, June 30th, 1831.

Messrs. *James Canby, Wm. Seal, and Wm. P. Brobson,*

Gentlemen: The petitions of the citizens of New-Castle county for a special session of the legislature, to give them an opportunity of applying for a law to authorise them to make a rail-way, I have duly considered. The first difficulty that presented itself was a doubt whether the present was one of those extraordinary cases contemplated by the constitution; to remove that difficulty it was urged by the committee that the great object of the framers of the constitution was to guard the state from expense from frequent calls of the legislature. To meet the expense the committee present the following proposition, (to wit) that the legislature reserve a right for the state to subscribe for six hundred shares, and upon the transfer of the six hundred shares, I am presented with the names of several very responsible persons who have agreed to pay six hundred dollars, the sum that an extra session is estimated would cost

the state. I doubt the propriety of taxing internal improvements; and from the consideration that I have given the subject it does appear that it would be improper to permit the petitioners to pay the expense of a special session of the legislature in any manner whatever. The fear of the improper influence such a measure might have on the members, and the honor of the state appear to forbid it. I am of the opinion, if the legislature is convened, the expense ought to be paid by the state. In conclusion, I would say that at present, the application for a special session of the legislature, does not in my opinion, present one of those extraordinary cases contemplated by the constitution. I hope the citizens of New Castle county will sustain no injury by delay.

I am gentlemen, with great regard, your obedient servant,
DAVID HAZZARD.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL WAY.

From the U. S. Gazette.

We have been plied of late with queries as to the state of the work on this important route—as to the probable time of its completion—the price of its stock, &c. With regard to the latter, we must refer our querists to the weekly statements which we give of such matters. As to the other parts of the interrogatories, as they interest the public more, we have made diligent inquires, with a view of satisfying the public, who have generally, perhaps individually, an interest in the completion of the work.

The following information is furnished from one of the engineers of the route. We give without regard to classification—it appears to be sufficiently minute to gratify curiosity so extensively felt here and elsewere.

"From Camden to South Amboy, the two present extreme points of the line, the length of the rail road is 61 miles, viz: from Camden to Bordentown 27 miles and from Bordentown to Amboy 34 miles--being a variation of only ¾ of a mile in the whole distance from a straight line.

"In order to make the stock productive at the earliest possible period, the attention of the engineers has been chiefly directed to the section of the road directly across the state. Of this route of 34 miles, 24 miles will be ready for the rails the present week, and a part of the permament rails are now being laid between Amboy and South river. There are three temporary sections of rails in use within 4 miles from Bordentown; at one of which, there are five tracts for the sake of greater expedition in excavating.

"The month of June will complete the whole distance from the Delaware to Amboy bay, with the exception of the Amboy cut, which will be finished in July. The bridge across Black creek, near Bordentown, will be finished in the course of the present month. At Croswick's the two piers have been sunk for some months, and the frame work nearly completed: and the other bridges in a state of forwardness, so as to cause not an hour's delay. Nothing will then remain but to lay down an uninterrupted line of rails, and this will be done as speedily as possible, consistent with the fixed determination of the company to open the communication with a guarantie to the state of New Jersey, which is largely interested in the road, and the public, whose confidence will not be jeoparded by premature haste, only when it can be done with entire safety and after testing with the locomotive engines every section of the rails. This, as well as all other arrangements connected with the preparation of the road for travelling, is under the immediate supervision of the two Messrs Stevens, whose personal attention is exclusively and laboriously devoted to urging on this work to rapid completion, under all the advantages of their long and tried experience and well known energy of character. The locomotive will run from Bordentown in about 6 weeks to Croswick's and the *entire* line through, will be ready for use from October to November.

"The contracts have been done so far without defalcation, and to the entire satisfaction of the contractors with a single exception, where a small gratuity of about 3,000 dollars is asked. No advance has, in any instance, been given or demanded during the progress of the sections, which were divided into 3-4 of a mile each; and every contract was let within the estimates of the accomplished engineer, maj. Wilson, who surveyed the route, and who, on presenting his surveys, offered to contract for the whole at the several rates of his report.

"As soon as a single track is ready for use, the steam boats of the present lines are to be taken at a valuation, by disinterested persons, mutually chosen, and the profits of the transportation immediately pass into the hands of the company, and dividends made, if thought expedient, at once.

"Between Camden and Bordentown, a distance of twenty-seven miles, the labor is comparatively trifling, and for sixteen miles of this section the permanent rails may be laid without delay, so singularly level is the route. Major Wilson's estimate for the grading of this twenty-seven miles, was $3,000 per mile. With a few trifling exceptions, the embankment and excavations on this part are within a few days of completion to about 4½ miles from Camden; and the whole force from the upper section will be soon at liberty to give an undivided attention to this portion of the work.

"The legislature of New Jersey, in order to promote the two great objects of the rail road and canal companies now amalgamated, the execution of which will reflect honor on the state by the magnitude of these noble works, while it will give to its treasury a large and increasing revenue from the taxes to be assessed, has guarantied by charter, the following important privileges:—

"That the companies may not be harassed by speculative and stock jobbing attempts during the time allowed in their respective charters, for completion, say 8 to 9 years, no rail road can be made from three miles below Camden, or within three miles of any part of its line terminating at Amboy, on the one side, to a distance of five miles *from any point of the canal* in its whole course on the other.

"If any rail road is granted for 30 years within three miles of the line of the Camden and Amboy rail road, the state relinquishes all the tax now assessed.

"If any rail road is ever allowed to be made within five miles of the Delaware and Raritan canal company, that company has the first option to construct it.

"The state of New Jersey relinquishes its whole interest in the Camden and Amboy rail-road company, all its dividends and stock amounting at present to $140,000, if it grants or allows any other road across the state for the "transportation of passengers between Philadelphia and New York."

"The motive and reason of these grants will be seen at once, from the fact that the state of New Jersey can increase its interest two thousand five hundred shares more in these companies, and on the expiration of the charters, the whole may become the property of the state, by paying an amount not exceeding the cost and expenses of construction."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

For the following summary of the report of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, we are indebted to the industrious editor of the "Winchester Republican."

"The great length of the annual report of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, submitted at their late meeting, compels us reluctantly to omit its insertion in our paper. It contains many interesting details, and presents to the friends of this great work much encouragement, not only from what has been done, but from the inducements and hopes which past experience and a growing confidence inspire, respecting its future progress and advantages. A brief view of some of the principal matters contained in the report may not be unacceptable to the reader.

The receipts of the company from every source, since the organization of the board, amount to $1,740,205 46. Out of these, there have been disbursed for the construction, improvement and repairs of the canal, the sum of $1,539,521 38, and the further sum of $190,295 78 for all other purposes connected with the canal, for the last three years, leaving a balance of $10,388 35, which sum, together with the 2½ per cent. on each share recently called for; (making in all 50 per cent. of the capital stock)—and the outstanding balances, will con-

stitute a fund for the prosecution of those sections of the canal now under contract.

At the close of the preceding year there were 6,000 laborers, and 700 horses employed on the canal. These numbers, as the last returns show, have been reduced to 1,326 of the former, and 276 of the latter, and these are still subject to further reductions, every week, as the work advances to completion.

The canal between Seneca and the Point of Rocks, now under contract, and embracing a distance of about 26 miles, is in a state of forwardness, and would be completed at an early day, were it not for the difficulties encountered in the construction of the aqueduct across the Monocacy. This work has been placed three time under contract, and by the present contract it is stipulated to be completed by next November.—The contractor has found it necessary to construct a railway upwards of two miles long for the transportation of the stone to it. The opinion is expressed, however, that, should the autumn prove as unhealthy as the last, this aqueduct will not be ready for the admission of the water until the close of the next spring, when its completion is confidently expected.

The canal being then finished to the Point of Rocks, the inquiry will arise whence the water to fill it is to be obtained in the absence of any final decision of the controversy with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company. This part of the canal is designed to be filled with water from the river at Harper's Ferry; but being prevented, by the litigation alluded to, from attaining that point in a convenient time, it will be left without the intended supply. In the mean time several modes have been suggested and partially considered for filling it with water temporarily.

To obviate this inconvenience arising from the injunction obtained by the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, a tender of a compromise was made to the latter company to construct both works jointly to Harper's Ferry, and a survey was instituted with that view along the contested points; but this at length resulted in the refusal of the rail road company to compromise for a less extent than that to Cumberland—a proposition to which the canal company would not accede from various considerations affecting their interest and the utility of their work. In this situation they were left to the necessity of prosecuting, along with the other company, the survey to Cumberland, agreeably to an order of the chancellor, when it was perceived that the survey thus directed would consume many years, and be accomplished at great cost, and it was determined to obtain a decision, if possible, of the merits of the case, on the facts manifested by the joint survey to Harper's Ferry. In this attempt the board were not disappointed, but had the pleasure to be informed by their counsel that the chancellor of Maryland had directed a return of the evidence taken, and had notified both companies that he would be ready to hear and decide their case upon its merits on the 15th day of the present month, provided both parties were ready for trial. In case of an appeal to the higher tribunals, a hope is entertained of a speedy ultimate decision. Until that time it is proposed to commence the construction of the dam below Harper's Ferry, and to prepare the materials for the requisite locks between that place and the Point of Rocks. Should the decision be unfavorable to the canal company, and the work be consequently driven across the river, the dam would still be required on the other side, while the materials prepared for the locks could be easily removed. The intimation is given that the canal being thus compelled to seek the Virginia shore, will re-cross the river, but at what point no allusion is made. From the character of the canal already completed, the assurance is given, that the entire eastern section of the canal would have been completed in three years from its commencement, had no legal impediment interfered, and the adequate funds been provided.

From the actual cost of the canal already made, and an estimated cost of that part extending to Harper's Ferry, the whole cost of the sixty miles of the canal from Washington, exclusive of contingencies, it is shown will not exceed $30,000 per mile.

A minute comparison is instituted between the work, done and to be done on these sixty miles, and the work as estimated by the United States, engineers, and between the respective costs, actual and estimated, of the two works. Let it be borne in mind that the breadth of the canal has been increased from 40 to 60 feet at top, from 34 to 42 at bottom, and from 5 to 6 feet in depth. Notwithstanding the increased dimensions of the canal, it will have cost, for the sixty miles, $677,184 (in an expenditure of $1,848,941) less than the cost as estimated for the canal, of less dimensions, by the U. States engineers. This view, so favourable to the present canal, is more particulary verified by a comparison of the actual cost of the 10th subdivision, embracing about 11 miles, and which has been in actual use several months, and the estimated cost of the same subdivision, as made by the engineers already refered to. This portion of the canal presented the greatest difficulties of any on the route, and which will not be surpassed by any that are to occur in its future progress. Notwithstanding the actual cost has fallen below the estimates by $20,000 per mile.

From past experience the board are confirmed in the opinion hitherto entertained and expressed, that if the canal be permitted to pursue the Maryland shore, it can be completed from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland for $3,150,000, which added to its cost to the former place, will bring the whole expenditures for the eastern section to about $5,000,000, the estimated cost presented by the board in a former annual report. The present funds of the company, it is said, will certainly carry the work twenty miles beyond the point necessary to preserve the charter of the company, which by reference to the charter, is the termination of 100 miles of the canal:

The report adverts to the interesting experiments on the canals of Scotland, where a velocity of from 10 to 15 miles per hour has been attained without any surge injurious to the banks, and where, by those experiments, the principle has been established that the greater the velocity attained, the less injury is effected to the banks by the agitation of the water—a principle which not only removes the objections against, but actually invites, the application of steam as the propelling power in canal navigation, and which will place canals, in point of attainable speed, on an equal looting with rail-roads.

A very severe criticism is instituted upon the letter of Mr. Knight, the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, communicated to the last legislature of Maryland, by resolution of that body, in which canals are disadvantageously compared with railways in point of expense and general utility. The criticism chiefly combats the positions of Mr. Knight respecting the comparative costs of the two species of improvement, and with much spirit and strength of views points out their fallacy, and rescues the canal from the unfavorable light in which the letter might have a tendency to place it, in the estimation of the legislature and the public.

To the report are appended tables showing the amount of revenue of the company for the last three years. The receipts of tolls for the last year amounted to $26,151 35. The receipts for the two previous years—arising from the rights of the old Potomac company to which the canal company have succeeded—amounted to upwards of $10,000 and $12,000 respectively. The expense of maintaining the canal, for the same period, including the pay of lock keepers and collectors, and repairs done on the old canal, has amounted to $7,061 34—and the repairs on the *new canal* up to the 1st June 1831, have cost $8,077 51.

We have thus given a summary of such parts of the report as may be deemed most important—and we cannot conclude without recommending the whole production to the candid and attentive perusal of every one who feels an interest in the success of this scheme of improvement, or who may desire to arrive at information respecting cannals in general which is deemed highly interesting and important.

[The following are the chief articles that descended this canal, in the year ending 1st June: 25 hhds. tobacco, 171,558 bbls. flour, 1,948 bbls. whiskey, 11,581 bushels wheat, 3,968 rye, 185 tons iron, pig, bar, &c. 149,078 lbs. bacon, 8,421 lbs. lard and butter, 13,000 hemp and flax, 2,300 leather, and 5,240 *pounds* of hogs. The *ascending* tolls amounted to only $313 50 in the year.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ A few days relaxation from labor at the desk, now quite as necessary to the editor as sleep, and which promptly recruits his ability to remain "nailed" to his seat during high ranges of the thermometer, has had some effect on the contents of the present sheet, in the want of that which obtains the honored name of "original matter"—but the interest in the articles selected will, probably, diminish any want of general gratification on that account—and whatever business has been postponed, will be speedily attended to.

But the chief object of this note is to apprize the editor's private correspondents and personal friends, that, as brief absences from home may often occur during the warm weather, they will be pleased to make allowances for any apparent neglect that shall happen, and attribute them to the true cause.

☞ The present volume of the REGISTER, which commences with the "Calhoun correspondence," is by far the most curious and important to *politicians* that we ever published, and so it appears to be esteemed by the public—for very few, if any, surplus copies remain on hand that we *wish* to dispose of,* though they will be furnished to new subscribers, if demanded; the practice in this establishment being to place the commencement and discontinuance of a subscription entirely at the will of the subscriber—payment being made for not less than one year.

We have used our best exertions to publish and *preserve* the highly-spiced political articles which have lately appeared in the belligerent newspapers, with strict impartiality, so far as they have reached us—but intend to reduce the space hitherto allowed for the *out-pourings of editors* so far as we can, without neglecting the facts presented by them.

☞ We have an admirable address of our valued friend, "HAMILTON," to the people of South Carolina, being the third number of a new series of essays—which is already "given-out," for our next paper. This series is uncommonly valuable, because of the facts stated—but, with our limited means and the present current of matter, we cannot undertake the publication of any *series* of essays—be their subject ever so interesting.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS, &c. It now appears certain that Mr. Randolph has resigned his mission *for* St. Petersburg, and also declined being a candidate for congress. Mr. Boulden, the late member from the district, will be opposed by Dr. Crump.

Under the head of "French claims," extracted from the "Richmond Enquirer," it seems that Mr. Van Buren will probably proceed from London to Paris—and become entitled to a second out-fit, and in-fit, &c.

The United States Gazette says—We have it, in not quite so much confidence as to keep the *fact* from our readers, nor so much of freedom as to enter into details, that, before the summer closes, an exposition may be looked for from a distinguished individual recently dismissed from an important office, and almost hunted from Washington, which will go far towards clearing the deck of the splinters that now encumber it.

[It is thought that the preceding paragraph has reference to Mr. Berrien—a pretty significant letter from whom is published in our collection of the "Politics of the day,"—under which head we have gathered a large quantity of curious articles. The charge of an attempt to "*bully*" gen. Jackson into the appointment of Mr. Ingham as secretary of the treasury, as preferred by the "Globe," and which, if that paper is to be believed, *succeeded*, with the counter representation of that matter in the Philadelphia "Sentinel," will attract the attention of serious men.]

Mr. Taney has entered upon the duties of his office as attorney general, and will also take charge of the war department until the arrival of gen. Cass.

THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES. The St. Louis Beacon of the 7th inst. says—We are happy to announce that generals *Gaines* and *Atkinson*, with the regular troops, have arrived from the upper Mississippi, having accomplished, with the aid of the Illinois mounted men commanded by general *Duncan* and accompanied by gov. *Reynolds*, the peaceable removal of the Indians, and dispersed a confederacy which has been forming for *two* years with incredible secrecy, under the famous Sac chief, *Black Hawk*, and the *Winnebago prophet*, who have been endeavoring to revive the designs of the famous *Shawnee prophet* and *Tecumseh*.

MR. CALHOUN. It appears from the following that we are soon to hear from the vice president on the subject of *nullification*. It is taken from the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

"We observe that the opinions of the vice president, in reference to what is called "nullification," are a subject of much speculation, and that some of the public journals have called on him to state what they are. We are satisfied that there has been, on his part, no attempt to conceal or disguise his sentiments on this, or any other subject interesting to the public: and that whatever doubts may be felt in relation to them in any quarter, have not originated in any act of his, but may be traced to the fact that his station affords him no opportunity of making his opinions officially known; and that he has been restrained from communicating them informally to the public by a feeling of delicacy, and the apprehension that it might be considered an improper intrusion, and not from the desire to leave his sentiments doubtful.

"We respect such feelings, but believe that there are occasions on which they ought to yield to higher consideration, and that such is the present. We are gratified to learn from a quarter entitled to credit, that this is probably the impression of the vice president himself; and that, yielding to what appears to be the wish of the public, and the candor due to his own character, he will place his sentiments before the public without reserve, in reference to the subject which has caused these remarks."

FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE.—The North Carolina Journal of the 7th instant, says: we re-enter upon our editorial career, with our confidence of success rather increased than diminished—our troubles have disclosed to us may warm friends, the existence of whose good will towards us was before even unknown, and would probably ever have remained so. The ordinary character of the world's friendship, it has been said, is to court the sunshine, and avoid the storm. But the friends we speak of have kept aloof, while they thought us independent of their kind offices—but have extended their hand in the day of our necessity.—"Kind gentlemen, their pains are registered where every day we turn the leaf to read them." But again, we trust we never were misanthropes, but we have never, since the innocent days of childhood, thought so highly of our species as of late, and consequently never loved it so well. The boundless liberality every where manifested towards suffering Fayetteville, has produced an expansive glow of philanthropy in our hearts which, we must think, will not be without its influence on our heads.

In our childhood we heard of the 'human family,' a simple expression; but one, which, with a talismanic

*Except in the regular sets.

power places before the intellectual vision a moral picture of exquisite beauty and unrivalled grandeur. In our riper years, we began to fear it was an expression originating with a poet in the delirium of his fancy, or invented by some artful and designing monster to lull into security, or cheat into confidence the victim of his selfish purposes. Its magic influence on our hearts was fast fading away, and we were becoming more and more convinced that it was a beautiful deception. The cloud of misanthropy was stealing over our souls, and we were beginning to look upon our species so far from being one great domestic circle of love and harmony, as engaged in a great *mellee*, in which, whatever courtesies might be exchanged in the intervals of the fight, the settled purpose of each individual was to secure to himself, honor and wealth, and pleasure and happiness, utterly regardless of the prostrated hopes and bleeding hearts of others, which might be scattered around him in the conflict. But we thank Providence, that although the flames have devoured our substance, we have been enabled to snatch from their fury some choice letters of experience, at once delightful and improving. We again perceive in its full force the beautiful truth that all mankind are brothers—that there is a pervading sympathy throughout the species, by which the sufferings of each are felt by all, and that this sympathy ever prompts to relief—

> The quality of mercy is not strained
> But droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
> Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed,
> It blesses him that gives, and him that takes.

In days of comparative ease and prosperity, like children we wrangle and strive for the honors and possessions of this world, and really suffer malignant passions to usurp for a time the dominion of our hearts. We talk of north and south, and this and that portion of the globe, and speak as if the limits of a state were the termini beyond which the kindly affections of the heart could never pass. But let adversity come, let real affliction light upon any inhabitant of this wide earth, and all distinctions are at once annihilated.

The claim of brotherhood is at once felt and recognized, and its catholic spirit spurns all knowledge of the artificial limits of states and empires, and the north, the south, the east, the west, all render up their treasures for his relief. But whither are we wandering? The theme is one on which the heart loves to expatiate, but we must not indulge ourselves at present. We would, if we could, for ourselves and the other inhabitants of Fayetteville, express our gratitude to the many and great benefactors of our town, but we cannot.—In conclusion we say with the good Duncan—

> Would thou hadst less deserved
> That the proportion both of thanks and payment
> Might have been mine; only I have left to say
> More is thy due, than more than all can pay.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSIONS. "Mr. E. B. Rathbone, of New York, has died of his wounds, making 13 deaths from the explosion of the General Jackson; which is now believed to have been caused by carelessness. A legal investigation is commenced."

The "Vermont Chronicle" re-publishes the above paragraph with this commentary:

"Indeed! It '*is now believed*,' is it? Does not every body, whose judgment is worth any thing, know, that explosions never take place but from *censurable* carelessness somewhere?—for we would not suppose a worse cause possible. Let every explosion be followed by a 'legal investigation,' and let the captain be hanged if lives were lost, and imprisoned for life if the passengers were all saved, and explosions would cease. No insufficient machinery would be used, and no good machinery spoilt by bad management. However, the truth may bear on the feelings of some, and the pockets of others, it is time to speak out—those who trifle with men's lives, whether from avarice or vanity, should be visited with the public indignation which they deserve. The press, if it will dare to speak plainly, can put an end to this wanton destruction of human life. There is no safer mechanical power than a steam engine, made and managed as it should be."

CLOSING SCENES OF LIFE. The last words of *Thomas Jefferson* were, "*I resign my soul to my God, and my daughter to my country*" *John Adams*, near his end, roused by the firing of cannon, and being told the people were rejoicing for the 4th of July, said, "*it is a great and glorious day*"—and expired with the words "*Independence forever!*" on his lips. The Commercial Advertiser states that when the noise of the firing began at midnight, the dying *Monroe* "opened his eyes inquiringly; and when the cause was communicated to him, a look of intelligence indicated that he understood what the occasion was." We know not if there be upon record more striking instances than these, of the "*ruling passion strong in death.*" [*Petersburg Int.*

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD—*from the Gazette.* From the 1st day of January, to the 30th June 1831, 44,435 persons who paid, travelled on the Baltimore and Ohio rail road; and 2,918 tons of various articles were transported to and from different places, between Baltimore and Ellicott's mills, exclusive of the necessary transportation for the use of the company.

The average number of travellers in June, as in May exceeded 400 per day. The average transportation in April, May and June was twenty-six tons per day.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS. Later accounts have been received from France. It is now said, that the French government offers the claimants $3,000,000. We should think this compensation was inadequate to their just demands! It is also said, that a final effort will be made by our government for the adjustment of the claims; and that Mr. Van Buren may *go over* to Paris, with powers plenipotentiary. This *on dit*, it is to be understood, is neither from Washington nor the state of New York; nor from any official source. The reader will please, therefore, to take it for what it is worth. The claimants in most of our cities are said to have given the president a *carte blanche* for the adjustment of their demands. It is sincerely hoped, for the sake of both countries, that an arrangement may be made, which may prove honorable to France, and satisfactory to the United States. But there are unexpected difficulties in the case, which will require no little perseverance, coolness and judgment, on the part of our negotiators, and no little conciliatory spirit on both sides, ultimately to remove. [*Richmond Enq.*

CHOLERA MORBUS. The New York Mercantile suggests that it might not be altogether unworthy of the notice of our government, to devise prudent means to prevent its being imported among us. "Certain diseases travel in a mysterious manner, defying all human calculation—neither mountain nor ocean arrest their progress—and however improbable it may seem to some that this cholera will cross the Atlantic, there is no certainty that it will not, and therefore it behoves us to use all salutary means to prevent its importation. Should this epidemic—for such we account it—spread in England or Holland, there will be more danger than now of its reaching us; yet, as it is raging only in the north of Europe, it is by no means impossible that it may find footing in our land."

HYDROPHOBIA—*extraordinary case.* A painful and singular event has lately taken place in a commune near Pithiviers. A lad about 15 years old; of the name of Lesourd, born at Meung, near Orleans, was bitten a year ago, by a mad dog, and immediately afterwards symptoms of hydrophobia were perceptible. He was taken to the hospital at Orleans, where he was attended by Dr. Leveque, and in a short time, sent away, as was supposed perfectly cured. Last Sunday, Lesourd came to Marsainvilliers, where he commenced begging with his brother. Either want, or the fatigue of a long journey had opened his wounds afresh, or his cure was not complete, for all on a sudden the unfortunate boy was seized with a violent paroxysm of madness, and attacked his brother, who frightened as he was, managed to beat him off with a stick. He then threw himself on a cow and calf which were passing, and lacerated both in an extraordinary manner. The cries of his brother and the roar of the animals, compelled him to let go his victims; and he

crept along the road till he came to a quickset hedge, the roots of which he gnawed with the greatest avidity; and next, getting up, he ran into a neighboring wood.

The national guard being called out in consequence of information given by his brother, went in search of him and he was found near a tree, his eyes inflamed, his mouth covered with foam and with blood, his features changed and haggard, biting deliriously at the branches within his reach. Every one was afraid to go near him, and some new accident was apprehended; but whilst those in pursuit of him, were consulting as to the best method of securing him, the expression of his countenance changed, he wept bitterly and went up to his brother, asking him for bread. To avoid further danger, he was tied down in a wagon, which took him to Pithiviers.

Here he was placed in an airy room, and every attention shown to him, that his situation required. He related to Dr. Auge, all that he had suffered during this paroxym of madness, and was extremely distressed in mind. He asked to be taken back to the hospital at Orleans, where he said M. Leveque would cure him again. Notwithstanding he now appears so much better, there is reason to fear that he will eventually sink under a disorder of which the seeds are evidently in his blood, The prefect of Pithiviers has ordered that the cow and calf bitten by Lesourd, should be kept separate from other animals, and taken care of. [*Paris paper.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

By arrivals at New York, Liverpool papers to the 2d of June, inclusive, have been received.

FRANCE.

The king of the French had returned to Paris,—and designed making another tour in June, when he would visit the eastern part of his dominions.

France, according to the opinion of the celebrated O. P. Q. correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, seems to be dissatisfied with the course pursued by the government in relation to Poland, Belgium and Italy. Its conduct towards the two latter powers particularly, is esteemed cowardly and cruel, and Perrier's popularity was in consequence on the wane.

ENGLAND.

In the estimates of the reform force, it was assumed that Scotland would return a majority of 11 against the bill; Scotland however has disappointed those who made the calculation and have given for the bill an actual majority of 5.

All the ships in the British navy, in future, are to have their bow ports so disposed as to admit of a gun being fired in a fore and aft direction.

The Bible society's income last year was near £100,000.

Expectation of the settlement of the Belgian question was daily increasing in London, which had caused considerable advance in the price of stocks.

The demand for power-loom calicoes was so great that many looms are standing still for want of hands.

Wool appears to keep its price, 14 and 15d. were given for wool which, 2 years ago, only brought 7½d.

BELGIUM.

Prince Leopold had been officially announced as a candidate for the vacant crown.

The harshness of the terms of diplomacy of other powers has been considerably mitigated, and the expected ascendancy of Leopold had suppressed the hopes of those who were looking forward to an union with France.

POLAND.

The Russian accounts of the affairs between the Russian army under general *Kreutz* and that under the Polish general *Chrzanowski*, which so gallantly cut its way through the former force and penetrated as far as Zamosc, are received. They state the loss of the Poles to be about three thousand, while they set down that of the Russians at but 400.

The Russians were practising every species of cruelty and outrage against the revolting inhabitants of Angustowain in Lithuania. The inhabitants of the district of Marianpo attacked a body of Russians on the 21st of April, but were defeated. Several officers and citizens, who took part in the revolution, were shot after their defeat, the villages were sacked and burned, houses pillaged and their proprietors imprisoned.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The Austrians were making immense preparations for war, and never had so formidable an army in Italy as at present. Manufacturers of every kind were in despair. Austria was increasing her military force, and had ordered an additional levy of 12 000 men in Lombardy and Venice. The pope was disposed to grant a general amnesty to the revolted; but was restrained by cardinal Bernetti from doing so. The fortifications of Ancona were in a great state of forwardness. The Austrians at Bologna, and other towns of Romagna, had made some unsuccessful attempts at revolt; but as they were received as mere *tricks* to inveigle the Italians, they had not been sustained by the real friends of liberty.

PORTUGAL.

Private letters from Lisbon of the 14th May, say that the duke de Cadaval has appointed a commission to ascertain the losses sustained by the Americans from the blockade of Terceira. Don Miguel is said to be very much alarmed for fear of American corsairs, but is much relieved from his apprehensions of the arrival of a French fleet in the Tagus, having been informed that that government had agreed to adjust their differences by negotiation. His relief, if report be true, was but short lived, as it was stated that the advance of the dreaded squadron had already been seen in the Tagus.

TURKEY.

After the battle of the 23rd of April, the troops of the grand vizier retreated towards Monaster, but were not pursued by the insurgents. The town of Perlipe, which is the mart of Macedonia, was destroyed by fire, and large magazines of goods were taken by the insurgents.

Since the above was received an arrival at Boston brings intelligence from London to the evening of the 3d June, inclusive.

POLAND.

It has been rumored in London that the Poles had gained a signal victory over the Russians, and although nothing had been received absolutely authenticating this rumor, no doubt was entertained that great and important advantages had been obtained by the former. The editor of the London Sun had been informed that the official account had been received by the Polish legation, and that the Russian imperial guard, commanded by general Pahlen, had been almost annihilated on the 19th and 20th May. The brave Polish commander in chief Skryznecki, had completely out-manœuvred the Russian general Diebitsch. While a Polish corps was amusing the Russians at Minsk, Skryznecki united all the corps on his left, crossed the Bug, and, taking Ostrolenka by assault, proceeded to Lomza, defeated the Russian guards at Tychosin, and in fact occupied the whole country between the Bug and Narew.

Accounts from Warsaw of the 26th May, left Deibitsch at Zocolow, apparently in the route for Ostrolenka or for Bilsk or Bialistock, with no resource but to throw himself on the protection of Prussia, as Dwernicki threw himself on the protection of the Austrians. He has to cross the Bug and the Narew, surrounded by Polish corps.

By this masterly movement, the Polish general has placed himself in contact with the Samogitians, Lithuanians, and other revolted districts, by whose population his army will be indefinitely augmented, so as to leave to Deibitsch no prospect of escape but within the Russian frontiers.

The march of Skryznecki is without parallel in modern warfare. From Warsaw to Ostrolenka is 80 miles, thence to Lomza 30, and from there to Tychosin 20 more, the last 50 being in the rear of the Russians. He was joined by numerous volunteers from Prussian and Austrian Poland.

At Ostrolenka, the Polish general obtained a large sum of money, the baggage of the enemy and 1,700 prisoners.

During the advance of the corps of Dwernicki in Volhynia, insurrections had broken out at the instigation of several of the noblity in Tolczyn and Battany in Podolia, and the insurgents had even formed a provisional government. The failure of Dwernicki, however, left these

brave fellows unsupported, and they were afterwards subdued by the Russian troops under general Roth.

The decision of the Austrians relative to Dwernicki and his corps, has been received. The general and his officers are to be sent to Laybach, and the privates to Transylvania. All the arms found in their possession, belonging to Russia, are to be delivered to the Russians, those proved to be Polish property are to remain in trust with the Austrians. The officers to retain their horses as private property.

The whole of Gallicia has been placed under military law and a cordon formed, in consequence of the spreading of the cholera.

FRANCE.

The king of the French issued an ordinance on the 31st of May, dissolving the chambers, and convoking the electoral colleges on the 5th of July, in order to elect each a deputy. The chambers of peers and deputies are convoked for the 9th of August next.

BELGIUM.

In the Belgium assembly a letter had been read from lord Ponsonby, in relation to the settlement of the affairs of Belgium. It produced great excitement.

The congress of nations finds the boundaries of Holland settled by former treaties, and therefore not to be altered. It desires that Belgium should place itself in the ordinary circle of European states, recognising the common obligations of treaties, taking part in the burdens and benefits resulting from the received policy of the other nations. If Belgium should place itself in such relation, the congress would aid it in an endeavor to obtain the dutchy of Luxemburg by treaty, and will prevent all military interference by the German states pending such negotiation.

The congress declares it is animated by a feeling of good will towards Belgium, its object being peace now and in future, founded on the security and independence of that country. It would see with pleasure the election of his royal highness prince Leopold as king, who would not accept the crown unless he could wear it with honor to Belgium and himself.

It was reported in London on the 3d of June, that an express had arrived there with the nomination of prince Leopold, who had been chosen by a great majority.

RUSSIA.

Capt. Dwyer, arrived at Boston from Cronstadt, reports that very little was published at St. Petersburg relative to the Polish war, but that it was generally acknowledged that the Russians had lost 80,000 men since the commencement of the campaign, and that the emperor calculated to sustain a loss of 200,000 men in the final subjugation of Poland.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In *Brazil*, there has been some small battles between the natives of the country and those of Portugal—the latter were defeated, with the loss of many lives. All the old Portuguese were ordered to leave the country in thirty days! Brazil is more quiet than it was, but still much disturbed.

The president of *Peru* was near the frontier of *Bolivia*, with 6,000 men. He ordered the deposition of gen. Fuenta, vice president, and who commanded at Lima, but he resisted the order. The *wife* of the president then ordered out two regiments to arrest the vice president, who made his escape and took refuge on board the U. S. ship St. Louis, capt. Sloat, where he would remain until regular passports were given him, or he should be demanded by the congress.

From the provinces of *La Plata* we hear much of military matters and the loss of many lives—but a general Paz, who commanded one of the parties, was made a prisoner, and brought to the camp of general Lopez. Col. de la Madrid has assumed the command at Cordova, in place of gen. Paz.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Fire. An extensive floor cloth manufactory in New York, with many neighboring buildings on Eldredge and Rivington streets, were recently destroyed by fire, in the night—and so sudden was the spreading of the flames, that three persons, two women and an interesting youth, all perished—the mother, her daughter and grandson. An effort to save the first caused the death of the two last.

Flour at New Orleans, June 16, $4¼; at Montreal same date $6.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, laid the corner stone of St Charles' college, (a Roman Catholic seminary) on Doughoragen manor, on the 11th inst. It is a well endowed institution.

Arch street prison, Philadelphia. There were *four thousand and seventy-three* committals at this *institution* during the last year: and the keeper, in a letter to *Roberts Vaux*, states, that at least *three thousand* were persons of *intemperate habits.*

The late floods are supposed to have caused damages to the amount of $40,000 in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. The wheat crop, however, has been much less injured by the late rains than had been expected.

Smith and Murray, the robbers of the City bank of New York, have been sent to the penitentiary. There was no present hope of recovering the yet missing money.

The Philadelphia butchers refused to attend at their stalls, with supplies of meat, on Saturday last—and yet have not returned to their usual order of business. Much inconvenience has been suffered on account of this proceeding, and one man, the only one, who refused to unite in it, seems to have attended his stall under the protection of the police. The cause of this singular state of things—which makes the market house a desolate place, is, the complaint of the regular butchers that the farmers, and other persons whom they call "shinners," are allowed to *cut-up* and *retail* meat in the street, (in parcels less than a quarter), free of charge, while they are paying heavy rents to the city for their stalls. The question of right thus raised, is not easily settled—"much may be said on both sides."

Samuel Snowden, esq. who has been for thirty years past the proprietor and publisher of the Alexandria (Phœnix) Gazette, and probably the founder of that paper, deceased on the 14th inst. His son, Edgar Snowden, became, on the death of his parent, the sole publisher and editor of the Gazette.

The last abode of the Bourbons. It is settled that Hungary is to be the country to which Charles X. and his family retire on leaving Holyrood house. The duchess of Angouleme possesses in that country estates valued at 600,000 francs a year, which were left her by her aunt. There will be thus, in the Austrian dominions, the members of an ex-imperial and ex-royal family of France.

INTERESTING OR AMUSING SCRAPS.

An aged prisoner. A paragraph is going the round of the papers, stating that, not long since, a Spanish nobleman was sentenced to imprisonment for one hundred years and a day. It is a curious fact, that Francisco Salazar, a native of Galicia, born in 1660, was, at the age of nineteen, sentenced to transportation for the same term; he was accordingly conveyed to Ceuta, in Africa, where he continued to reside until 1786, having outlived his sentence five years.

English-Irish. "The 'ancient Irish' invariably denominate the more recent settlers, 'Cromelians.' A whimsical illustration of this fact occurred within my own knowledge. The following conversation took place a few months ago, in the streets of Cork, between an English housekeeper and an Irish market-woman: 'Good morrow, ma'am. I hope ye want a basket this fine morning, ma'am?' 'I believe I shall.' 'Why, then, long life to you, ma'am, I hope you'll take *me*. I b'lieve you're English, ma'am?' 'Yes,' 'I thought so, ma'am; *I'm* English, too.' 'Indeed! when did you come over to Ireland?' 'Oh, ma'am, I came over wid Oliver Cromwell, ma'am.'" [*Sketches of Irish characters.*

Mineral forest. A subterranean forest has been discovered in the coal formation near Glasgow. The trees are numerous, they occur many feet below the surface, and are vertically imbedded in the sandstone. The trunks of the trees are abruptly cut off by the superincumbent shale. The bark is converted into coal, but the woody structure, for a considerable space downwards, is of a shaly nature. A naturalist, struck with the extraordi-

nary appearance presented by this deposite, actually asserts that these trees are *in situ!*

Tanning. An apothecary in the neighborhood of Narbonne has published a treatise, extolling the husks of grapes which have been deprived of their alcohol by distillation, as an excellent substitute for tanning leather. After having prepared the skins in the usual way, he places them in the pits, and covers them with the grape-husks. From five-and-thirty to five-and-forty days are sufficient to complete the tanning. This method, according to the author of it, offers the following advantages:—The operation is much more rapid; it is much more economical; the leather has an agreeable odour instead of that of tan; and it is twice as durable as leather tanned by bark.

Duke of Norfolk and Henry the 8th. The following letter was written by the duke of Norfolk to king Henry VIII. upon the committal of his near relations to the tower for their part in the affair of Ann Boleyn. We extract it as a curiosity from vol. I. of British state papers, just published by Murry, of London:—

"Most noble and gracious soverayne lord. Yesterday came to my knowledge, that myn ungracious mother in lawe, myn unhappy brothir, and his wiff, with my lewde suster off Brydgewater, wer committed to the Towre; wich, by long experience, knowyng your accoustomed etiquette and justice, used to all your subjects, am sewer is not done, but for som their fals and traytorous proceedynges agaynst your royall majestie. Which, revolvyng in my mynd, with also the most abhominable dedes done by 2 of my niesys agaynst your highness, hath broght me in to the grettest perplexite, that ever poure wretch was in; fearyng that your majestie, havyng so oftene, and by so many of my kyn, bene thus falsly and traytorously handled, myght not only conseyve a displesure in your hert agaynst me, and all other of that kyn, but also, in manner, abhorre to here speke of any off the same. Wherefor, most gracious soverayne lord, prostrate at your fete, most humble I beseech your majeste to call to your remembrause, that a great part of this mater is come to light by my declaracion to your majeste, accordyng to my bounden dutie, off the wordes spoken to me, by my mother in lawe, when your highnes sent me to Lambithe to serche Derhams coffers; without the wich I thynke she had not be further examyned, nor conseqwently her ungracious childerne. Wich my trew proceedynges towardes your majestie consydered, and also the small love my two fals traytorous niesys, and my mother in lawe, have borne unto me, doth put me in som hope that your highness well not conseyve any displeasure in your most jantle hert against me; that, God knoweth, never did thynk thought, wich myght be to your discontentation. Wherfor, eltsonys prostrate ay your royll fete, most humble I beseech your majeste, that by suche, as it shall please you to commande, I may be advertised playnle, how your highnes doth way your favour towardes me; assewryng your highnes that onles I may knowe your majeste to contynew my gode and gracious lord, as ye wer befor their offensys committed, I shall never desire to lyve in this worlde any longer, but shortly to fynishe this transitory lyff; as God knoweth, who send your majeste the accomplishments of your most noble hartes desires. Scribled at Kenynghale lodge, the 15th day of December, with the hande off your most humble servant and subject.

(Signed) T. NORFOLKE."

Sales of British ships of war by auction. On the 14th April, pursuant to an order of the commissioners of the navy, seven vessels of war were put up for sale at the navy office, by what is termed "Dutch auction," in the hall of the navy office, Somerset-house. The prices obtained were—the *Hecla*, put up at £3,000, knocked down for £1,990; the *Infernal*, put up at £3,000 sold for £1,910; the *Camilla*, set up at £1,200, brought £1,100; the *Pandora* put up £1,500, sold for £900. The other ships were not sold—they were thus put up and disposed of. The *Sampson*, put up at 3,500; stopped at £2,500; the *Camel*, put up at £5,000, stopped at £3,000, and the *Prothee*, put up at £2,500, set aside at £1,500. The whole sale did not occupy half an hour.

[*London Courier.*

Capital punishment in England. The following is a summary of the number of persons who have received sentence of death, and of those whose sentences have been carried into execution, during the last seven years. It shows the impolicy of loading the statute book with capital punishments since it proves that the chances of escape are almost twenty-two to one in favor of the great majority of criminals.

Years.	*Number of persons.*	*Executed.*
1824	1,066	49
1825	1,036	50
1826	1,203	57
1827	1,529	73
1828	1,165	58
1829	1,385	74
1830	1,327	46
Total	8,711	407

A giant. The Pawtucket Journal of a late date says—We yesterday witnessed the disinterment of the hon. *Joseph Jenks*, one of the first governors of the colony of Rhode Island, who died on the 15th June, 1740, ninety-one years ago. The skeleton was nearly entire, and in a better state of preservation than could have been expected. Governor Jenks was probably the tallest man that ever lived in the state, standing, when living, seven feet and two inches, without his shoes. His thigh bones, when taken up, measured eighteen inches.

An apology. When John Clark, (lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprised at such a decision!" This was construed into contempt of court and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clark, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologise for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal. "I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half so long as I have done, curse me if he would be surprised at any thing you did." [*Aberdeen Chron.*

Accidents. A man named Nathan D. Pool, aged 25 years, was lately killed on the Lehigh above Mauch Chunk, under the following circumstances. A number of hands were getting out lumber, and a tree having been felled, and the limbs and bark stripped from it, was started down the mountain and lodged on its way; the person killed, with two others, was at work below; some persons above cut away the obstructions to the descending tree;—it came down with great rapidity, and was not perceived until very near them, by those at the foot of the hill. They ran up the river to escape the threatened danger. The man in advance was fortunate enough to succeed—but the second was struck on the head, and died in about twenty minutes afterwards. The person in the rear perceiving he could not pass with safety, wheeled to retreat, and narrowly escaped—the log passing within a few inches of him. The body of the unfortunate sufferer was brought to Mauch Chunk, and decently interred on the day following.

[*Mauch Chunk Courier.*

The Washington, (Pa.) Reporter mentions the death of a young man of that vicinity named James Mustard, on Saturday last, under the following circumstances: He was proceeding along the national road on foot, and overtaking a man who was driving a yoke of oxen, he, with the permission of the owner, mounted one of the oxen sideways. After riding thus some distance, a dog from a neighboring house ran into the road, and began to bark at the oxen; upon which the animal that Mr. M. was seated on, made a pitch at the dog, and thereby threw the rider forward on his horns, which were large and sharp pointed. One of the horns entered Mr. M's left groin and came out at his right. In this dreadful position the ox made several attempts to disengage himself, and throw the unfortunate man off, before he succeeded.

Mr. M. at length regained his feet, but fell down immediately and expired in half an hour, from pain and loss of blood.

Mr. Webster. The June number of the American Quarterly Review has been published. The most spirited article is a biography of Mr. Webster. Of him it is said, with a compliment alike to himself and his country—

"He is the child of our free institutions. None other could have produced or reared him; none other can now sustain or advance him. From the days when, amidst the fastnesses of nature, his young feet with difficulty sought the rude school house, where his earliest aspirations were nurtured, up to the moment when he came forth in triumph from the senate chamber, conscious that he had overthrown the doctrines of nullification, and contended successfully for the union of the states, he must have felt that his extraordinary powers have constantly depended for their developement, and their exercise on the peculiar institutions of our free governments."

American discoveries. The schooner Pacific, Brown, has returned to Portsmouth from a sealing voyage. In lat. 56 18 S. long. 28 25 W. an island was discovered. It may be seen in clear weather thirty miles, is two miles in circumference, resembling at a distance a high round lump. Captain Brown named it Potter's island.

A second island was discovered in lat. 55 55 S. long. 27 53, W. It is a mountain 800 feet high in its centre, smoke constantly issuing from it in several places, is covered with ice and snow. On the level part of the island is a stratum of lava, of a light brown color, porous and fragile, and so light as to float. There are good landing places. The island is 5 miles long from N. W. to S. E. It was named Prince's island.

A third island was discovered in 56 25 S. 27 43 W. 6 miles long. It has a burning mountain, and may be seen 50 miles. Has no landing place—was named Willey's island.

A fourth island was discovered in 57 49 S. long. 27 38 W. about midway between Candlemas and Montague islands, but further westerly than either. It was named Christmas island.

Curious coincidence. It is exactly 150 years since, in the reign of Charles the second, during the ferment in the public mind occasioned by the struggle for privilege between the lords and commons, in the celebrated impeachment case of Fitzharris, that the parliament was unexpectedly dissolved by the king in person. The history of England relates the circumstance in the following remarkable words:—The secret was so well kept that the commons had no intimation of it until the black rod came to the doors, and summoned them to attend the king at the house of peers. [*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

The extraordinary black book. We have lately fallen in with a sable-bound volume of considerable size; under the above extraordinary title. It comes from London and professes to contain an exposition of the expenditures, patronage, influence and abuses of government, in church, state, law and representation: together with a list of the numerous placemen and sinecurists, who drain so much of the life-blood of "Old England."

On the first page of this publication is a caricature representing John Bull fastened down to the ground like Gulliver, by the hairs of his head. His face exhibits a most ludicrous expression of distress, while a number of clergymen are trampling on his lean exteriors and fleecing him of his moneys. His sides are miserably fallen away, and his cheeks have lost their ancient rotundity. In the back ground, a party of horsemen are advancing over his degenerate paunch, two of them in military costume are bearing standards, on one of which is inscribed "might makes right!" and on the other, "cunning is power." In front, a parson in his gown and a hooked-nosed gentleman in a surtout, are performing the "whigs' march" to the tune of "loaves and fishes." The whole is a laughable caricature and a severe satire on the present administration of Great Britain,

In the list of placemen and sinecurists, we find affixed to each name, the annual amount that is paid them. The author adds to these occasional strictures of his own, some of which for bitter sarcasm and fearless comment, we have rarely seen surpassed. We subjoin a few, taken at random. [*Boston Daily Adv.*

"Anne, countess dowager of Mornington, pension on civil list £600.

"By the powers! here is the prince of Waterloo's aged mother, Anne Hill, among the state paupers. This is too bad at any rate. We always knew the duke was fond of money, but we did think he would provide for his parent. It is no less a reproach to his brothers, Wellesley, Maryborough, Powley and Gerard-Valerian, the prebendary of Durham, all of whom have been receiving not less than £40,000 a year, and yet to suffer their venerable progenitor to be maintained out of the public taxes, is infamy past endurance. What a griping set they must be! Arthur was always thrifty and provident, but we did not think it would come to this."

"Leopold, prince of Saxe-Cobourg, £50,000 per annum."

"Ah! poor Bull—how much this £50,000 a year would help thy ill-fed sides, and window'd raggedness!"

"Jeffrey, Francis, lord advocate of Scotland, with a salary of £2,500 per annum.

"Well, this is a revolution! Who could have thought of passing from the guidance of the prince of Waterloo to the prince of critics! If we live, we will have a spy at St. Stephen's on this prime feather of the Edinburgh Review. Jeffrey made a noble speech on the triumph of the THREE DAYS, and, we trust, he will not *back out*—he can write too, as fine poetry in prose as *Lalla Rookh.* He is an uncommonly fine fellow."

Congreve rockets. The secret of the preparation of the congreve rocket, which was thought to have been locked up among the arcana of war belonging to the British government, has been lately revealed to Ibraham Pacha, the viceroy of Egypt. The English papers are charging the late minister of war (Bathurst), with great negligence, in not better treasuring a secret which must have cost the British government a large sum of money. The destructive fires which have taken place throughout the agricultural districts in England, have been attributed to a knowledge of the materials of which that destructive engine, the congreve rocket, is composed. [*Charleston Pat.*

Oriental fables. Two brothers amuse themselves by imagining, if they had a piece of ground, what they would do with it. In one half, one brother would make a flower garden; in his, the other would keep cows and buffaloes. This the former brother would not permit, because the cattle would destroy his flowers; whereupon they began to quarrel, and ultimately to fight. The bystanders observed—"why this is the very proverb. The thread before it be cotton is gone to fisty-cuffs with the weaver."

A logician and a swimmer were embarked in the same vessel. The logician said to his companion—"what do you know of logic?" It appeared that he did not know even the name of it. "Alas! alas!" exclaimed the reasoner, "you have sunk one half of your life in an ocean of ignorance." A storm arose—the swimmer said to the logician—"Have you learned to swim?" "No," answered the reasoner. "Alas! alas!" said the swimmer, "you have thrown away your whole life upon the winds.

Many of the eastern stories turn upon evidence, and the ingenuity of the judge in discovering the side of justice. The judgment of Solomon between the two women claiming a child, is here told of some Oriental kazee. The following story is of the same nature.

A young man going a journey, entrusted a hundred deenars to an old man; when he came back the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was had up before the kazee. "Where were you young man, when you delivered this money?" "Under a tree." "Take my seal and summon that tree," said the judge. "Go, young man, and tell the tree to come hither, and the tree will obey, when you show it my seal." The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone some time, the kazee said to the old man, "he is long—do you think he has got there yet?" "No," said the old man: "it is at some distance: he has not got there yet." "How knowest thou old man," cried the

kazee, "where that tree is?" The young man returned, and said the tree would not come. "He has been here, young man, and given his evidence—the money is thine."

Another case of evidence turns upon a ruby which two false witnesses swear had been given in their presence to a third party. "Here is some bread," said the kazee, "make it in the form of the ruby." The witnesses made imitations of the ruby utterly different from each other.

A lazy servant made his wit serve him instead of his strength. His master and he were sleeping together in one house. "Get up" said the master, "and see whether it rains." "It does rain," said the man. "How do you know that?" replied the master, "for you do not stir." "No—the cat came in, I felt her, she was wet." "Put out the lamp." "Sleep with the cloak over your head, and it will be dark enough," said the attendant. "Shut the door," said the master. "I have done two things for you—do the third for yourself," said the servant.

Great grape vine. At Oxford, Md. in the yard of Mr. John Willis, is a grape vine of enormous extent and fruitfulness. The owner and some of his neighbors recently counted the clusters as well as they could. From the American Farmer we learn, that they counted twenty-five thousand one hundred and ten bunches, one-third or nearly half of them are double. The vine is commencing on its seventh year's growth, and the stem is only from nine to ten inches in circumference. One limb was up a fruit tree so high that it could not be counted. The vine covers a large part of the yard in an espalier form, and has run up four fruit trees.

Bartram's botanic garden near Philadelphia, is described as the *sanctum sanctorum* of birds. The National Gazette adds—

"The birds have learnt that they are safe within its precincts; all sorts—not excepting the crows of Wilson—congregate here, and rear their young in confidence and security. Some of them build their nests even in the houses amongst the plants; and others close to the doors; they take possession of every *coigne of vintage.* It is the favorite resort of the *humming bird,* which returned in the commencement of this month, to make its "cunning bed and procreant cradle." Certainly, of this exquisite creature, we might repeat the observation of Shakspeare concerning the martlet, that where they most breed and haunt, the air is delicate, and heaven's breath smells most woomgly. It happened to us to be present in the garden, when one of the most celebrated and ardent of the European botanists and naturalists saw, for the first time, the diminutive beauties glittering in a swarm around a large shrub in flower. We cannot describe his glow of surprise and delight; he declared that at least half the naturalists of Paris would embark for America, if they could be sure of witnessing the same spectacle at once.

"It is early in the morning that the birds—'great natures happy commoners'—seem to make their general thanksgiving for the asylum which they enjoy, and the sweets which they rifle.

> "Every copse
> Deep tangled, tree irregular, and bush
> Bending with dewy moisture, o'er the heads
> Of the coy quoiristers that lodge within,
> Are prodigal of harmony."

Remarkable circumstance. A Swiss male servant who lived in one of our most respectable families in Broadway, had for some time been laboring under an attack of intermittent fever, shewed symptoms of insanity last week and was consequently narrowly watched by the family—however, he disappeared between Thursday night and Friday morning, and notwithstanding diligent inquiry, no trace could be found of him, till yesterday morning, when a fellow servant hearing a faint noise in the sink, which is thirty feet deep, search was instantly made, and in it the maniac Swiss was discovered and taken out. It appeared that he had attempted to commit suicide; he had made a gash in his throat, and also one in either arm, but the wounds were not deep enough to prove fatal; however, from loss of blood, and the effects of disease he was reduced very low. It is remarkable that he should have fallen so far, and remained so long as three days, without food, amid the noxious vapour of the sink, and have been taken out alive. He was immediately conveyed to the hospital, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. [*N. Y. Mer.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

The following letters from the late secretary of the treasury, with which we have been furnished, will explain, in the most satisfactory manner, the cause of Mr. *Ingham's* detention in the office so long after the president had signified his determination to make a thorough change in his cabinet; and will also serve to show that his withdrawal, when it did take place, was in no degree influenced by the affair of major *Eaton,* as has been insinuated in some of the eastern newspapers. The fact is, that whilst the ex-secretary at war and his relatives were meditating a wanton and malignant attack on him, Mr. *Ingham* was sedulously employed in the discharge of a laborious, but highly useful duty, which had been devolved on him by the representatives of the people.

Treasury department, June 18, 1831.

SIR: Having heretofore determined to adopt the mean of the British standard scale established in 1821, of 82 inches for the basis of the measure of length, viz: the 36 inches mean of the scale of 82 inches to be made the unit called the yard, and the troy pound of the mint the basis for determining the unit of weight, I have now to add, that your elaborate comparison of the measures of capacity has resulted in the determination to establish the British Winchester bushel of 2 150.4 cubic inches, which being reduced to weight, according to the best principles and the mode now generally adopted, will weigh 77.6274 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, at the maximum density, exclusive of the influence of the expansion of the vessel, as the unit for dry measure; and the British wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, which, reduced to weight by the same principle as the bushel, will weigh 8.339 pounds avoirdupois of distilled water as the maximum density, exclusive of the influence of the expansion of the vessel, for the unit or liquid measure. These terms correspond so nearly with the mean of those measures in use at the principal custom houses, as to render any departure from them unnecessary as a guide to greater accuracy in conforming the standards to be made, with the measures which are purported to be now used. You will therefore proceed to cause the number of standards, heretofore proposed, to be constructed with the greatest possible accuracy, to be disposed of as may have been or may hereafter be directed by the secretary of the treasury. You will also continue the experiments on the effect of temperature on water and metals, in which you are engaged, and cause the most minute observations to be made of the expansion of the metal of the standards to be deposited in the treasury department, and report the facts to be placed on record. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM, *sec. of the treasury.*

Mr. F. R. Hassler.

Treasury department, June 20, 1831.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, at the interview to which you invited me on the 19th of April last, that I would continue to discharge the duties of the treasury department until the work which I had engaged in, under a resolution of the senate, directing a comparison of the weights and measures used at the principal custom houses should be so far completed as to enable me to determine the several units proper to be adopted, when the manufacture of the respective standards for the supply of the custom houses could progress without interruption by the change in the department. This work has taken more time than I expected, notwithstanding the most assiduous and persevering efforts by Mr. Hassler to complete that part of it with which he was charged. But it is now so far accomplished as to have enabled me to make the necessary determinations, and to direct the construction of the standards. My protracted detention in the department has not been without some pain and violence to my feelings, under the circumstances in which I have been placed; and I have only been reconciled to it from the consi-

deration that the undertaking which had cost the government some expense, and myself much labor, promised to be of great value to the country, in rendering the import duties, so far as they depended on weights and measures, uniform throughout the United States. The material for the report to the senate is nearly all collected and embodied, and the government will be greatly indebted to Mr. Hassler for the scientific skill, minuteness, and accuracy, with which he has made the numerous elaborate and comprehensive investigations, comparisons, and experiments, certainly not surpassed by those of the European philosophers, who have heretofore kept so far in advance of us in this department of science. The units for the yard, the pounds avoirdupois and troy, the bushel and gallon, have been established very nearly upon the mean of those in most common use in the United States, which mean, notwithstanding the great variances of the respective weights and measures within themselves, is found to correspond in terms so nearly with those of Great Britain, from which they were originally established, that I have considered the terms as indicating the point of coincidence, neglecting the mean which is necessarily somewhat vague, and have established the units accordingly. The manufacture of the standards will therefore proceed under the immediate direction of Mr. Hassler, who will specially attend to their verification and comparison, until the contemplated supply, as well of standards for preservation at the seat of government as those to be used at the custom houses, is finished. I therefore have the honor to inform you that my official relation to the government terminates this day. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. S. D. INGHAM,

secretary of the treasury.

To the president of the United States.

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION.

We publish the following articles without comment—though we make no calculation on a "return of the compliment" from our opponents, who always act as if they were afraid to let their readers see more than one side of the question. We have no such fears—if *reason* be on the side of the anti-tarriffites, and we should have the good luck to discover it—we shall join them.

From the Richmond Enquirer of July 12.

We have published the proposition for holding an *anti-tariff convention* on the 30th of September—and also a paper explaining the advantages of such a meeting—it appears from the following resolutions, that *both parties* in Charleston have adopted the measure.—May we not respectfully recommend it to the citizens of Virginia? It is a peaceful and constitutional measure for uniting the friends of free trade against this "bill of abominations." It will bring together the *facts*—It will concentrate the *arguments* in one point of view. It will produce a co-operation, "a pull, and a strong pull, and a pull all together," among the enemies of the tariff—not confined to one section of the country but extending from Maine to Georgia. It avoids submission. It avoids nullification! It will call into action, the mind, and strength of the people against the measure—It will organize a plan of opposition, which is best calculated to effect the object without mischief. It will bring all the lights on this great subject to one focus; and pour the full force of them upon the next congress of the U. S.—This too is the very moment for such an united effort. And this is the proof of it.

Amidst the mass of trash which Mr. Ingham poured forth at the dinner in Bucks county, there was one passage which presents the most serious considerations—considerations, which cannot be too early or too seriously weighed by the whole American people—whether friends or foes of the tariff:

"It ought not to be disguised, that the final extinguishment of the public debt, which is very near at hand, will present a new crisis in the affairs of our country. The public mind should therefore be familiarized to it and preparation made in advance for the event. To continue permanently upon the people, taxes equal to ten million of dollars, the amount of the present sinking fund, more than will be required for the current expenses of the government, will, I most conscientiously believe, hazard the existence of this union, and the more we disregard the complaints of those who think themselves aggrieved, the more rapidly will that great evil be hastened. What can compensate for the breaking up of a confederation, which is the highest and may be the last hope of liberty? On the other hand, suddenly and indiscriminately to reduce the impost duties to the scale of revenue for current expenditure, would cause a scene of ruin which cannot be described. I have no doubt but all these evils may be averted; and instead of multiplying antagonist interests and exciting animosity and hatred throughout the nation, marked by geographical boundaries the most dangerous of all, that measures might be adopted which would preserve every interest of the country, in the operation of which, every section would be reconciled; and which would in fact, draw together the different parts with bonds of affection founded in mutual, personal, as well as political interests."

"Let it not be disguised," that this important problem ought to be, we may add, *must* be, taken up by the next congress—for time presses—the public debt will soon be extinguished, if no extravagant schemes for diverting the public funds from their legitimate objects, be forced upon the people.—Preparations, therefore, ought to be immediately made—they are recommended not merely by the condition of the oppressed consumers, but of the manufacturers themselves—for the gradual, certain reduction of the tariff, down to the point which the republican convention of New Hampshire calls a revenue "not more than is necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the government.

Now, then, is the time to act—now is the time to throw upon the subject all the lights which can be collected from every quarter, and rally together the friends of free trade—not to passionate exertions, but to a peaceful, constitutional, and united effort. What! shall the manufacturers combine, and shall we not associate? Shall *they* hold their conventions; and not we? Shall they appeal to interests, and we not to principles?—They employ sophistry and delusion—and shall we not resort to argument? Shall we not oppose fact to fact—and appeal to appeal?

We would recommend it, therefore, to the citizens of Virginia, at their respective courthouses, in the month of July or August—perhaps on the great election day, in the latter month—to assemble in their primary capacities, and appoint delegates to represent them in the anti-tariff convention. The moment one meeting is held in Virginia, the spirit will move over the land—and the example will be followed elsewhere. *So mote it be!*

PROCEEDINGS AT CHARLESTON.

State rights and union party meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting held on Saturday forenoon, in the City Hall, of the state rights and union party, to determine on the expediency of sending delegates to the anti-tariff meeting, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 30th of September next, gen. Daniel E. Huger was called to the chair, and Henry C. Flagg esq. appointed to act as secretary. Gen. Huger explained the object of the meeting, and Benj. F. Hunt, esq. after a few remarks, proposed the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

"The state rights and union party of South Carolina would willingly have united with all their fellow citizens in sending delegates to a national convention which is to assemble for the purpose of united action in re-adjusting the tariff of duties so that the burden of the public expenditure may fall equally on all the citizens of our whole country. They have witnessed with deep concern the excitement which an ill-adjusted tariff has produced—they feel, especially, that the rights and interests of the agricultural states of the south should be fully represented in any general convention of the friends of free trade.

They will not willingly abandon all confidence in that American feeling which hitherto, in every exigency in our history as a nation, has adjusted every subject of difference by mutual forbearance, and a rivalry in a generous regard for the permanency of the union, and has so far conducted these United States in a long career of honor and prosperity.

Inspired by those principles which linked together these states when feeble colonies, and enabled them to conquer that liberty which now constitutes our proud inheritance, the state rights and union party trusts the friends of commerce and agriculture in the south, will be joined by the enlightened patriots of every quarter of the union in an effort to re-adjust the tariff of duties, so as to equalize the public burdens; pay off the national debt, and, by promoting a wise and prudent administration of the public funds, diffuse through all quarters of the republic a just proportion of public benefits.

We rely on the justice, the magnanimity, the national feeling of the great body of the people—we rely on the common interest which unites all the citizens of the union concerned in commerce and agriculture, with us in our endeavor to bring back our national legislation to those principles of free trade and strict construction, which we believe essential to our wealth, and power and liberty,

The ocean which washed our extended coast is the proper home of our skilful and intrepid seamen and we will most cordially co-operate with the advocates of free trade in other parts of the country, in every constitutional effort to procure a repeal of those laws which so unjustly restrict and embarrass our commerce.

A decided party called by another portion of our fellow-citizens, has rendered it indispensable for the state rights and union party of South Carolina thus separately to execute a design, which merits the concurrence of all parties in the state, and thus publicly to vindicate our own principles, and prove by our own conduct that a just and moderate tariff and free trade, are no less the objects of our political struggles than state rights and union; and we eagerly unite with the friends of a liberal and just tariff, and unshackled commerce, in a peaceful, constitutional, and general struggle to accomplish our objects, on which we believe materially depend the tranquillity and permanency of the union. Therefore.

Resolved, That delegates be appointed to represent the state rights and union party of these parishes, at a general national convention of the advocates of free trade, to assemble in Philadelphia, or such other place as may be fixed upon. That these delegates be instructed to urge upon the convention the peculiar interests which the agricultural states of the south have in relieving foreign commerce from every unnecessary embarrassment, and especially to lay before congress such facts and reasons as are calculated to lead to such a modification of the tariff as will be consistent with the interests of agriculture and commerce, and the discharge of the public debt.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to associate with himself four others to act as delegates from the state rights and union party, to carry into effect the purposes of this meeting.

Col. Memminger then moved the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to correspond with the friends of state rights and union throughout the various districts and parishes of the state of South Carolina, and to request their immediate co-operation in nominating delegates to attend the anti-tariff convention at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in all the Charleston papers.

DAN'L E. HUGER, *chairman*.

HENRY C. FLAGG, *secretary*.

The state rights and free trade party.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the *state rights and free trade party*, held at the bank coffee house, on Saturday evening, 2d inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to attend the free trade convention, proposed to be held at Philadelphia, on the 30th September next, the hon. Elias Horry was called to the chair, and Mathurin G. Gibbs appointed secretary. After the chairman had stated the object of this call of the state rights and free trade party, Henry L. Pinckney, esquire, addressed the meeting on the necessity of their adopting the measures proposed, and submitted for their consideration, the following preamble and resolutions, which were also advocated by the hon. Robert Y. Hayne, and unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, the state rights and free trade party are sincerely desirous that public opinion should be enlightened as to the extent and injustice of the American System, and are of opinion that every practicable expedient should be resorted to by the friends of free trade throughout the union, to effect a just and satisfactory reduction of the tariff. And whereas, for the purpose of producing concert and co-operation amongst the advocates of free trade in effecting this desirable object it has been proposed that a free trade convention should be appointed to meet in Philadelphia.

Therefore be it resolved, That it is expedient to send delegates to the free trade convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 30th September next.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to select suitable persons as delegates, to be reported to an adjourned meeting of the party; and that the committee be also authorised and empowered to consider and report upon such other measures as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to promote the objects of the free trade party.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen members of the committee created by the second resolution:—Henry L. Pinckney, Barnard E. Bee, Henry Wm. Peronnean, Sedgwick Lewis Simons, and Jacob F. Mintzing, esquires.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, it was resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be added to said committee.

On motion of Myer M. Cohen, esquire, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published. The meeting then adjourned.

M. G. GIBBS, *secretary*.

DEATH OF JAMES MONROE.

FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

At the house of his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, esq. *New York, at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. July 4*, 1831.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

"JAMES MONROE was born on Monroe's creek, Westmoreland county, Virginia, in September, 1758, the precise day we have been unable to ascertain. He was descended from a respectable Scotch family, distinguished for its loyalty and patriotism. His ancestor, who came to this country in 1652, was a captain in the army of Charles I. and was rewarded for his fidelity with a grant of land by Charles II. His father was *Spence Monroe*, a farmer in the county of Westmoreland. His mother was a sister of the late judge Jones, of Virginia.

James Monroe was educated at the college of William and Mary, and subsequently studied law in the office of Mr. Jefferson. On the first breaking out of the revolution he entered the army as a volunteer, and before he was eighteen years old had encountered all the rigors and privations of the camp. He accompanied gen. Washington in his celebrated retreat through New Jersey, and volunteered to join the attack on the Hessians at Trenton. He was at that period a lieutenant in the company of captain Washington, and in the fall of his superior was called upon to assume the command. He was subsequently wounded in the engagement while charging two pieces of the enemy's artillery. In col. Trumbull's painting of the "capture of the Hessians," lieut. Monroe appears prostrate and bleeding on the field. On his recovery he became attached to the staff of gen. lord Stirling, with the rank of major; and afterwards fought beside Lafayette, when the latter was wounded in the battle of Brandywine.

Washington, confiding in his ability to organise an additional corps for the army, recommended his appointment to the command of a regiment of the Virginia line. He was accordingly promoted to the rank of colonel, but before the regiment was completed the war ceased. On his retirement from the service he resumed the study and practice of his profession; and was shortly afterwards elected to represent his district in congress, and from thence was selected by Washington for a diploma-

tic appointment abroad. His services in various and important civil stations are well known. He was twice governor of his native state; was the associate of Pinckney in a foreign mission; and at another period, in conjunction with the late chancellor Livingston, negociated the important treaty with France which added Louisiana to the territory of the United States. On this event of his life, the venerable ex-president peculiarly loved to dwell; and in the full length likeness of him, which adorns the walls of the governor's room in the city hall, he is represented with the map of Florida and the Louisiana treaty lying before him.

He filled the department of state under Madison; was a warm advocate for the late war, and, upon the resignation of gen. Armstrong and Mr. Campbell, was appointed to discharge the duties of the war and treasury departments. On the restoration of peace, he returned to the department of state, from whence he was elevated by the people to the presidential office, which he filled for two terms to the satisfaction of the country, which, under his administration, was highly prosperous. After his retirement from this distinguished station, he filled the humble office of justice of the peace in the county of Loudoun; was associated with Jefferson and Madison in the founding of the university of Virginia; and subsequently was chosen a member of the convention for amending the constitution of his native state, by which body he was elected to preside over their deliberations. This was the last public office that he filled, and soon after the adjournment of the convention, he came to this city [New York,] where he died on the fourth of July, 1831.

HONORS TO HIS MEMORY.

New York society of the Cincinnati.

GENERAL ORDER.

New York, July 5, 1831.

The president with deep and sincere regret announces to the members of the society, that the venerable James Monroe, late president of the United States, and a member of the Virginia society of the Cincinnati, died at his residence in this city, yesterday, at half past three o'clock, P. M. (being the 55th anniversary of our national independence.)

Mr. Monroe joined the army of the revolution in the fall or winter of 1776 as a volunteer, and brought with him from Virginia a company of artillery which he raised and commanded, and of which the late William Washington was captain. Captain, (afterwards colonel) Monroe sought the post of danger at the battle of Trenton on the 26th December, 1776, and greatly distinguished himself as an officer in that action, in which he was severely wounded, having been shot through the breast, and by which he was disabled for nearly a year. After his recovery he was appointed aid-de-camp to maj. general lord Sterling, and continued in his staff for some time. He was subsequently elected a member of the continental congress, and was a member in 1783, when gen. Washington resigned his commission to that body.

After the war col. Monroe was appointed by general Washington, minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, and was subsequently appointed secretary of state under Mr. Madison, and held the last office from 1811 to 1814, when in consequence of the war with Great Britain in which the United States were then engaged, and to give greater vigor to the operations of the war department, he was appointed secretary of war, and held that office until the peace of 1815, when he was again placed by Mr. Madison at the head of the department of state.

Mr. Monroe was installed president of the United States on the 4th March, 1817, and held that high and dignified office for two terms.

The members of the society are directed to wear the usual badge of mourning for a deceased member for thirty days; and they are also respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the place to be appointed for the purpose. By order,

COL. RICHARD VARICK, *chairman.*

Chas. Graham, secretary.

The mayor of New York announced his decease to the boards of aldermen and assistant-aldermen, both which passed resolutions on the occasion, and together appointed a committee to take charge of the interment of his remains. The gentlemen of the bar, the court of general sessions of the peace, the superior court of New York, the trustees of Columbia college, the university, the college of physicians and surgeons, the chamber of commerce, the chamber of trade, the historical society, the N. Y. literary and philosophic society, the printers, &c. &c passed resolutions in testimony of their respect for the deceased, and arranged themselves for attending the funeral, &c. and the following orders were issued by the major general commanding the first division of the New York state artillery:

New York, July 5, 1831.

☞The major general announces to the division the death of the hon. JAMES MONROE, late president of the United States. He departed this life on the 4th inst. in the 73rd year of his age.

In consigning to the tomb the illustrious dead, while the heart is solaced by the reflection of the virtues which graced their lives, there is a desire, honorable to our nature, of prolonging as it were our attachment and love, by honoring their remains. It is a feeling just and useful; it is a reward to past, it is an incentive to future virtue. To such honors is the memory of Mr. Monroe justly entitled. His youth was passed in the field, periling his life, and shedding his blood in the cause of his country's freedom and independence. His after years were honored by the confidence of his country in diplomatic missions of high import, and in filling the highest office that the people can bestow. In the former, his missions were attended with complete success, and the administration of his high office was crowned with happiness and the prosperity of his country. He has been blest to a late period of life with witnessing these blessings to his native land, and now full of years, "sinks to rest with all his country's wishes blest."

This division is ordered on duty to pay funeral honors to his remains. The interment will take place on Thursday 7th inst. from the City Hall. The procession will move precisely at 4 o'clock. The division line will be formed in Broadway, the right resting on the north side of Vesey street. Gen. Hopkins will direct the national flag to be displayed at the battery in the usual emblem of mourning, and will order minute guns to be fired during the procession—73 in number, corresponding with the years of the deceased. Gen. Arcularius will order a squadron of cavalry to assemble at half past 2 o'clock, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 63, Prince street, to escort the body with the relations and friends, and the committee of the corporation to the City Hall. The body will then be taken from thence to St. Paul's church, where the funeral service will be performed—after the same, the line will break into open column, left in front, with reversed arms, and proceed to the New York cementry in Second street, where military funeral honors will be paid. The officers will wear mourning sword knots, and the standards and instruments of music will be dressed in crape.

General Muir, commissary general, will deliver the requisite ammunition upon the order of the commandants of the several brigades.

By order of maj. gen. MORTON.

S. D. JACKSON, *division inspector.*

The officers of the third division of infantry were also invited to attend—so were the naval officers on this station, by com. Chauncey, &c.

Assistant adjutant general's office, E. Dep.
New York, July 6, 1831.

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 92.

The major general commanding forbears to make a formal announciation of the death of ex-president Monroe to the division of the army under his orders. That interesting event, will, no doubt, be appropriately and generally announced by the highest authority.

In the mean time, the funeral of the illustrious deceased will, it is understood, commence at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the 7th inst. from the City Hall. All the officers of the army, in the city and harbor of New York, who can be spared from duties not indispensable, are requested to meet the major general commanding

the department at the time and place given above, in order to take such place in the funeral procession as may be assigned them. (See No. 109, general regulations of the army.)

The post of fort Columbus, being within sight and hearing of the city, will fire minute guns during the march of the procession. This may be regulated by the city bells, which, it is presumed, will be tolled during the same period.

By order of maj. gen. SCOTT.
W. C. DE HART, *A. A. adj. gen.*

The greatest credit (says the New York American) is due to the committee of arrangement of the common council, of which alderman Cebra was chairman, for the punctuality, order, and precision of the whole proceedings.

The body having been brought by a guard of honor from the late residence of the deceased, accompanied by the immediate relatives and friends, was deposited on the platform in front of the City Hall. Immediately above it, a temporary stage, covered with black cloth, had been erected; and from that, president Duer, of Columbia college, made the following brief and appropriate remarks:

Fellow citizens—Another anniversary of our national independence has been consecrated by the death of another of those patriots who assisted to achieve it—of another of those statesmen who, after a long course of public service, attained the highest office in that government, to the foundation of which he had contributed by an early devotion of life and fortune to his country.

Did this event stand single in our annals—were it unconnected in our memories with the deaths on a former anniversary of the same glorious day—of two of his illustrious predecessors—even then a similar removal of the deceased would have been deemed admonitory, and would have commanded a solemn and appropriate notice. But following as it does that signal union in their flight from this world of the immortal spirits of Adams and Jefferson, the departure of MONROE must impress us with an awful sense of a divine interposition, and awaken a livelier gratitude for the favor and protection of an overruling Providence.

Amongst our national blessings we may indeed enumerate not merely the lives, but the very deaths of men like him whose mortal remains now lie before us. For his life was spent in usefulness to his country—and his death imparts a greater sanctity to her institutions. It would be superfluous, fellow citizens, to detain you with a narrative of events, which are interwoven with the history of this nation, and which must needs be familiar to all who have watched its prosperity, or who value its renown. It is enough on this occasion to remind you that in the various public employments in which the deceased was engaged for half a century, he was distinguished for the ardor of his patriotism, and the uprightness of his intentions, for valor and perseverance as a soldier—for industry, caution and fidelity as a statesman. And although before he reached the highest station to which he could be elevated by the favor or gratitude of his countrymen, he had not escaped the political controversies of the time; yet party spirit had then so far subsided, and political adversaries had become so far reconciled, that he was first chosen president against a merely nominal opposition, and was re-elected by a unanimous vote. His administration of that high office was not only characterised for its temperate and impartial spirit; but it exhibited just and liberal views of national policy, and was signalised by the firm attitude and enlightened principles which it assumed in regard to the South American republics, and in support of the integrity and inviolability of the western continent.

At the expiration of the usual term of service he retired permanently from public life: but the time he had devoted to it had prevented him from bestowing that attention on his private affairs which was essential to the comfort of his declining years. With a broken constitution, and impaired fortune, he sought for repose in the bosom of his family, and looked for his remuneration to the justice of his country; from the one, he received all the consolations which this world could afford—from the other a grateful acknowledgment of his claims.

Upon us, however, fellow-citizens, and upon our posterity, he still has claims which money cannot compensate—which time cannot impair—nor death extinguish. We owe to his memory a lasting debt of gratitude for the blood shed in his youth in defence of our liberties—for the vigor of manhood exhausted in his efforts to promote our national interests—and for the experience of his age devoted to extend and perpetuate our political welfare and security. And whilst we commit his body to the earth from which it sprung, and commend his soul to the heaven whence it issued, let us not forget, my countrymen, another and a higher debt due to the Great Ruler of the universe for the example of such a life, and for the glory of such a death.

The body was then taken from before the City Hall to St. Paul's church, where the impressive funeral service of the Episcopal church was read by the right rev. bishop Onderdonk and the rev. Dr. Wainright. The pulpit and reading desk were clad in mourning, and an appropriate anthem was sung by the choir.

In the meantime, the several societies formed in the park. The procession then moved in the following order, as arranged by the committee of the corporation—

Major general Morton's division of artillery, under arms.
The funeral escort, consisting of two battalions of infantry in reversed order.
The sexton.
The reverend the clergy.
Pall bearers in open barouches. THE BODY. Pall bearers in open barouches.
The relatives of the deceased.
The common council of the city of New York as mourners, in the following order:
The mayor of the city.
The board of aldermen, headed by their president.
The board of assistant aldermen, headed by their president.
The officers of the two boards.
The society of the Cincinnati.
The physicians of the deceased.
The president, trustees, faculty, and students of Columbia college.
The university of the city of New York, the hon. Albert Gallatin presiding.
College of physicians and surgeons.
Foreign ministers and consuls.
Marshal of the United States, and sheriff of the city and county.
Judges of the United States and state courts, and the recorder.
Members of congress.
Senate and assembly of the state legislature.
Members of the bar.
President and trustees of the village of Brooklyn.
Officers of the army and navy of the United States.
Militia officers not on duty.
Chamber of commerce.
Board of trade.
Officers of the customs.
Wardens of the port and harbor masters.
Marine society.
Various other societies.
Citizens of Brooklyn.
Citizens of New York.

The body was carried in a hearse, covered with black cloth, fringed with gold. From the centre pannels, the national flag hung reversed, and eight black feathers waved above the whole; the hearse was drawn by four black horses. On either side of the hearse, in open barouches, rode the

PALL BEARERS.

Samuel L. Southard, N. J.	David Brooks,
Col. Richard Varick,	Col. John Trumbull,
John Watts,	Gov. Aaron Ogden, of N. J.
Jno. Ferguson, naval officer,	Thos. Morris, U. S. marshal.

Preceding the hearse, the rt. rev. bishop Onderdonk and the rev. Dr. Wainwright rode in a carriage, followed by the rev. clergy and all others on foot.

The procession moved up Broadway to Bleecker street, the military forming in line on each side of

Bleecker and Second streets, while the different public bodies and societies marched through and entered the cemetery. The body was then deposited in the vault assigned to it on the north east end. The troops fired three rounds after the body had been lowered, and the procession moved out of the cemetery in the same order in which they entered.

The body of the deceased was deposited in a leaden coffin soon after death, and that in a mahogany coffin, which bears on a plate of silver the following inscription:

JAMES MONROE,
Of Virginia,
DIED 4th JULY, 1831.
AGED 74 YEARS.

The shops generally were closed; and it is to be mentioned, as especially creditable to the inhabitants of the Bowery and Chatham-row, through which the corpse was conveyed to the City Hall, that their stores and dwellings were hung in black—a spontaneous tribute of respect.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS:

Head quarters of the army,
Adjutant general's office, Washington, July 8th, 1831.

The general in chief has received the following order from the war department:—

War department, July 7th, 1831.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the army the death of the venerated patriot and ex-president JAMES MONROE. This afflicting dispensation occurred on the late anniversary of our independence.

At a moment when a nation of freemen were celebrating the achievements of that devoted band of patriots who purchased with their blood the liberty we enjoy, one of the principal actors in the great drama was called to his last account. Participating in the sensation which must fill every heart on such an afflicting occasion, and anxious to manifest his gratitude for the eminent services, and admiration for the talents and virtue of the deceased, the president directs that funeral honors be paid him at every military post and station in the United States, and that the officers wear crape on the left arm for six months.

Major general Macomb will give the necessary instructions for carrying into execution forthwith the foregoing order. P. G. RANDOLPH, *acting sec. of war.*

The major general commanding the army, in obeying the commands of the president, in reference to the melancholy subject of the above order, cannot but indulge in those feelings which the afflicting occasion so naturally excites. The army will sympathise with him and with their fellow citizens generally, in the loss which the country has sustained in the death of ex-president MONROE. His public services in the field and in the cabinet are too well known to require a recital here. Suffice it to say, that he was an ornament to the American nation both as a soldier and a statesman—constant in the dissemination of those principles which led to the achievement of the glorious independence of these states, and ever ready to defend them at every hazard. An example worthy of the contemplation of every American citizen.

On the first Monday after the arrival of this order at each military post, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the order read to them, after which all labors for the day will cease.

The national flag will be displayed half staff.

At dawn of day, 13 guns will be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes between the rising and setting sun, a single gun will be fired; and at the close of the day, a salute of 24 guns.

The colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the space of six months, and the officers wear crape during the same period.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB,
Maj. gen. commanding U. S. army.
R. JONES, *adj. gen.*

NAVY GENERAL ORDERS.

Navy department, July 7, 1831.

The president of the United States, with deep regret, announces to the navy and to the marine corps, the death of our illustrious and venerated fellow-citizen JAMES MONROE. It pleased Divine Providence to remove him from this scene of trial, in the city of New York, on the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence: and from sympathy with his relations and the American people for his loss, and from respect to his sacrifices and sufferings in achieving, and his distinguished services in since maintaining, that independence, the president orders, that funeral honors shall be paid to his memory at each of the navy yards, and on board all the public vessels in commission, by firing twenty-one minute guns, commencing at twelve o'clock M. on the day after this communication is received, by carrying the flags half mast for one week, and by the officers wearing crape on the left arm for six months. LEVI WOODBURY.

HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF MR. MONROE, IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

As soon as the confirmation of the death of ex-president Monroe was received in this city on Friday last, the executive department and the general court, took measures to express their respect for the deceased patriot. The following order was adopted by the lieutenant governor.

Executive department, 8th July, 1831.

The executive having just received intelligence of the death, on the 4th instant, of James Monroe, esq. late president of the United States, a native of Virginia, distinguished by his zeal and patriotism, during our revolutionary struggle, and through a long life since, by many important public services, and by steady devotion to his country's good: Therefore, direct, as a testimony of public respect and gratitude, that the bell be tolled from 3 o'clock until sunset, of this day, and that minute guns be fired, from one hour before until sunset of this day. The latter service will be performed by the Richmond Lafayette artillery.

P. V. DANIEL, *lieut. gov. of Va.*
To capt. John B. Richardson, of the Lafayette artillery.

The general court came to the following order:

VIRGINIA:

At a general court held at the capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Friday, the 8th of July, 1831:

The court having just received intelligence by letter from James P. Preston, esq. of the death of their venerable fellow citizen, JAMES MONROE, late president of the United States, at the city of New York, on the 4th inst. and considering that it is due to the eminent stations he has filled, to his great moral worth, and to the distinguished services he has rendered to the country, to testify, by some public act, their respect for his memory and character:

Therefore, resolved, That the members of this court will wear crape on their left arms, during the residue of the term, as a manifestation of their feelings on this melancholy occasion, and of their sorrow for the loss which the *public,* as well as his family and friends, has sustained.

Resolved, That, as a further tribute of respect to his memory, this court be now adjourned till to-morrow, 1 o'clock, P. M. and that these resolutions be spread among the orders of the court.

A copy—Test, WM. G. PENDLETON, *clk.*

On Friday evening, the bell tolled every quarter of a minute, and minute guns were fired until the setting of the sun.

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Honors were paid to the memory of the deceased by hoisting the flags at half-mast, the tolling of bells, firing of minute guns, or the passage of resolutions by the local authorities and other bodies of citizens—and very many of the public newspapers appeared in mourning. No one has departed this life in the United States since ADAMS and JEFFERSON, who was more beloved by the people than JAMES MONROE.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Globe.

["Official."]

"We blush for the degredation of the press. Our newspapers are filled almost entirely with discussions of private character, private quarrels and personal abuse. An effort seems to be making to decide every election by such controversies. Nothing is sacred. While peculators are lauded, honest men are loully traduced. The most faithful public service, the purest morals, are no shield. They seem to attract the most violent assaults."

From the Albany Argus.

[New York "official."]

The Daily Advertiser of yesterday contains the following paragraph:

"We have known, for some weeks past, that the anti-masons had addressed a letter to judge *McLean* of Ohio; and we have good reason to believe for the purpose of ascertaining whether he would consent, if nominated, to serve as their candidate for president. Whether this letter was addressed to him '*by authority*,' or as the mere suggestion of particular individuals, we pretend not to know, nor do we care. It has drawn forth from him, however, an answer, which the anti-masonic journals will experience no great pleasure in publishing: for their edification and amusement, however, we take leave to state, that judge McLean has explicitly declared, *that he would not denounce masonry, if he was certain that such denunciation would elevate him to the presidency.*"

The anti-masonic "brother" of the Daily Advertiser, the Evening Journal, says the above statement "is a ridiculous fabrication."

From the Globe.

"The United States Telegraph, to keep up appearances, still holds out the idea that several of the members of the late cabinet were required by the president through a member of congress, as a *sine qua non* of their continuance in office, to compel their families to associate with the lady of the secretary of war. Col. Johnson is named as the member of congress who will confirm the statement.

We pronounce this a foul slander upon col. Johnson. He was never authorised by the president to make any such communication; he never said that he was so authorised; nor did he ever make such a communication. It is time for him of the Telegraph to bring forward his proofs. Let him not again, without evidence, re-assert to an honest people this thrice repeated and thrice contradicted slander upon the president and col. Johnson."

From the United States Telegraph.

[Late "official"—in reply.]

The Globe asserts that "it is time for him of the Telegraph to bring forward his proofs."

It will be remembered that we asserted that the member of congress, whom we admit to have been col. Johnson of Kentucky, informed Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien, that he acted upon the authority of the president. And there are other circumstances which go to prove that he did so act. Those gentlemen so understood him. It is also true, that, upon hearing their reply, the president declined pressing the matter further at that time; and, when the whole truth comes before the people, there will be very few who can entertain a doubt that col. Johnson did act as we have stated, and upon the advice and *direction* of gen. Jackson. The Globe undertakes to deny this for col. Johnson, and call upon us for the proof. It will be in time for us to bring forward our proof when col. Johnson himself shall have made or authorised a denial. Has *he* authorised the publication in the Globe? If so, let the Globe publish his statement. When that is done, we will speak again; until it is done, let the Globe be silent.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

[Late Pennsylvania "official."]

[To explain the article annexed, it is necessary to say, that at the D-mocratic-Jackson celebration of the 4th of July, at Philadelphia, a tremendous commotion was caused by the introduction of the toast stated below.]

To the editors of the American Sentinel.

The following toast offered by me at the Jackson democratic festival, has been the subject of severe remark in several numbers of the Inquirer:

TOAST.

John McLean, of Ohio—If purity of private life, fidelity in public trust—if talents and acquirements of a high order, united with large experience and extensive observation, can recommend a citizen to the confidence of his countrymen, let them elevate this unobtrusive *man of the people* to the presidency.

I am induced to notice those remarks only because they seem designed to render the mayor of the city responsible for an act purely my own, by intimating that he may have counselled the course which I thought proper to pursue on the occasion referred to. Justice to that gentleman requires me to aver in the most positive and unequivocal manner that I offered the toast without consultation or advice from any quarter, and without any previous conversation with the mayor from which he could know or infer that I intended so to do—as expressing my own free, deliberate and as yet, unaltered sentiments. Having performed this act of justice to another, I may be indulged in a short statement of facts, explaining my own reasons for thus openly and unequivocally avowing my friendship for judge McLean—reasons abundantly sufficient to determine my course, without advice or instruction from any quarter.

My acquaintance with judge McLean began some years ago, before he had been named as a candidate for the presidency, and during the time when I followed my business in the city of Washington. At a moment of severe domestic affliction, I experienced from him and his family a degree of kindness which has left an indelible impression upon my memory. Since then all that I have known or heard of judge McLean has added to my feelings of personal esteem, and to my conviction that he is eminently qualified to serve his country in the highest public station. Hence from the first mention of his name as a candidate for election, I have openly avowed my preference for him as the successor of general Andrew Jackson.

Such were my feelings, when I visited Washington on business for the commonwealth in the month of April last. I then called on the president, in relation to a claim for services rendered the government, in the arrest of Dr. Watkins. Being informed that he was out, I proceeded to the office of major Lewis, and stated my business to him. He immediately changed the subject and inquired my opinion as to the strength of the Jackson party in Philadelphia, which opinion I candidly gave, disguising no portion of the truth, whether agreeable or the reverse. He then asked me how judge Wilkins had been received in Philadelphia, and whether preparations were making for the reception of judge McLean. I replied that judge Wilkins had been well received, that I believed judge McLean would be cheeringly welcomed, and added moreover, that the latter would in my opinion be president after the expiration of gen. Jackson's term. Major Lewis then said, that McLean should be the last man to come out for president, as gen. Jackson had honored him with one of the highest offices in his gift, that McLean never could or ought to be elected, and that every thing should be done by the friends of Jackson to prevent it. He then asked me whether the American Sentinel or Pennsylvania Inquirer had the greatest circulation, and which was best supported by the Jackson party. I replied that I had no confidence in the democracy of the Inquirer, but regarded it as in the market, ready to adopt the sentiments of the party which would pay best. My reply seemed to startle major Lewis, who said, he had understood that the Inquirer had a more extensive circulation than any Jackson paper in the city.

At this point in the conversation, major Lewis proposed to introduce me to Mr. Van Buren: I accepted the offer, and was accordingly introduced to Mr. Van Buren, when a conversation ensued corresponding precisely to that with major Lewis, except that part which related to the Philadelphia newspapers, and with this addition, that a question was anxiously asked by Mr. Van Buren, whether judge Hemphill was to be chairman at the Clay meeting in Philadelphia, as had been currently reported in Washington. I stated in reply, that a similar report had been circulated in Philadelphia, but that I did not believe it. I then took my leave of Mr. Van Buren.

On leaving the secretary's mansion, I requested major Lewis to introduce me to the president, to whom I was the bearer of a letter relating to my claim. He promised to do so, if I would call at his office at 2 o'clock, P. M. I called at that hour, and waited till near 3 o'clock without seeing him, went to the president's mansion. I was informed that the president was not at home, and major Lewis being also denied to me, I had no alternative but to retreat. At 4 o'clock I returned to the president's, renewed my inquiries for him and major Lewis, and received the same answer. On going back to my lodgings I met Mr. George C. Smoot, a

friend of mine, to whom I stated my anxiety to see the president, and my disappointment at the conduct of major Lewis. Mr. Smoot then offered his services to accompany me to the president's, assuring me of an interview with the president, if I would obey his instructions. When we reached the door, he directed me to address a note to general Jackson, mentioning my wish to see him on business of importance, subject to his decision, and my intention to wait for an answer. In a few moments the president came into the hall with my note in his hand, and invited Mr. Smoot and myself into his sitting room. I presented the letter from the mayor, and said I had called three or four times during the day without the good fortune to find him at home. To my utter astonishment he replied that he had not been from home during the whole day. The conversation was here interrupted by the entrance of major Lewis, who after making a slight apology to me for disappointing me, immediately remarked to the president, "Mr. Blayney, does not believe that judge Hemphill will act as chairman at the Clay meeting in Philadelphia." The president waived the discourse on this subject, and after satisfactorily closing my business, I retired.

On my return to Philadelphia I mentioned the whole of these conversations to the mayor, who, after expressing his surprise at their character and his inability to understand their meaning, made a request which I have faithfully regarded up to the present moment, that I would not communicate them to any one else.

The report soon became current, that major Lewis was making a contract for the purchase of the Inquirer, and this at once explained to me the cause of the strict inquiry as to the circulation and standing of that paper. I am still at a loss, however, to understand the reason for major Lewis's reluctance to carry me into the presence of the president, unless he desired the president to be kept in ignorance of the conversation which had passed at his office, which I am led to infer from his unwillingness to engage in a political discussion started by major Lewis, was the case.

I am perfectly ready to admit that the insight which I thus obtained into the character and advisers of those who surrounded the president, was not calculated to shake my attachment to judge McLean, or to induce me to invert, at an assemblage of my own townsmen, opinions and feelings which I had freely expressed to the chief favorites and advisers of general Jackson. Still less has the course of the Inquirer since the reported purchase tended to strengthen my confidence in the purity of some to whom common report has assigned the most intimate relations with the head of the government. I have, therefore, adhered to the man of my own free and deliberate choice, and have plainly expressed that choice in the toast which has occasioned so much unnecessary excitement. Whatever may be the consequence of such an offence, in this land of boasted liberty, ruled in the name, at least, if not in the spirit of the constitution, I am ready to bear. I must insist, however, that upon my own head, and upon that only, my sins be visited, and especially, that the charge attempted against the mayor, of having prompted me on this occasion, I now pronounce it to be unequivocally false.

WILLIS H. BLAYNEY.

From the United States Telegraph of June 23.

The Globe of this morning gives a contrast between "*the ex-secretaries Clay and Eaton*," and says, "Mr. Clay challenged a senator for words spoken in debate."

"Major Eaton sent a challenge to an adversary for an insult transmitted in writing, and, as it seemed, purposely given to provoke it."

"Mr. Clay was provoked by a taunt calling him a blackleg."

"Major Eaton by a wanton attack on the character of his wife."

We are certainly not the apologists of Mr. Clay. We were of those who have been *consistently* opposed to him. We did not urge him to make the bargain, and, after pledging that the Argus should not complain, turn about, because he had refused a clerkship worth $1,500 per annum, and denounce him and the bargain too.*

We were opposed to the election of Mr. Adams, and to the challenge of Mr. Randolph. So were the people. Will the people approve of the challenge of Mr. Ingham? The Globe, by way of justifying it, says that major Eaton was provoked by a wanton attack upon the character of his wife. What are the facts?

The president dismissed Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien from office; the cause assigned was want of "harmony in feeling." It was alike due to them and the country that the cause of that want of harmony should be known. It was stated in this paper that it was occasioned by the refusal of their families to visit major Eaton's. Was this a wanton attack upon the wife of major Eaton, which justified his calling for the blood of the husbands of the offending ladies? If so, why did major Eaton submit to it for so long a time? Major Eaton knew before the appointment of either Mr. Ingham or Mr. Branch, that *their* families would not associate with *his;* he did not *then* consider it a cause of quarrel. What has transpired since then to make it so? The words in the Telegraph which Mr. Eaton quotes as cause of quarrel, are:

"It is proved that the families of the secretaries of the treasury and of the navy, and of the attorney general, refused to associate with her."

It is not said, nor is it pretended, that Mr. Ingham ever said a disparaging word of Mrs. Eaton. The charge that he has made a wanton attack upon her, and that such attack was the cause of the challenge, is untrue. The cause of the challenge, however, is given in Mr. Eaton's first note. It was given because Mr. Ingham's family refused to visit Mrs. Eaton; and this was the cause of that want of harmony which dissolved the cabinet. Is not this what we have said, and for saying which we have been condemned as a deserter from the party? Is not all that we have said relative to the malign influence fully made out by the acts and the admissions of the parties? More.

Did we not foretell the course of the Globe? The editor will remember that, when he came to us, on his arrival at Washington, with his hypocritical pretensions of friendship and respect for us, we told him that his press was about to be established to support Mrs. Eaton. He then, in the freshness of heart, swore an oath, which we will not repeat, and, like one of old, who said "Is thy servant a dog?" protested that he would not enter into such service. Now where is he? A willing slave, laboring to prove that the refusal of Mr. Ingham's family to visit Mrs. E. is a wanton attack upon "female innocence," calling for the blood of the husband and the father.

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Aura sacra fames?

From the American Sentinel, of July 14.

MR. INGHAM'S APPOINTMENT.

The "malign influence," not satisfied with breaking up the cabinet of general *Jackson*, seem determined to

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*Extract from a letter written to gen. John P. Van Ness, by the hon. Thomas P. Moore, 4th March, 1828.

"I received two letters from a confidential friend of Mr. Clay's, residing in Kentucky, urging me to vote for whoever would make Mr. Clay secretary of state, and intimating that Mr. Adams would do it."

Mr. Blair will scarcely deny that he was the person who wrote to Mr. Moore.

Extract of letter from Amos Kendall to H. Clay, dated Frankfort, January 21st, 1825.

"As I informed you, the resolutions requesting you to vote for Jackson passed, and you have doubtless received them. Jackson is my second choice, all circumstances being equal between him and Adams. But if *our interest* in the west can be promoted by any other arrangement, I shall be content. * * * *

DO WHAT YOU THINK BEST, THE ARGUS WILL NOT COMPLAIN."

Extract from a letter addressed to Mr. Clay by Mr. Kendall, in 1828.

"You afterwards offered me a clerkship, with a salary of 1,000, which I declined, expressing a willingness to accept one with a salary of $1,500."

So much for Mr. Kendall's devotion to gen. Jackson and his abhorrence of the "BARGAIN."

make war upon the republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, who approved of Mr. *Ingham's* appointment as secretary of the treasury. Measuring other men's morals by their own, they presumptuously and indecently endeavor to bring our members down to their own debased and profligate level. With this view, one of them has written a letter, which is published in the "arranged" *Inquirer*, of the 4th inst. containing the following version of the old coffin handbill slander, *revised and corrected by authority*.

"At a *festive club* of the *Calhoun* members of con-"gress from Pennsylvania, the *infamous project* was "conceived of thwarting the views of the president, and "of *bullying* him into the appointment of *Samuel D.* "*Ingham*. It was a bold and desperate attempt; but "upon the issue depended their momentary triumph, or "their total overthrow. While the *intoxicating juice* "of the *grape* was still *burning* in *their veins*, these "'eleven Calhoun members from Pennsylvania,' posted "off to the president, *demanded* the appointment of Mr. "Ingham, and the rejection of Mr. Baldwin. Their *de-*"*mand* was not acceded to; they *retired* to their quar-"ters, *collected five members from other states*, returned "to the president, passed themselves off as the *majority* "of the Pennsylvania delegation in congress, and made "a *second demand* which was not acceded to. At length "they declared, that if Mr. Ingham was not appointed, "their friends in the senate would reject the nomination "of Mr. Baldwin! Believing that they stated nothing "but facts, and being anxious to conform to what he was "*erroneously* led to believe the wishes of the people of "Pennsylvania, he yielded to their entreaties."

If it were necessary, it would not be difficult to trace the authorship of this scandalous attack on the Pennsylvania delegation. It could doubtless be found in the vicinity of the treasury department, and in the person of an intimate friend of the late secretary at war. The Inquirer vouches its respectability in the following editorial note:

"The letter we furnish from Washington this morn-"ing, gives what *we believe* to be a *true account* of the "recent transactions at the seat of government. It de-"serves to be perused by all who *desire* to sift the wheat "of truth from the chaff of falsehood, in which those "transactions are involved."

Emanating from a source which ought to be considered respectable, and endorsed by the Lewis official here, the slander has acquired an importance it never before possessed. We are, therefore, authorised on the most unquestionable authority to give it a decided and unqualified contradiction.

It is not true, that the members of the Pennsylvania delegation, or any number of them, met on the day referred to, at a *festive club*, at home or elsewhere; that they visited the president while the juice of the grape was still burning in their veins; or that they ever attempted to *bully* general Jackson into the appointment of Mr. Ingham.

The *day* on which the members alluded to waited on the president, as well as the *hour*, were designated by himself; and it has always been understood by them, that the interview was sought by the president. Certainly, the whole conversation induced the members to believe that the president was much gratified with the visit.

It is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, that the members referred to ever called upon the president more than *once*. The whole story, therefore, about a *second* visit in company with members from other states, and a *third* visit, at which they threatened the president with the rejection of Mr. Baldwin's nomination by the senate, is a most infamous and groundless falsehood.

Who are the men that are thus charged with *bullying* general *Jackson* into the appointment of Mr. *Ingham*, while the intoxicating juice of the grape was burning in their veins?. Why, governor *Wolf*, general *McKean*, Mr. *Ramsay*, of Cumberland, Dr. *Adam King*, of York, Mr. *Fry*, of Lehigh, Mr. *Forward*, of Somerset, Mr. *Mitchell*, of Centre, judge *Green*, of Dauphin, the late *D. H. Miller*, Mr. *Adams*, of Berks, and Dr. *Sutherland*, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Ingham, of course, was not present, Mr. *Van Horne*, of Lycoming, though absent from indisposition, specially requested his name to be given to the president as approving the appointment of Mr. Ingham; thus making, if all are included, *thirteen* out of twenty members, which was the entire number of Jackson representatives in that congress.

We have greatly misunderstood the character of general Jackson, if he would suffer himself to be *bullied* into the appointment of any man, and we are very certain that the members from this state would be among the last to assume that character.

To the charge of *intoxication*, thus indecently brought against the Pennsylvania delegation, the well known character of the gentlemen named is a sufficient answer.

For the truth of what we here assert, we appeal with confidence to the president of the United States. Under ordinary circumstances, we would have suffered this stale slander to pass unnoticed; but originating with a faction at the seat of government, and transmitted to its organ here, who vouches for its truth, we have felt it our duty to repel the foul calumny which has thus been reiterated against some of the soundest democrats and most honorable men in Pennsylvania.

We deferred making this statement until the return of the president to Washington, and we would be obliged to any friend who will take the trouble to have it safely conveyed to him, in order that he may see what has been said to his disparagement and that of his friends, in his absence.

—

From the Globe.

The editor of the Telegraph charged the president with requiring certain members of his late cabinet, through a member of congress, to associate with the family of another member of the cabinet, as the condition on which he would retain them in office.

We denied the charge so far as the president was concerned.

It was repeated.

We again denied it, and further denied that the member of congress supposed to be referred to, had ever borne such a message.

It was again repeated.

Having ascertained the member of congress alluded to, and having obtained assurance from him that the statement was false, we contradicted the story peremptorily, and *called for proof*. Had we not a right then, if the Telegraph still insisted on its *affirmation*, to insist on our part that it should produce the proof of the *witness* referred to, as having borne the message from the president? Col. Johnson is the individual whom the Telegraph has pointed out as the witness connusant of the whole matter and communicating between the president and the members of the cabinet. It was certainly the business of the party making the charge to call out the facts from col. Johnson, to establish his affirmative positions. Instead of doing this, the editor of the Telegraph requires us to prove that his charge was not *true*.

At this point we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood that it is reported to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from col. Johnson, which shews that we had no warrant for the denial we made as to him. We take the liberty, therefore, of quoting from the letter of col Johnson which we have, his express declaration that the president did not make the exaction of the members of his cabinet charged by the Telepraph. The col. says,

"He" (general Jackson), "*never authorised me to require social intercourse, &c. &c. He always disclaimed it. I told the parties so.*" These are the words of the colonel, to the word, point and letter. If this does not satisfy, we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called *by* them.

—

From the Globe.

MR. BERRIEN TO MR. BLAIR.

Washington, 19th July, 1831.

Sir: In an article under the editorial head, in your paper of this morning, which has relation to a controversy between the editor of the Telegraph and yourself, I observe the following remark:—

"At this point, we should have dropped the controversy, but we have understood, that it is reported to give countenance to the contradicted statement of the Telegraph, that Mr. Berrien has received a letter from col. Johnson, which shews that we had no warrant for the denial we made as to him. We take the liberty, therefore, of quoting from the letter of colonel Johnson, which we have, his express declaration, that the president did not make the exaction of the members of his cabinet, charged by the Telegraph. The colonel says—'He' (general Jackson), never authorised me to require social intercourse, &c &c. He always disclaimed it; I told the parties so." These are the words of the colonel, to the word, point and letter. If this does not satisfy, we must refer the parties making the charge, to the witness called by them."

The reference thus made to me, renders it necessary, that I should submit the following observations to the public, and I have accordingly to ask that you will give them a place in your paper.

I have not authorised the report of which you speak, and I would have told you so, without hesitation, if you had intimated its existence to me. That such a course would have been more conformable to the views of col. Johnson, I infer from the following considerations.

I have a letter from that gentleman, in which, after stating his objects, and motives, in seeking the interview which with the approbation of the president he held with Messrs. Branch, Ingham and myself, he proceeded to remark that he has not himself seen the necessity, or propriety, of any allusion in newspapers, to this interview—and adds that if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be to state the conversation correctly, for which purpose, his views were made known in that letter, in order that any misunderstanding might be corrected. Acquiescing in the propriety of this suggestion, I immediately communicated to col. Johnson a statement of the conversation referred to, as it was very distinctly impressed upon my memory—and sufficient time has not yet elapsed, I believe, to authorise me to expect an answer in the regular course of the mail. However this may be, I have not received any. Independently, therefore, of my reluctance to appear before the public, in relation to any matters connected with the dissolution of the late cabinet, a reluctance which could only be yielded to my own strong conviction of the propriety of such a measure, I have thought that the understanding implied in the correspondence, to which I have referred, would be violated, by publishing a statement of what passed at the interview in question, until it could be accompanied by the remarks of col. Johnson, on that which I had transmitted to him. A departure from this understanding, by that gentleman himself, would of course relieve me from its obligation. But from the tenor of your editorial article, I infer, that the act of publishing the extract from his letter, is not authorised by him, I adhere, therefore, at present to the determination, which I had formed; and your object as public journalists, is to present nothing to your readers which is not true, and not to withhold from them, that which is so, I take liberty of suggesting, as well to the editor of the Telegraph, as to yourself, the propriety of abstaining from any partial and imperfect statements of the conversation, which occurred at the interview in question. The delusion produced by such statements, must be speedily correct d: but until that correction is made, their effect is to mislead the public mind, on a subject of awakening interest to the American people. I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To Francis P. Blair, esq. editor of the Globe.

MR. BLAIR TO MR. BERRIEN.

Washington, July 19, 1831:

Dear sir: I have this moment received your letter, to which I will give immediate publicity.

I did not suppose that you had authorised the report, which imposed on me the necessity of giving an extract from colonel Johnson's letter. Under such an impression, I would not have hesitated to call upon you to disavow it. The report, I knew, was false, and was merely circulated to keep in countenance the charge made against the president until it could work some prejudice against him in the public mind, I did not suppose that you were an accessary in this business, and, therefore, would not insult you by an application which could only be founded on such an inference.

The course I have taken with regard to col. Johnson's letter, grew out of circumstances which will justify me to him, although he did not authorise me to publish his letter. My sole object was at once to clear the skirts of the president of a charge which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, explicitly declared that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him.

With regard to conversations between yourself and col. Johnson, I shall certainly abstain, as I have hitherto abstained, from making "*any partial or imperfect statements.*" I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

☞It was not until after this sheet was prepared for the press, that we saw copies of two other letters, (each), between Messrs. Berrien and Blair. We cannot get them in without a great inconvenience. The leading point is, that Mr. Berrien utterly disavows the matter stated by Mr. Blair, that he [Mr. Berrien] was "well aware" that the president had "disclaimed" to him [Mr. Berrien] any design like that imputed to him [the president], in the communication of col. Johnson. We shall give the correspondence, of course. It plainly *appears* that Mr. Berrien will support the charge made, that col. Johnson, in the name of the president, waited upon him in the manner hitherto stated, by the editor of the Telegraph, &c. We are on the eve of a most strange exposition.

—

New Hope, July 15th, 1831.

To the editors of the American Sentinel.

Gentlemen—I have observed an article in the Globe of the 11th inst. containing a labored attempt to show that I was on the look out for "some offence" from the president. Among other remarks in support of that assumption, a note addressed by the president to me is given as evidence of it. I think it proper, under these circumstances, to communicate, through your paper, to the public, the entire correspondence between the president and myself on the subject referred to in his note; on which I deem it unnecessary to make any other comment than to remark, that in all the various notes received by me from the president antecedent to that time, he had uniformly addressed me as "the secretary of the treasury." The change could not therefore fail to attract my notice, and the public will judge from the president's note of the 6th inst. whether it does not appear more probable that he intended to designate me as standing in a new relation to the government, than that my note to him of the 7th inst. proceeded from a disposition to look "out for offence."

A correspondence between Mr. *Barry* and myself is referred to in the Globe for the same purpose. I will also furnish you copies of that, from which the public will be able to judge of its character. I am, very respectfully, your obd't serv't, S. D. INGHAM.

The president with his respects to Mr. Ingham, acting secretary of the treasury, and informs him that he has been notified by the mayor of the city of Washington, that the canal commissioners are to have a meeting to day, at which they desire the United States to be represented. The president requests to be informed whether it will be convenient for Mr. Ingham to attend the proposed meeting; and if inconvenient, whether it would not be advisable to authorise some person to attend as the representative of the United States.

Monday June 6th, 1831.

Address on the back "Mr. S. D. Ingham, acting secretary of the treasury."

The president of the United States:

Sir—On my return this evening from an excursion to Annapolis, I found on my table a note from you on business, in which I am designated as the "acting secretary of the treasury." As I have received no "acting appointment," this suggests a form and tenure of office, as I apprehend, wholly unknown to the laws, and having been adopted for the first time on this occasion, it indicates a new official relation, which deeming it to be illegal, I cannot consent to make myself responsible for, by continuing to perform the duties of the treasury department under that character. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

Washington, June 7th, 1831.

The president with his respects to Mr. Ingham, acknowledges the receipt of his note of the 7th inst. which he has this moment received. Its contents he has read with surprise. Surely, at no time has he in any way intended the slightest indignity or any thing that could wear such an appearance to any gentleman who has been connected with him in the government. It ought not nor cannot be conceived that a note hastily written, addressed "acting," when it should have been secretary of the treasury, should be considered an indignity offered, or could diminish or alter the authority under which he was transacting the duties of the department. **The president in justice to himself can only add that it was not intended to alter them.*

June 8th, 1831.

The president of the U. States:

Sir—Your note of last evening removes the difficulty which had arisen in my mind from that of Monday. The duties of the office will be attended to as usual until the weights and measures shall be so arranged that the work can progress without embarrassment. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

June 9th, 1831.

—

From the U. S. Telegraph of July 16.

Who does not see in this letter, [Mr. Trist's to Mr. Ingham], published in the Globe, and thus given to the world, by the president's order of course, that he has thrown the weight of his character and official influence into the scale of the register, treasurer, and second auditor? Who does not know that the simple facts that a major Eaton was in the register's and treasurer's rooms, and that they saw him there, constitutes no offence? But who so blind as not to see that an examination of witnesses might prove that the register and treasurer were privy, and gave countenance to the contemplated assault; and that the proof of that fact would give a more reprehensible character to the proceedings? We have heard that even Amos Kendall was in the plot, and that, such was his anxiety, that he not only visited the treasury building, but kept himself advised of the progress of the war by messengers, and a *correspondence* with one of the *brothers-in-law.* This, and *much more,* we are *credibly* informed, would have come out in evidence, if Mr. Ingham's proposition had been acceded to.

—

From the Globe of the 19th inst.

To the editor of the Globe:

Sir: The Telegraph of this evening, in a commentary on the alleged conspiracy to assassinate Mr. Ingham, contains the following passage:

"We have heard that even Amos Kendall was in the plot, and that such was his anxiety, that he not only visited the treasury building, but kept himself advised of the progress of the war by messengers and a *correspondence* with one of the *brothers in-law.*"

With the exception that I was once in the treasury building that day, these allegations are totally false. It is false that I was in any plot; it is false that I had any anxiety; it is false that I kept myself advised of the progress of the war by messengers; it is false that I had any "*correspondence* with one of the *brothers-in law,*" or any one else, on that subject. I knew nothing whatever of major Eaton's designs, or Mr. Ingham's alarms.

In the evening of that day I several times passed Mr. Ingham's dwelling with my wife on my arm. We were looking at several houses with a view to rent one. Probably we were mistaken for a "recruited force;" but I most solemnly declare I had no hostile design against Mr. Ingham, nor do I believe my wife had.

Very respectfully, AMOS KENDALL.

July 16th, 1831.

From the U. S. Telegraph of the same evening.

Mr. Kendall is out in the Globe with a denial, in which he asserts that neither he or his *wife* had any hostile designs on Mr. Ingham. He denies any agency in the plot: any correspondence with either of the brothers-in law. We give Mr. Kendall's denial for what it is worth. We still believe that he did know of major Eaton's object, and that the correspondence would have appeared in proof, in case an investigation had been made. Mr. Kendall's denial does not surprise us. We know how much it is worth.

*The concluding sentence in italic appears to have been omitted in the copy furnished to the Globe.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ *The subscribers to the* REGISTER *will please to observe, that the* EIGHT EXTRA PAGES *published this week, follow the last number, or precede the regular sheet—that the very interesting or important articles under the general head of* "POLITICS OF THE DAY," *may be presented in one unbroken mass of matter; and hence the editorial or miscellaneous articles are cast into the latter part of the sheet.*

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

FROM THE GLOBE, OF JULY 22.

Mr. Berrien to Mr. Blair.

Washington, July 20, 1831.

SIR: Your note of yesterday was received under circumstances which prevented my immediate attention to it. I reply to it now, to correct the misapprehension into which you have been led, and which, by the publicity which you have given to it, is calculated to mislead the public.

I extract from your note the following sentence:

"My sole object was at once to clear the skirts of the president from a charge, which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have as I understand, explicitly declared, that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him."

I make this quotation for the purpose of saying to you, that you have been entirely misinformed—that the statement contained in this extract is not warranted by any declaration ever made by [me;] and still assuming it to be your wish to represent this mater truly to the public, I am under the necessity of asking you to give publicity to this note. I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To Francis P. Blair, esq. editor of the Globe.

—

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien.

Washington, July 20, 1831.

SIR: Your note of this morning will be given immediately to the press. In reference to the subject of which it treats, you do me but justice when you say that "*I wish to represent this matter truly to the public.*" You will permit me, therefore, briefly to show the ground on which I felt myself authorised to say that "*you were well aware,*" that the charge implicating the president, ought not to be attached to him, and that you had yourself explicitly declared that he disclaimed the purpose imputed to him.

As to the first branch of this statement, which you do not seem directly to controvert, I have to support me the positive written declaration of col. Johnson, in which he says that the president *always disclaimed* such a requisition, and that *he told you so.* Besides this, I have before me, in the hand writing of the president, the identical paper, which he read to yourself, and Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and which presented the attitude that he thought it his duty to assume in relation to the circumstances which affected the harmony and character of his cabinet. The course which he thought proper then to adopt, was predicated on information given him by several members of congress, showing that a combination had been entered into, in which yourself and the other gentlemen named were concerned, to disgrace major Eaton, and coerce his dismission from the cabinet. After a prefatory verbal explanation of the reasons inducing the interview, the president proceeded to say, that if it were true that you had taken the course of which he spoke, he felt himself called on to make the declaration which he read to you from his written memorandum, in which he says that is was, using his own words, "not only unjust in itself, but highly disrespectful to me," (the president), "and well calculated to destroy the harmony of my cabinet. The grounds upon which this opinion is founded, are substantially these. *I do not claim the right to interfere, in any manner, in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of my cabinet, nor have I in any manner attempted it.*" &c.

In the conclusion of the same paper, after recapitulating the circumstances to which he wished to call your attention, he says, as the result of the matter, "*therefore have I sought this interview, to assure you if there is any truth in the report that you have entered into the combination charged, to drive major Eaton from my cabinet, that I feel it an indignity and insult offered to myself, and is of a character that will be considered of.*"

This is the ground on which this matter was placed by the president in his interview with you in the beginning of the difficulties. And from it, and the absolute asseveration of col. Johnson, I consider my statement, "that you were *well aware* that the president disclaimed all right to interfere and dictate the social intercourse of the family of any member of the cabinet, *to be well warranted.*"

That I am also warranted in having said that you, yourself, had declared that the president disclaimed to you any disposition of the sort, will appear from the extract which I make from a letter of your own, now before me. After recapitulating a conversation of your own, held with col. Johnson, (the tenor of which you inform me is to be adjusted between you and him), you make this single remark in relation to the president:

"*In the interview to which I was invited by the president, some few days afterwards, I frankly exposed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.*"

In this you have allusion to the written declaration read to you by the president, which can bear no other interpretation than that which you have given it in this extract.

In both the points presented by me, in the extract quoted in your last note, I feel myself sustained by the documentary evidence, which I now lay before you; and trust you will also consider it as fully vindicating the statement which I have made. Having thus justified myself, you will permit me to conclude my correspondence with you. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. P. BLAIR.

—

Mr. Berrien to Mr. Blair.

Washington, 20th July, 1831.

SIR: I have this moment received your note, in answer to mine of this date. I make no apology for continuing this correspondence, although you intimate a wish to conclude it, because it will be readily understood that it is in your character as a public journalist, and not as an individual, that I address you. I exercise a right, therefore, which, as the editor of a public journal, you can with no propriety withhold, when I claim the insertion of this note in the same paper which conveys your own communication to the public.

I repeat the quotation from your note of yesterday:

"My sole object was at once to clear the skirts of the president of a charge, which you are well aware ought not to be attached to him; for you have, as I understand, declared that he *disclaimed* to you, at the time when you were in communication with col. Johnson, any design like that now imputed to him."

The first remark which I have to make upon this quotation, with reference to your observation that I did not seem to controvert the first branch of this statement, is the following:

Your assertion that *I* was *well aware* that the charge against the president, to which you referred, ought not to be attached to him, was *made expressly to rest* upon *your understanding* that I had explicitly declared, that he, (the president), *disclaimed to me any such design.*—

When, therefore, I told you that such a statement was not warranted by any declaration ever made by me, and of course that your understanding was not correct, I gave you a very broad denial of my having any such knowledge as that which you have imputed to me. In more distinct terms, however, (if that be possible), I now renew that declaration. *I have no such knowledge.* Nay, more, sir: I have no knowledge of *the paper*, "in the hand writing of the president," to which you refer. No such paper was ever read to me, or shown to me, or spoken of to me. If it had been, I should have most certainly not now have had occasion to address myself to the public on this subject through the columns of your paper.

Having thus disposed of the paper to which you refer, and shown that this can furnish no ground for your understanding *of what I was or was not aware of*, since *I never saw it*, and *its contents were never communicated to me*, I advert next to your suggestion, that this understanding is warranted by col. Johnson's positive asseveration. Upon this subject I have already told the public, through you, that I consider myself bound by the implied understanding resulting from my correspondence with that gentleman, not to publish any statement of the conversation which occurred between him, Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, until he shall have had a reasonable time to reply to my letter. I told you at the same time, that any departure from this understanding, which was authorised by that gentleman, would absolve me from its obligation. I still adhere to this view, and content myself, at present, with repeating, in reference to that of which you suppose me to be well aware, that *I have no such knowledge.* The time must speedily arrive when this forbearance will be no longer necessary.

Your next reference is to a letter of mine to major Eaton, which you say is in your possession. As you have published an *extract*, you are bound to give the correspondence—even before that is done, it is very easy to see that you have entirely misunderstood the expression which you have quoted—that a disclaimer of an intention to *press* a requisition, is a wholly different thing from denial of ever having *made* it; and that in using this expression I could not have had allusion to "a written declaration," which I had never seen or heard of.

You will perceive then, sir, that you are wholly unsustained in all the points of your statement, except by a declaration which you admit that you have used without authority, and which will be met if it becomes necessary. As a faithful journalist, you will, of course, seize the occasion to correct your error. You can, no doubt, do this, in relation to the paper on which you have placed so much reliance, by a direct appeal to the president, who will not, I think, authorise the statement that that paper was ever shown to me. However this may be, I bear this testimony to the truth. Neither inviting controversy, nor seeking political effect, I find myself in a position, in which I must either speak, or silently permit the public to be misled. I have a sufficient sense of what is due to them, not to intrude myself uncalled upon their notice; and the consciousness of what I owe to myself will not permit me to shrink from the performance of my duty. I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To Francis P. Blair, esq. editor of the Globe.

Mr. Blair to Mr. Berrien.

Washington, July 21, 1831.

SIR: Your last letter was received late at night, when the Globe was made up for the press. To give it insertion with the correspondence which preceded it, rendered it necessary that I should defer the whole until this day, and substitute other matter, previously set up, for my paper.

Without adverting to the special pleading of your letter, (in which, being no lawyer I have no skill), I come at once to the point. You take issue again with me, by declaring "that *no such paper as that quoted by me was ever read to* [*you*], *or shown to you, or spoken of to you.*" And you further say, that the president "*will not, you think, authorise the statement that that paper was ever shown to* [*you.*]"

When the statement which I made, predicated upon col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the appeal to the president which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote, and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and yourself; and I am now expressly authorised to state again, that in the interview referred to in my note and in your own letter, quoted therein, *he held in his hand, and read to you, the paper from which I have given the extracts*, which you say was never read, shown, or spoken of to you. *And I am authorised further to say, that if you will call on the president he will again exhibit and read to you this original document.* It was prepared by him in contemplation that the interview might lead to an immediate dissolution of his cabinet, and it was intended by him to record the basis he assumed in doing an act which involved his own character and the interests of the country. The paper thus prepared by the president was communicated at the time to several of his friends, whom he consulted on the occasion. And the substance of the conversation which preceded and followed the communication was also immediately reduced to writing, and connected with the document read to you, that nothing might be left to recollection, if circumstances at a remote period should make a reference to it necessary. With regard to a transaction so recorded, and vouched by the concurrent testimony of those consulted on the occasion, *there can be no mistake.* A man's memory may be treacherous when the man himself is honest. I am willing to believe this is your case. You have innocently forgotten the declaration made by the president, which stands authenticated as I have told you, as well as the communication of the same purport made to you by colonel Johnson.

I am obliged to rely on this *written record* of a fact, rather than on your memory, especially when I find this positive proof confirming the statement of colonel Johnson, that the president disclaimed any right or desire to interfere with the private associations of yourself or your family, and *that you knew it.*.

I next quoted your own written admission, confirming the statement of colonel Johnson, and the written record of the president, in the following words: "In the interview to which I was invited by the president some few days afterwards, (after colonel Johnson's visit), I frankly expressed to him my views on the subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition."

You say that "a disclaimer of an intention to press such a requisition, is a wholly different thing from denial of ever having made it."

I thought not, in this case, because no such requisition had been made. Colonel Johnson says, the president disclaimed to him any desire to control your domestic affairs, or private intercourse, *and he told you so.* The record of what the president said to you, declares, that he claimed no right to interfere "in the domestic relations or personal intercourse of any member of his cabinet;" and, in allusion to the same conversation, you say, he "*disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition.* When no such requisition had been made by col. Johnson; when he told you the president made none; and when *you do not pretend he made any, either directly or indirectly*, I could not but understand your declaration, that "*he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition,*" as a declaration that he made no such requisition,

But I find, in the character you have always sustained before the public, other conclusive proof, that no such requisition was ever made of you, and *that you knew it.* If the president had signified to you, directly or indirectly, that he required you to compel your family to associate with any one, contrary to their will and yours, you would not, as a man of honor, have waited *for an invitation to resign.* You would have thrown your commission in the face of the president, and said to him, "sir, I am no longer adviser or associate with a man who requires me to disgrace myself and family, though he be the president of the United States!!" In your public character I had a guarantee that you would not, for the sake of your honor, salary and emoluments, as at-

torney general, sink your character as a man, by tamely listening to such a requisition. No, sir; it is impossible to believe that you could have listened to such a requisition; dismissed your self-respect, forgot your southern honor, and humbly bowed in seeming reverence to the man who had insulted you, *until politely invited to resign!* It is impossible that you could bury such an insult, profess to be the friend of the president, make the speech that you did recently in Georgia, and now that you are out of office, disclose a fact which would seal your own shame. No, sir; no such proposition was ever made to you; you had no cause to complain of the president; you eulogized him in public and private: and you would have gladly acted as attorney general to the end of his administration, *had you not been invited to resign.*

But the circumstances under which the harmony of the late cabinet was restored, repel the inference, which you will have it, in your last note, that the extract from your letter to major Eaton, leaves open in the ambiguousness of its expression. From the moment that you denied to the president any participation in the political combination to drive major Eaton from the cabinet, the usual courtesies were renewed among its members, without any association between their respective families. Major Eaton would have been as reluctant to receive visiters, driven into his doors by the power of the president, as they could possibly have been to submit to such tyranny and degradation. His house was thronged by those who were among the most respectable people of the city, by the most honorable families visiting, annually, here, and by those from abroad, most distinguished by station. To the gaiety and respectability of parties thus attended, the appearance of persons constrained by the authority of the executive, if it could have been exerted for such purpose, would have added nothing. It could have served no purpose to have exacted such a requisition as that now imputed, to the injury of the president. To have forced the wife of the secretary of war, upon that portion of society which was unwilling to receive her, could have added nothing to *her* reputation. It is ridiculous to impute to the failure of such a design, the dissolution of the late cabinet. You, I think, must know that this step was the result of the diversity of political views, which attached the *two parties* in the cabinet to different divisions of the new parties which became apparent in the dissension between the president and vice president. This produced, in the *then* state of the cabinet, combinations in congress, calculated to defeat the most salutary measures of the administration. In the opposition which showed itself with regard to the Turkish negotiation, the members of the cabinet favorable to the new-born opposition, were expressly exempted in the denunciations of those members of the senate, who then came out and disclosed, for the first time, their hostility to the president and a part of his cabinet. That a wish to bring major Eaton and his family into society *here*, had no influence in producing the dissolution of the cabinet, is apparent from the fact that it operated to consign them and him to privacy. The want of the harmony essential to the public welfare, however originated, was pregnant with political effects, and produced this result.

You require of me to correct the error of my declaration, predicated on the information which colonel Johnson communicated to me, upon the ground that I have no authority to use the evidence which establishes the fact. The testimony which I have in my possession, under col. Johnson's hand, satisfies me thoroughly of the truth of the assertion I have made, and therefore, I will not admit it to be an error. Your exception to the use I have made of his testimony, may be applicable as a censure upon my course. But I consider, that circumstances fully justify that course, and I am only responsible to col. Johnson for my conduct in relation to his letter. Your objection to the authority under which I have acted as to col. Johnson's evidence does not, in the least, change the nature of that evidence. It is as convincing as it could be under full authority to use it, and probably more so than evidence purposely prepared for the public eye.

You seem to think that I am bound to publish, on my own account, the correspondence between major Eaton and yourself, because I have used a paragraph having exclusive reference to the president. I do not think so. I will have nothing to do with the controversy between maj. Eaton and yourself. You have a right to bring that subject before the public in any way you please, and on your own responsibility. I will not hesitate to print it, or any *part* you may choose to embody, in the discussion with me.

I closed my last note to you, by an intimation that it would conclude our correspondence. I did so because the issue between us depended altogether upon the verity of the statements I had made, contradicting assertions in the Telegraph, for which I did not know that you were responsible. When you volunteered to question my statements, I laid before you frankly the ground on which I acted; and then, in a second letter, brought to your view the proof on which, as to myself, I was willing to rest the issue. But as you seem inclined to make, through me, an attack on the president, and to use the correspondence on which you entered (certainly without being called for by any thing I said, as to yourself), as the medium of bringing on a general discussion of the question of the dissolution of the late cabinet, I shall certainly sacrifice my inclination to what you consider my duty. My reluctance to continue the correspondence with you, proceeds from no want of respect to you. But I believe the public is sick of the subject; is satisfied with the dissolution of the old cabinet, and the formation of the new one; and this induced the inclination I have evinced, to spare the country the disgust of the dissection of a subject, which it seems willing to bury. At all events, the progress we have made will be sufficient for one lecture. If you think fit, we will resume it again. Yours, &c.

F. P. BLAIR.

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From the U. S. Telegraph of July 22.

Washington, 22d July, 1831.

SIR: The Globe of this morning contains a letter from Francis P. Blair, esq. its editor, the material allegations of which are said to be authorised by the president of the United States, and by col. Johnson. I had already said, as you will perceive in the same paper, that I had no such knowledge as this statement imputes to me—and it is with a view to contradict this my declaration, that the authority of the president of the United States has been invoked. It belongs to the American people to decide the issue which has been forced upon me, and unequal as the contest necessarily must be, I may not hesitate as to the course which duty demands.

My reply to the statement of the Globe cannot be prepared in time for your paper of this afternoon. I hope to be able to present it to the public in the morning. Meantime that it may not be supposed for a moment that I will submit silently to the imputations contained in that statement, I have to ask you to give this note a place in your paper of this afternoon.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the editor of the Telegraph.

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MR. BERRIEN TO THE PUBLIC.

From the National Intelligencer of July 23.

Circumstances beyond my control have placed me under the necessity of presenting myself to your notice. I assert no claim to your attention, which does not belong equally to every free citizen of the republic. But I ask, and, I feel that I have a right to expect, your candid consideration of this address. Its subject is one of awakening interest to us all. The position in which I find myself has nothing inviting in it. It is one which I have not sought, but which has been forced upon me, and one in which I am called upon to vindicate not myself merely but the cause of truth, and the best and dearest interests of the community, at a hazard to which fatuity alone could be insensible.

The misrepresentations of a public journal, professing to speak the language of the president of the United States, and published under his eye, have presented to me the alternative, of submitting to an imputation, alike dishonorable and unfounded in fact, or of meeting the issue which has been tendered to me under the alleged

authority of that high officer. If I do not shrink from this unequal strife, it is because I have a confidence which has never wavered, in the intelligence of my countrymen, a firm and unshaken reliance in the justice of that tribunal, whose high prerogative it is at all times, and under all circumstances, to vindicate the cause of truth.

I have studiously abstained from any effort to excite public feeling in relation to the dissolution of the late cabinet. I have felt that the question of its propriety was one, the decision of which belonged alone to the American people. Personally I have not been disposed to deny the right of the president to exercise his own free will, as well in the change, as in the original selection of his cabinet; and with a perfect sense of the delicacy of my own situation, I would have been at all times a reluctant witness in the investigation of the causes which led to the recent events. It was not however enough that I should submit myself to his will, although the principle by which it was avowedly regulated, could have no application to me; for this I have unhesitatingly done. But I have been required silently to witness the entire misrepresentation of occurrences which the public were well aware must have come under my observation; nay, to be publicly vouched as authority for that which was directly in conflict with my convictions of truth—and finally to be called to vindicate my own claim to veracity, assailed as it is under the alleged authority of the president of the United States, or to submit to an imputation which no honorable man may bear. I mistake the character of the American people, if they would require this. I am totally ignorant of my own, if, under any circumstances, I could yield to it. If, in the face of this great community, the cause of truth can be prostrated by the arm of power, at least the privilege of vindicating it, shall not be tamely surrendered in my person. I will bow to the decision of my countrymen—but whatever that decision may be, the high consolation of having faithfully discharged my duty to them, and to myself, shall not be taken from me.

The disingenuous and unmanly suggestion of my desire to remain in the cabinet of general Jackson, notwithstanding the occurrences which produced my retirement, will be my apology for adverting briefly to the origin of my connexion with it, and to the circumstances which induced its continuance.

It was without any solicitation on my part, or, so far as I know or believe, on the part of any of my friends, that I was invited to accept the office of attorney general of the United States. There were circumstances, temporary in their nature, but still strongly operative, which rendered it not desirable to me. I felt, however, that I was called to decide upon the question of my acceptance, not merely as an individual, but as a citizen, and especially as a citizen of Georgia. On certain principles of general policy, some of which were particularly interesting to the people of that state, the views communicated to me by the president, were in accordance with my own: and I felt it to be my duty, not to withhold any assistance which I could give to carry them into effect. The annunciation of the names of the intended cabinet seemed to me, however, to present an insuperable bar to my acceptance of the office which was tendered to me. I thought I foresaw clearly the evils which have too obviously resulted from this selection. A stranger to general Jackson, I could not with propriety discuss these objections with him. I knew, moreover, that some of his confidential friends had faithfully discharged their duty to him, and to the country, by a frank communication of them. In this state of things, I sought the counsel of those around me. To a gentleman high in the confidence of the president, and to a distinguished citizen of my own state, I submitted the inquiry, whether, with this view of the cabinet which the president had selected, I could with propriety become a member of it. The former expressed his decided conviction, founded on a long and intimate knowledge of the president's character, that he would himself speedily see, and correct the evil. The latter urged the peculiar relations of Georgia with the general government, as presenting a strong claim upon me not to refuse the invitation which had been given to me. I yielded to these suggestions, and took my place in the cabinet, with a firm determination to avoid the controversies which I feared might occur. To that determination I have steadily adhered. Associating on terms of courtesy with my colleagues, my official intercourse with them was never interrupted by discord.

If there were any combinations growing out of the supposed conflict between the interests of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, I had no part in them—and as little in the supposed measures of that character, having for their object to coerce major Eaton to retire from the cabinet—or to exclude his family from the society of Washington. With mine they did not associate; but no advance had been made on either side, and their actual relation seemed therefore to furnish no just ground of offence to either party. In this posture of things, and shortly after I had given an evening party to which Mrs. Eaton had not been invited, I received and heard with infinite surprise the message of col. Johnson.

I could make no mistake as to its character, for there was a direct and repeated reference to the large parties, which had been then recently given by Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Such a mistake, if it had been one, would have been instantly corrected, from the nature of my reply. If the complaint had been of a combination to *evict major Eaton from office*, and not to *exclude his family from society*, the reference to these evening parties would have been idle: and my declaration that I would not permit the president to control the local intercourse of myself and family, would have been instantly met by an explanation, which would have removed the impression from the minds of Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself. Yet we all parted with col. Johnson, with a clear conviction that such a proposition had been made, and feeling as we all did, that an indignity had been offered to us, there was, as I believe, no difference of opinion between us as to the course we ought to pursue, if this proposition should be avowed and pressed by the president.

This conversation took place on Wednesday evening, and the rumor of our intended removal speedily became general. On the succeeding day, the personal friends of general Jackson interposed, and he was awakened to a sense of the impropriety of his projected course. It was then, according to col. Johnson's statement to Mr. Ingham, that the paper spoken of by the editor of the Globe was prepared. My two colleagues had their interview with the president on the succeeding day, (Friday) and as Mr. Ingham's statement, *made from full notes taken at the time*, proves, *no paper was shown to him on that occasion.* Owing to a mistake in the communication of the president's wishes to me, I did not see him until the succeeding day, (Saturday), and then the excitement of his feelings had so entirely subsided, that he seemed to me to be anxious to dispose of the subject as briefly as possible. He spoke of the falsehood of the reports against Mrs. Eaton, of which he said he had sufficient proof; and upon my declining to discuss that question, he complained of the injustice of excluding her from society: referred to the large parties given by Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, and told me if he could have been convinced that there was a combination between those gentlemen and myself to exclude her from society, that he would have required our resignations. He immediately added, that he was entirely satisfied that there had been no such combination, and again referred to those large parties, and to the rumors to which they had given rise, as having produced that impression. So far from then suggesting that information had been received from any member of congress, when I claimed the right of having the names of any persons who had made to him representations unfavorable to my conduct, he still referred to the thousand rumors which had reached him as the origin of such impression which had been made upon his mind. *He showed me no paper—spoke to me of none—intimated to me no terms which he would hereafter require.* By his declaration that he did not intend to press the requisition which he had made through col. Johnson, I considered the object of the interview to be *to explain to me the motives under which he had acted, and to announce the change of his determination.* He accompanied this with expressions of personal kindness,

which I thought were intended to soothe the feelings which he must have been conscious of having excited. Still I thought it was improper for me longer to remain in the cabinet. Admitting that sufficient atonement had been made for the indignity offered by the message sent through col. Johnson, there was a perpetual liability to the recurrence of similar outrage. I believed it, therefore, to be my duty to retire. My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings.

When at a subsequent period, the controversy occurred between the president and vice president, I thought I saw in this, the evidence of an intention again to agitate the question, which by the agency of the personal friends of gen. Jackson, had been before happily repressed. The connection of Mr. Crawford with this controversy, and my own relation to gen. Jackson, forbade me to take any part in it—and I studiously avoided all interference, except to deprecate Mr. Calhoun's publication. I left Washington on the fourth day of April, one day after major Eaton had announced to the president his determination to resign, according to the statement in his (maj. Eaton's) letter of resignation, and not the slightest intimation was given to me of the intended change in the cabinet. But when I saw the correspondence between the president and the several heads of departments, I could not doubt for a moment how, and by whom, the dissolution had been produced. I did not feel at liberty to express my views generally, until my return to Washington should enable me to dissolve my connection with the president; but to a few friends who had the right to understand my actual position, I stated the utter impossibility of my continuance in the cabinet, unless the president could place the retirement of my colleagues on other grounds than those which I believed to have occasioned it, and such as I could approve. In full view of the speedy dissolution of all connection between the president and myself, I availed myself of the occasion afforded by the kindness of my fellow citizens of Savannah, to do an act of justice to his public conduct, on a question vitally interesting to the people of Georgia. If there be any man who is incapable of understanding, or of appreciating the motive which prompted this act, I cannot envy his feelings, and will not attempt to enlighten his understanding. I returned to this city, had a conversation with the president, of which the prominent points are adverted to in my letter of resignation which immediately followed it, and having brought up the public business, which was in arrear, retired from office.

While these occurrences were in progress, major Eaton addressed to me a letter of like import with his first communication to Mr. Ingham. He called upon me to sanction or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. I answered by detailing the conversation which had passed between myself and col. Johnson, and stated that I had subsequently expressed the same views to the president, who had disclaimed any disposition *to press* this requisition, referring to that which I had previously stated to have been made through col. Johnson. The editor of the Globe has published this detached sentence of my letter, and has made an impotent attempt to distort its meaning. The public shall judge of the whole correspondence for themselves. I had no disposition to publish this correspondence. Perfectly satisfied that it would at all times speak for itself, and not emulous of reputation to be acquired in such controversies, I have resisted the numerous calls which have been made upon me through different journals to give it to the public. But the editor of the Globe is in possession of it, and by the publication of an isolated extract, attempts to do me injustice. I exercise a right, therefore, which belongs to me, when I take from him, this unfair means of annoyance, by giving the whole to the public.

Friday night, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the United States Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full development of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me, and of my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the secretaries of the treasury and of the navy, and of the attorney general, refused to associate with her." This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction this statement; or disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorises me to demand an immediate answer. Very respectfully, J. H. EATON.

John M. Berrien, esq.

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Washington, 18th June, 1831.

Sir: I received to-day your note of last night, in which you call my attention to an article in the United States Telegraph of the 17th instant, relating to your wife—and desiring to know whether I will sanction or disavow that statement, you add, "the relation we have sustained towards each other, authorises me to demand an immediate answer."

To this inquiry preferred as matter of right, and presented in the form of a demand, my answer must be brief. It consists in the simple denial of the claim which you assert. I cannot recognise your right to interrogate me, concerning the statements of the Telegraph, or of any other public journal, which are made without my agency. You might with equal propriety select an article from any newspaper in the union, for the purpose of putting me to the question—and if the claim which you assert be well founded, I might be required at the instance of any person aggrieved to give my confession of faith, in relation to the various statements to be found in any of the journals, in which my name may chance to be mentioned. Such a demand, therefore, cannot be admitted for a moment. But although I cannot recognise your right, either as derived from the relation which we have sustained towards each other, or from any other source, to make the demand presented by your note, I am not quite sure, looking to the position in which we stand before the public, that I can acquit myself to the community or to myself for declining to answer your inquiry.

In the progress of those events which have at length resulted in the dissolution of the cabinet, my determination has been not to do any act which was calculated to provoke controversy, nor to deviate under whatever urgency from that line of conduct, which my own sense of propriety prescribed. Acting upon this determination, I have necessarily pursued a course, which a refusal to answer your inquiry, might seem to indicate an unwillingness to avow. Such an inference would be unjust as it regards myself, and delusive in relation to the public. Although, therefore, I have the most unaffected reluctance to enter upon such a subject, and certainly do not acquiesce in your right to demand it, it seems to me that you have by making the inquiry, imposed upon me the obligation to do so, from a just consideration of what I owe to myself and to the public. I have then to state to you, that up to the time of your marriage, I had not heard the rumors, which have since in various forms, been presented to the public, and was ignorant of Mrs. Eaton's relation to the society of this place. I accepted your invitation to be present at your wedding, therefore, with no distrust of the propriety of my doing so, other than that which resulted from my own situation at that period. You are yourself no doubt aware how much that event, and your subsequent introduction into the cabinet, made these rumors the subject of conversation. I could not longer continue in ignorance of that which was publicly and generally spoken of, and it consequently became necessary for me, embarrassed as the question was, by the official relation in which we stood to each other, to determine upon my future conduct. In doing this, it did not seem to me to be necessary, to decide upon the truth or falsehood of the statements which were made. It was sufficient to ascertain the general sense of the community of which I had recently become a member; and having done so, to conform to it. In the winter of 1830, as I presume is known to you, I was called upon by a gentleman, who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act, under the authority of the president, to express with precise reference to this subject the regret which he felt at the want of harmony, or of social intercourse among the members of his cabinet, and to announce his determination at any rate to have it. Messrs. Ingham and Branch were present at this interview. The fact was distinctly stated that they and myself had successively given very large parties to which Mrs Eaton had not been invited. We were then told that on such occasions at least the president would expect in future a social intercourse between our respective families. There were various other suggestions made during this conversation, but the recapitulation of them is not rendered necessary by your inquiry. I answered this communication for myself, that I would not permit the president, nor any other individual to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such requisition was persevered in, I would retire from the official situation which I held. In the interview to which I was invited by the president some few days afterwards, I frankly expressed to him my views on this subject, and he disclaimed any disposition to press such a requisition. I am not aware that any other occasion has occurred in which the question of an intercourse between your family and mine has been presented to me or to my family.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To J. H. Eaton, esq.

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Monday Morning, 8 o'clock.

Sir: I have received your note of the 18th inst. It may become necessary for me to offer something in reply. For the present I have engagements which prevent me from doing more than to acknowledge that it has been received. Very respectfully,
20th June, 1831. J. H. EATON.
Mr. Berrien.

June 22d, 1831.

Sir: I have not had leisure to reply to your letter of the 18th until to-day. It involved matter which it behoved me to give a full and calm consideration to. That has been given.

I felt indisposed to believe that these attacks of gen. Green could be authorised by you, or were made under your sanction. Your declaration is evidence of the correctness of what I was before impressed with. I take occasion, therefore, with pleasure, to acknowledge the frankness with which you have disavowed an agency in this nefarious business. Respectfully, your most obedient, J. H. EATON.

J. M. Berrien, esq.

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Washington, 23d June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of yesterday was received in the course of the day. I was too much indisposed, however, to reply to it at the moment, and do so now merely to prevent misconception.

In your note of the 17th instant, you called upon me to sanction or disavow the *statement* contained in a publication of the Telegraph of that date. I could not recognise your right to make this demand, but for the reasons mentioned in my reply, I thought it was proper to state to you what I had done, in relation to this matter. To do this was the only object of that note.

You are quite right, however, in believing that I had no agency in procuring the publication of the statement referred to. And adverting to the spirit of your last note, I have no hesitation in thus confirming the conviction which you have expressed. I am, respectfully, JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To J. H. Eaton, esq.

Shortly after this, I received a letter from col. Johnson, which with my reply, I feel myself bound now to give to the public. I have anxiously desired to delay this until I could receive col. Johnson's answer. Perhaps I have waited long enough; for my reply, according to the memorandum which I have of it, was dated on the 7th instant. But it is not this circumstance which has determined me. Col. Johnson has furnished to the editor of the Globe a statement full or otherwise, of what passed between Messrs. Branch and Ingham and myself and himself, on the occasion so often referred to. Extracts from this statement are used to do me injustice. This is done, to be sure, without the authority of col. Johnson, but he has furnished the means which are thus improperly used, and I have no alternative but to give the correspondence, or submit to continued misrepresentation. I publish col. Johnson's letter, as an act of justice to him, that the public may be in full possession of his statement. My reply follows; and after this the letter and statement of Mr. Ingham, to whom, as well as to Mr. Branch, I forwarded a copy of col. Johnson's letter. From Mr. Branch I have received no reply—owing, as I suppose, to his absence from home.

Col. R. M. Johnson to Messrs. Berrien and Ingham.

Great Crossing, 30th June, 1831.

Gentlemen: The Telegraph has alluded to some communication made to you by a member of congress, authorised by the president—the substance of which is, that the president wished to coerce a social intercourse between your families and Mrs. Eaton. I see the Globe denies it. I have thought it barely possible that the allusion could be made to me, because if I had ever communicated such an idea, I should have done the most palpable, gross, and wanton injustice to the president; for he disclaimed, on all occasions, any right, or desire, or intention, to regulate the private or social intercourse of his cabinet. The president had been induced to believe that a part of his cabinet had entered into a deep laid scheme to drive major Eaton from his cabinet, and of this he complained. I did not believe it, and, as the mutual friend of all concerned, *I proposed* that I should have the opportunity to converse with that portion of his cabinet before he had an interview with them, and he acquiesced—and the interview which I had with you, resulted, as I understood, in a better understanding, and in fact I considered it a reconciliation. Whatever came from me, upon the subject of a social intercourse, was the suggestions of *my solicitude* to restore harmony among friends. My object was peace and friendship. I have never considered myself at liberty to say any thing about this interview except to a discreet and confidential friend. I certainly should not think any of the parties justified in representing for publication or newspapers, what any of the other parties said, without submitting such statement for mutual examination; for the plain reason that such conversations are so easily misunderstood. I may well remember what I have said myself, but may not so easily represent what you have said, or intended to say. I have not myself seen the necessity or propriety of any allusion in newspapers, to our interview, which was among intimate and bosom friends, where the conversation was free and unreserved, and for the object of peace and friendship. But if any should consider it necessary, then the great object should be, to state the conversation correctly; for there can be no motive to misunderstand the facts. For fear that allusion should have been made to myself, as the member of congress, and believing it barely possible that I may have been misunderstood on the particular point alluded to, I have felt it my duty, and due to that perfect friendship which has ever existed between us, to make known these views, that the proper correction may be made, as a misunderstanding, without the necessity of any formal publication from either of us, and without even a disclosure as to what member of congress allusion was made. Sincerely and truly your friend, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Messrs. *Ingham and Berrien, city of Washington.*

The absence of gov. Branch has been the only cause why this letter was not also addressed to him.

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Mr. Berrien to col. Johnson.

Washington, 7th July, 1831.

Dear sir: Yours of the 30th ult. addressed jointly to Mr. Ingham and myself has been duly received. I have noted your view of the occurrence to which it refers, with a perfect disposition to meet you in the spirit of frankness and of good feeling, which is expressed in your letter. It is an evidence of my reluctance to engage in controversy, that I have abstained from going before the public, notwithstanding the multiplied misrepresentations with which the newspapers are teeming. I still desire to avoid this necessity—but as circumstances beyond my control may render it indispensable, I acquiesce with the less reluctance, in the interchange of recollections which you propose.

I am to speak of what occurred at the interview which took place between you, Messrs. Branch and Ingham, and myself, at my house. You had, as I afterwards understood, held previous conversations on the same subject with one or both of those gentlemen, but I was perfectly unprepared for the interview, until the moment when you announced its object at my house. The impression made by your announciation was such as not to be easily effaced from my memory. You began by expressing the friendly regard which you felt for those gentlemen and myself, and by stating that this was the motive for your interference. You told us that an impression had been made upon the mind of the president that a combination existed between Messrs. Ingham, and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. Eaton from the society of Washington—that he was excited by this representation, considering it as an attempt to wound him through major Eaton—that the president had seen with pain the want of harmony among the members of his cabinet—that he was determined to have harmony, and that his determination would be announced to us in the course of the week. You added that you had in the mean time sought this interview with the approbation of the president, from motives of regard for all parties. You mentioned, as circumstances which had contributed to produce this conviction on the mind of the president, that Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, had successively given large parties to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and while you disclaimed any disposition on his part to require an intimacy between our families and that of maj. Eaton, you added, that he would in future expect that at least on such occasions as that to which you had referred, (that is to say, when large or general parties were given), that Mrs. E. should be invited. I replied to you that not having been previously advised of the intention to hold this interview—having had no conference with the other gentlemen, I must be considered solely responsible for what I was about to say. I then observed that I would not permit the president or any other man to regulate the social intercourse of myself or family—and that if such a requisition was persevered in, I would retire from office. You expressed your regret at the terms of this answer—and I remarked that it was indifferent to me in what terms it was conveyed, provided the substance was retained—but that from this I would not depart. I understood you to disclaim any intention on the part of the president to require an intimate intercourse between the families of Messrs. Branch, and Ingham, and myself, and that of major Eaton, but to express with equal clearness his expectation that when we gave large or general parties Mrs. E. should be invited—and it was my purpose to deny altogether his right to interfere in this matter. The replies of the other gentlemen were, according to my recollection, substantially the same—but I shall enclose copies of your letter to them, and leave them to speak for themselves.

The impression which this conversation made upon my mind is clear and distinct; and it is not probable that it could have been effaced from my memory. My own disposition was instantly to resign my office. In consenting to retain it, I yielded to the opinions of those in whose judgment I had confidence, and to my sense of what was due to the interests of Georgia, at that particular juncture.

My remembrance of this conversation is moreover confirmed by a recollection of what occurred on my subsequent interview with the president, in which a particular reference was made to it. When he spoke of a combination between Messrs. Ingham and Branch, and myself, to exclude Mrs. E. from society, I claimed, as matter of right, to know the names of the persons by whom such a representation had been made. He said the impression had been derived from the various rumors which had reached him; spoke of the parties which had been given by those gentlemen and myself, to which Mrs. E. had not been invited—and added that the reports against her were foul calumnies. I remonstrated against his having adopted an opinion dishonorable to any member of his cabinet on mere rumor, but expressly declined to discuss the question of the truth or falsehood of the reports to which he had referred—telling him, that, without undertaking to decide whether they were true or false, it was my purpose merely to conform to the general sense of the community of which I had become a member; and that I could not be induced to change that determination. The decision of the president not to pursue this matter further, I understood at the time to have been produced by the representations of some of his most intimate personal friends.

Such is my understanding of the conversation referred to in your letter. I look to it as the origin and continuing cause of the distraction of the party, which has thus lost the means of doing much good which it might have effected. But I am not desirous to bruit it to the world. If, without imputing to me the alleged want of harmony in the cabinet, my retirement is placed on the ground of the president's mere will, so far as I am concerned, it is well. I do not dispute his right to exercise that as

he thinks fit; but, for the sake of my children, I will not submit to the continued misrepresentations of the public journals. The best legacy I have to bequeath them is the unstarnished reputation of their father. I can easily conceive, also, that a state of things may exist, in which a sense of duty to the public will compel me to speak. But I hope such an emergency will not arise.

I ought perhaps to add, that I have already stated to major Eaton the substance of this, so far as it was necessary to answer a call which he made upon me to avow or disavow the statement in the Telegraph, that my family had refused to associate with his. It was not necessary however, to mention your name, and it was consequently not mentioned. I spoke of the interview as having been had with "a gentleman who represented himself as acting, and who I doubt not did act under the authority of the president." Having now replied to your letter, I will only add, that, should our recollections differ, I shall regret it. But that I have taken great care not to put down any thing which is not distinctly impressed upon mine. I am, dear sir, respectfully, yours,

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Hon. *R. M. Johnson.*

Mr. Ingham to col. Johnson.

New Hope, July 13th, 1831.

Dear sir—I have received a copy of your letter of the 30th ult. to Mr. Berrien and myself, forwarded by him from Washington, relating to an allegation made in the newspapers, that gen. Jackson had required, through a member of congress, of Messrs. Branch, Berrien, and myself, that our families should associate with Mrs. Eaton. I had also noticed the publication in the Telegraph to which you refer, and another of the same import in a New York paper of an earlier date, and supposing it probable, in the existing state of the public mind, that the discussion would take such a range as to involve all the parties to that transaction in the necessity of making explanations, I had commenced the preparation of copies of a statement of the conversation which you have referred to; as well that between you and me, as that between gen. Jackson and myself on the same subject, intending, as soon as they could be completed, to send one to him and another to yourself. Upon the receipt of your letter, I immediately wrote you a note, expressing an intention to wait for the further comparison of our recollections before I made any determination as to the disposition of my statement. But two articles in the Globe of the 11th inst. which you have no doubt seen, reached me before my letter was mailed, and arrested its progress. These articles, as far as they relate to this subject, bear on their face the evidence of having been authorised by general Jackson and yourself, and leave me no choice as to the publication of my statement. The article which I supposed to have been authorised by you, shows that you have also taken a different view of this matter since your letter to me before referred to was written. I could not otherwise reconcile your remonstrance against a publication of what you then deemed a confidential conversation, with the authority alleged by the Globe to publish your denial of the statement alluded to; at least, without a previous interchange of recollections between all the parties concerned. I do not, however, concur with you in the opinion that there ever was any obligation of secrecy imposed on me, or those associated with me, to be implied from the friendly character of the conversation referred to. The communication made to me by you that my continuance in office would depend upon the consent of my family to visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their large parties, I considered at the time, though not so intended by you, as in its nature offensive. It could not, therefore, carry with it the confidential obligation which belongs to the usual intercourse of friendship. I regarded the proposition as wounding to my feelings, and had determined to resign my office even after you informed me that gen. Jackson had changed his ground, from which I was only dissuaded by the earnest remonstrances of the friends I consulted, who urged, among other considerations, that although my personal respect for the president ought be impaired, my services in the department were for the country, and while it was faithfully served, I could not be unfaithful to the administration. A proposition thus disposed of could be regarded as any thing rather than imposing an obligation of friendly confidence. But I find an additional reason for publication growing out of your letter; its apparent disagreement from my statement, and its admonitory suggestions could not fail, whenever the whole matter shall be brought out, which is inevitable in the present state of the public mind, to expose me to the imputation of having shrunk from doing what duty to my own character, if not to the country, seemed to demand. I cannot therefore accord in your desire that no publication shall be made, any more than I can in the views of the obligation of secrecy which you have suggested. I would prefer, however, to accompany the publication with that of your letter of the 30th ult. but not having received any intimation of your wishes on that subject, it will require some deliberation to determine what is most proper to be done in this particular. I can assure you that this determination will be exclusively governed by a desire to do what, under all circumstances, may appear most likely to meet your own wishes. I have now only to add that in making the statements of these conversations, I have relied not merely on the indelible impressions made on my memory, but on memoranda put on paper at the time. I have not the slightest recollection or any note of your having adverted to any fact or circumstance alleged by general Jackson or yourself, as evidence of unkind feeling for, much less hostility to, or a conspiracy against maj. Eaton on the part of Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, or myself, or of any want of harmony in the cabinet other than the simple and isolated fact, that our families did not visit Mrs. Eaton and invite her to their parties. Nor have I any note or recollection of any proposition made by you to me individually, or jointly with the other gentlemen, as a means of removing the alleged difficulties, other than that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties. I cannot but persuade myself that my statement will call to mind matters which may have escaped your recollection, and satisfy your judgment that, whatever may have been the nature of your instructions I could not have understood them differently from what I have. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

Hon. *Richard M. Johnson.*

Mr. Ingham's statement, a copy of which was enclosed in his letter to col. Johnson.

On Wednesday, the 27th of January, 1831, col. Johnson of Kentucky, waited on me in the treasury department, and after some preliminary conversation, in which he expressed his great regret that my family, and that of Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien, did not visit Mrs. Eaton, he said that it had been a subject of great excitement with the president, who had come to the determination of having harmony in his cabinet by some accommodation of this matter. He, col. Johnson, was the friend of us all, and had now come at the request of the president to see whether any thing could be done: who thought that when our ladies gave parties they ought to invite Mrs. Eaton, and as they had never returned her call, if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the president would be satisfied, but unless something was done of this nature, he had no doubt, indeed he knew, that the president was resolved to have harmony, and would probably remove Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and myself. I replied to col. Johnson, that in all matters of official business, or having any connection therewith, I considered myself bound to maintain an open, frank, and harmonious intercourse with the gentlemen I was associated with. That the president had a right to expect the exertion of my best faculties, and the employment of my time, in the public service. As to the family of Mr. Eaton, I felt an obligation on me not to say any thing to aggravate the difficulties which he labored under, but to observe total silence and neutrality in relation to the reports about his wife, and to inculcate the same course as to my family, and if any other representations had been made to the president they were false. Having prescribed to myself this rule, and always acted upon it, I had done all that the president had a right to expect. That the society of Washington was liberally organised; there was but one circle, into which every person of respectable character disposed to be social was readily admitted, without reference to the circumstance of birth, fortune, or station which operated in many other places. That we had no right to exert official power to regulate its social intercourse. That Mrs. Eaton had never been received by the society here, and it did not become us to force her upon it; that my family had therefore not associated with her, and they had done so with my approbation, and that the president ought not, for the sake of his own character, to interfere in such matters. But if he chose to exert his power to force my family to visit any body they did not choose to visit, he was interfering with that which belonged to me, and no human power should regulate the social intercourse of my family, by means of official or any other power which I could resist. If I could submit to such control I should be unworthy of my station, and would despise myself. That it was eminently due to the character of the president to have it known that he did not interfere in such matters, and that the course we had pursued was preservative of his honor and political standing. I had taken my ground on mature reflection, as to what was due to my family, to my friends, and to the administration, without any prejudice against major Eaton or his wife, and had fully determined not to change it, whatever might be the consequence.

Col. J. said that he had been requested by the president to have a conversation with the secretary of the navy and the attorney general also; but, from what I had said, he supposed it would be of no avail. The president had expressed a hope that our families would have been willing to invite Mrs. Eaton to their *large* parties, to give the appearance of an ostensible intercourse, adding that he was so much excited that he was like a roaring lion. He had heard that the lady of a foreign minister had joined in the conspiracy against Mrs. Eaton, and he had sworn that he would send her and her husband home if he could not put an end to such doings. I replied, that it could hardly be possible that the president contemplated such a step. Col. J. replied, that he certainly did; and again remarked that it seemed to be useless for him to see Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien. I told him that each of us had taken our course, upon our own views of propriety, without concert; and that he ought not to consider me as answering for any but myself. He then proposed that I should meet him at Mr. Branch's, and invite Mr Berrien that evening at 7 o'clock; which was agreed to. Col. J. came to my house about 6, and we went up to Mr. Berrien's, having first sent for Mr. Branch. On our way to Mr. Berrien's, Col. J. remarked that the president had informed him that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien and myself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform us, in the presence of Dr. Ely, of his determination; and if we did not agree to comply with his wishes, he would expect us to send in our resignations. Upon our arrival at Mr. Berrien's col. J. renewed the subject in presence of him and gov. Branch, and repeated substantially, though, I thought rather more qualifiedly, what he had said to me. He did not go so much into detail, nor do I recollect whether he mentioned the president's remarks as to the lady above mentioned and Dr. Ely—those gentlemen will better recollect. Mr. Branch and Mr. Berrien replied, as unequivocally as I had done, that they would never consent to have the social relations of their families controlled by any power whatever but their own. Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien and myself, went the same evening to a party at col. Towson's, where a report was

current that we were to be removed forthwith, of which I had no, doubt at the time. The next morning, col. J. came to my house and said that he ought perhaps to have been more frank last evening, and told us positively that the president had finally determined on our removal from office, unless we agreed at once that our families should visit Mrs. Eaton, and invite her to their large parties; and that he had made up his mind to designate Mr. Dickins to take charge of the treasury department, and Mr. Kendall to take charge of the navy department, and would find an attorney general somewhere. I observed that my course was fixed, and could not be changed for all the offices in the president's gift; and it made no more difference to me than to any other person whom the president designated to take my place. In the evening of the same day, colonel J. called again, and informed me that he had just been with the president, who had drawn up a paper explanatory of what he had intended and expected of us; that some of his Tennessee friends had been with him for several hours: that his passion had subsided, and he had entirely changed his ground: He would not insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton; he only wished us to assist in putting down the slanders against her; that he believed her innocent, and he thought our families ought to do what they could to sustain her, if they could not visit her; and that he wished to see me the next day. Colonel J. added that the president had been exceedingly excited for several days, but was now perfectly calm and mild. The next day I waited on the president, and opened the subject by stating that colonel Johnson had informed me that he wished to see me; to which he assented, and went into a long argument to show how innocent a woman Mrs. Eaton was, and how much she had been persecuted, and mentioned the names of a number of ladies who had been active in this persecution, and that the lady of a foreign minister was also one of the conspirators; adding that he would send her and her husband home, and teach him and his master that the wife of a member of his cabinet was not to be thus treated; that Mrs. E. was as pure and chaste as Mrs. Donelson's infant daughter, but there was a combinaton here among a number of ladies, not those of the heads of departments, to drive her out of society; and to drive her husband out of office; but he would be cut into inch pieces on the rack, before he would suffer him or his wife to be injured by their vile calumnies; that he was resolved to have harmony in his cabinet, and he wished us to join in putting down the slanders against Mrs. Eaton. I observed to the president, that I had never considered it incumbent on me to investigate the character of Mrs. Eaton; such a service did not, in my judgment, come within the scope of my duties to the government; it belonged to society alone to determine such matters. The power of the administration could not change the opinion of the community, even if it could be properly used to control the relations of domestic life in any case. The society of Washington must be the best judges of whom it ought to receive. I regretted the difficulties which major Eaton labored under, and had felt it to be my duty not to aggravate them. I had intended at an early day to have had a conversation with him on the subject, with a view to have our social relations defined, but no opportunity had offered, without volunteering one, and it had not been done in that way. The course I had taken was, however, adopted with great care, to save his feelings as much as possible, consistently with what was due to my family, and the community with which we were associated. I considered the charge of my family to be a sacred trust, belonging exclusively to myself, as a member of society. The administration had nothing to do with it, more than with that of any other individual, and political power could not be properly exerted over their social intercourse, and it was important to his reputation to have it understood that he did not interfere in such matters. That I was not aware of any want of harmony in the cabinet; I had not seen the slightest symptom of such a feeling in its deliberations, and I was perfectly certain that *my* official conduct had never been influenced in the slightest degree by a feeling of that nature. I saw no ground, therefore, for the least change on my part in this respect. To which the president replied, in a changed tone, that he had the most entire confidence in my integrity and capacity in executing the duties of the department, and expressed his perfect satisfaction, in that respect, with my whole conduct; he had never supposed for a moment that my official acts had been influenced in the least degree by any unkind feelings towards major Eaton; and he did not mean to insist on our families visiting Mrs. Eaton: He had been much excited for some time past, by the combination against her, and he wished us to aid him in putting down their slanders, adding that she was excluded from most of the invitations to parties; and, when invited, she was insulted; and that the lady of a foreign minister before referred to had insulted her at baron Krudener's party. I remarked, that some injustice might be done to that lady on that occasion; although she might not choose to associate with Mrs. Eaton, I did not think she intended to insult her, she might have supposed that there was some design, not altogether respectful to herself, in the offer of the attendance to supper of the secretary of war, whose wife she did not visit, instead of that of the secretary of state, which, according to the usual practice she probably considered herself entitled to. I was present, and saw most of what had happened. She evidently thought herself aggrieved at something, but acted with much dignity on the occasion. I saw no appearance of insult offered to Mrs. Eaton. He replied that he had been fully informed, and knew all about it; and but for certan reasons which he mentioned, he would have sent the foreign minister before refered to, and his wife, home immediately. After some further conversation on this and other matters, in which I considered the president as having entirely waived the demand made through col. Johnson, that my family must visit Mrs. Eaton, as the condition for my remaining in office, and in which he expressed himself in terms of personal kindness towards me, I took my leave. He did not show me, or read any paper on the subject.

The public will now, I think, be at no loss to determine upon the true state of the facts of this case. Mr. Ingham's very full statement is taken from notes made at the time, and which were shown to me shortly after they were made. In repeated conversations with Mr. Branch, our recollections were found to concur. The transaction was of a nature calculated to awaken all my attention, and to impress itself indelibly upon my memory. I claim no benefit, therefore, from any supposed imperfection of this faculty, and expect to be believed, because I speak the truth.

In relation to the statement that the paper drawn up in the hand-writing of the president was shown to me, the denial of which I most explicitly repeat, if charity is to perform her holy office in reconciling these conflicting assertions, it is much more easy to believe that the memory of the president may have failed on this occasion. He saw and conversed with various persons on this subject, and has to rely upon his memory for the fact of having shown this paper to different individuals. *Each of those individuals is required only to speak for himself.*" The nature of the transaction was such that it could not have escaped the recollection of either of them.

It was impossible if such a paper had been shewn, not to have demanded, and to have persevered in the demand to have the names of the persons, on whose information the requisition was made. No one would have consented to have the conditions on which he should continue in office prescribed to him, on the ground of a combination, the evidence of which rested on mere rumor. An inquiry must have been the consequence, and the transaction could not only not have been forgotten by the parties, but would thus have become known to others. I would not myself have retained my office a moment after such a paper was exhibited to me. I will not question the intention of the president to have shewn this paper to me, nor his belief that he did so; but that he did not do so, is certain. Those who know me will not doubt the sincerity of this declaration, and an impartial community will, I trust, perceive no sufficient motive to be deduced, either from my character, or the circumstances of this transaction, for the belief of intentional misrepresentation on my part.

At any rate, I have discharged my duty, by bearing this testimony to the truth. I know to what it subjects me; but I rely upon the discernment and the integrity of my countrymen, and will abide the result.

JOHN MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

Washington, July 22, 1831.

From the Telegraph of July 23.

Washington, 23d July, 1831.

SIR: In my communication to the public, which appeared in the National Intelligencer of this morning, I mentioned that I had not yet heard from Mr. *Branch*, to whom I had forwarded a copy of col. *Johnson's* letter. I have now to state that, by the mail of this morning I received a letter from Mr. *Branch*, dated the 20th instant, in which he says:

"You can very well imagine *my surprise*, on reading the colonel's [*Johnson's*] letter, from what you yourself experienced. My recollections of the interview will most abundantly corroborate all that you have said."

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

JN. MACPHERSON BERRIEN.

To the editor of the Telegraph.

☞ In placing the following brief remarks of the editor of the "Globe" in opposition to the statements of Messrs. *Berrien, Ingham* and *Branch*—if error exists, it is against the gentlemen named: but we shall not further give room to Mr. *Blair's* publications, in reply to statements authenticated by substantial names—unless he speaks "by authority," and in or through the names of gentlemen of sufficient grade. It is not to be presumed that three members of the late "cabinet," referring to things which happened to themselves, should enter into a controversy with the *editor* of the Globe, recently arrived at Washington, under peculiar circumstances, and who cannot be presumed to *know* any thing

of the facts, except at second-hand. This proceeding is according to a rule adopted at the commencement of this work, nearly twenty years ago, and it is right that it should be adhered to. Col. *Johnson's* reply, of course, will appear when received—so shall any statement which the president may make, or *authorise* to be made, or that of any other respectable and responsible person cognizant of the facts in question, and without comment, as our custom is: but the speculations of the *editor of the Globe* must remain in their own rank. What that rank is, may be easily determined by his catching at a slip of the pen, or a misprint, in the "National Intelligencer," as to the year in which Mr. Ingham states that col. Johnson called on him.* The *year* was established correctly by Mr. Berrien, and so fixed by circumstances in Mr. Ingham's statement, that it could not be doubted—besides, it was corrected in the "Telegraph" of Saturday evening, and yet fastened upon by the "Globe" of Monday! And was the editor of that paper ignorant why the parties "slept" over the circumstances "for more than 18 months," seeing that Mr. Berrien had said in his letter of the 18th June to Mr. Eaton, that the "*president* had disclaimed any disposition to press the requisition" of col. Johnson? But we shall not enter into this controversy—in giving place to these remarks of the *editor* of the Globe, we have felt it proper to make these explanations as

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

From the Globe of Monday, July 25.

"We lay before our readers to-day, Mr. Berrien's address to the public. We will review it deliberately, and show from a mass of circumstances, in addition to col. Johnson's positive testimony, that the charge which Messrs. Berrien, Branch and Ingham now urge against the president, is *utterly unfounded*. We will show from its contradiction of a well known fact, susceptible of the clearest proof, that Mr. Ingham's statement is essentially incorrect: and that notwithstanding Messrs. Berrien, Branch and Ingham, *the interested parties*, who make this evidence, unite in saying that it is taken from notes made at the time by Mr. Ingham—and that in their "*repeated conversations*," they concurred in its details—yet that it furnishes in itself a clue from which we will prove it is not a true record. We will show, moreover, that it stands contradicted, not only by the *impartial witness*, who communicated between the president and these parties, but also by the knowledge of all those near the president, and acquainted with his views.

"There is one thing somewhat remarkable in relation to this transaction, to which we would call public attention. It is, that these parties should have *slept* over circumstances of such "*awakening interest to the American people*," for more than 18 months!! May not the inclination to conceal this long delay in doing public justice, have prompted Mr. Ingham to give his record the date of 27th January, 1831, when, it as Mr. Berrien says, "these notes were taken *at the time*," and *shown to him shortly after*, the date would have been January, 1830."

Miscellanies.

Some of the citizens of Washington invited major Eaton to a public dinner, which he declined, as will be seen by the following answer.

Washington city, 12th July, 1831.

Gentlemen: For the polite invitation to a public dinner, which you have presented to me, in behalf of "a number of the citizens of Washington, without distinction of party," I beg leave to tender my sincere thanks. The spirit and kindness of the communication demand of me this acknowledgement.

No man can be regardless of public sentiment: it wisely regulates human action; and is gratifying or painful, as it is favorably or otherwise bestowed. But confidence and kindness, however manifested by strangers, become more endearing when they proceed from those who have long been acquainted with him to whom they are offered. For thirteen years past, official duties have called me to act before those in whose behalf the civility you tender is made; and to them my conduct and actions in life, must show whatever of merit or demerit I may lay claim to. Hence additional gratification is derived from the friendly character of your invitation: and, under such circumstances, a testimonial so flattering is the more acceptable. Few of us, in this life, are without difficulties and trials: mine have been severe. Yet I have consolation in the belief, "that the greatest friend of truth is time—her greatest enemy, prejudice—and her constant companion, humility."

Recent circumstances have placed me, most reluctantly, in noisy strife before the public: to the unnecessary excitement which it has occasioned, I wish to contribute nothing. Reposing in private life, my desire is, to see the public mind at rest, rather than by any course of mine to disturb it;— to quiet angry feelings, and by no participation, to afford any new impulse to farther misrepresentations. At a time, like the present, when political designs interpose a dark and misty medium to every vision, and when the ties of former friendships are rudely rent asunder, I cannot shut my eyes to the admonitions afforded, which urged me to prefer retirement, so congenial to my feelings, rather than by accepting the civility of friends, to be placed in a situation where my actions and their motives might be misconceived, and misrepresented. Besides these considerations, of themselves sufficiently weighty, my every moment must necessarily be employed in preparations for my departure home.

For these reasons, gentlemen, I feel constrained to decline the honor you intended; and to acknowledge the obligation you have placed me under—duly appreciating the kind, the generous impulse which dictated the proffered civility. Rest assured, that in my retirement to a peaceful home, where motive will be wanting to disturb me, I shall ever remember this prominent mark of your kindness, and with feelings of gratitude, cherish its recollection.

For yourselves, individually, and those whom you represent, I beg you to receive the respectful consideration of your fellow citizen, J. H. EATON.

To W. A. Davis, Jno. Barcroft, Henry M. Morfit, R. C. Weightman, N. P. Causin, E. De Krafft, Dan'l D. Arden, esqrs.

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MR. BRANCH.

From the Roanoke Advocate.

Windsor, July 12, 1831.

Dear sir: From information communicated to me by my friends, as well in this, as in other counties of the district, that it is in your power to relate circumstances connected with your late official station, which would convince me of the propriety of your course, and that great injustice had been done you; and as I have repeatedly stated to my friends, that when these facts were made to appear, that I would no longer be your opponent: I now, sir, frankly make the same declaration to you. I do this from no motive of a personal kind whatever. From no fear of a defeat in my election, but from an imperious sense of duty, which I owe to justice, the honor and to the interest of my state. If you have been treated with harshness, unkindness or injustice, no matter by whom, I hold it to be the bounden duty of every citizen of this state, fearlessly to sustain you. The circumstances which may be within your knowledge to establish this fact, you have only to relate to the satisfaction of a certain number of my friends selected from each county in this district. And I take this occasion to say, that I am no longer a candidate, and that I have always entertained a high admiration of your character as a man and a politician. I know, sir, that I have personal and political enemies that would be gratified at any misfortune that might befal me, political or otherwise, but I hope and believe that you have no sympathy with them. With high consideration, yours respectfully,

J. A. BYNUM.

To the hon. John Branch.

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REPLY.

Windsor, July 12, 1831.

Dear sir: I have received your letter of this date, and can truly say, in reply, that I believe myself to have

* The National Intelligencer of Tuesday says, "the error was not the printer's, but, we presume, a *lapsus pennæ* of the transcriber," and calls it an "*obvious* error," as indeed it is.

been unkindly treated in the transactions alluded to. I have no disposition to dilate on my wrong before the American people: but misunderstood, as I have been, my conduct censured and my motives impeached, I hold myself at liberty to give such explanations as my friends may require. I cheerfully accede to your proposition and will meet your friends, at any time and place they may select. I have to thank you, sir, for the magnanimity of your course, and do assure you, that there is no feeling in my bosom that responds in unison with the passions of your enemies. With much respect, I am yours, &c. JOHN BRANCH.

J. A. Bynum, esq.

Halifax county, July 17th, 1831.

In pursuance to the above correspondence, Mr. Bynum called upon the undersigned persons, his political friends, to hear a statement of facts from the hon. John Branch, relative to his late connexion with the administration of the general government. After an attentive hearing and dispassionate consideration, we unanimously and unhesitatingly say; from the facts disclosed, we believe gov. Branch to have been treated with injustice: we believe the governor, not only to have discharged the duties of his late office with ability and fidelity, but also believe, that in all his relations with the citizens of Washington, that his conduct strictly conformed to the rules of honor and propriety. We, with the governor, believe, from the facts disclosed to us, that our venerable president, although, like other men, not exempt from the frailties of human nature, *has done nothing in this matter that cannot be forgiven;* done nothing for which we should abandon him; done nothing improper which did not result from his peculiar situation. From the facts disclosed, we feel it to be our duty to say, in our opinion, the governor merits the continued confidence of this state, and particularly at this time, that of the citizens of this district.

JOHN H. PATTERSON, *Northampton.*
JOHN HAYWOOD, *Bertie.*
THOMAS JONES, *Martin.*
J. A. DAWSON, *Halifax.*

We find the following curious advertisement in the Lexington Reporter:

I think it due to justice and truth, to publish a pamphlet, consisting of general Jackson's correspondence with me, which induced me to write and publish as many phamphlets to promote his election to the presidency, as required the appropriation of a great deal of time, upwards of 10,000 dollars in money, besides one hundred dollars given to Amos Kendall as advance, to induce him to desert Henry Clay, and to espouse the cause and service of general Jackson—upon which occasion he assumed and claimed the authorship of the pamphlets written by me, under the signature of Philo-Jackson, and now when I am inclined to make an expose of those publications, I am treated with injustice, ingratitude, and calumny by his adherents, when he and they know, that I have not the pecuniary means to render the public justice, which I desire.

The pamphlet will contain about 50 pages, and will be offered for sale at fifty cents. All who may incline to give the desired aid, may call on me and enable me to perform this honorable devotion to duty.

The pamphlet will amuse and instruct them, and show how a man of virtuous intentions may be duped.

HENRY BANKS, *of Virginia.*

June, 28, 1831.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel, of July 25.

Late Pennsylvania "official!"

With feelings of no ordinary mortification we submit to our readers the correspondence between the late distinguished and respectable *attorney general* and *Francis P. Blair*, the locum tenens of Amos Kendall in the editorial chair of that coarse, vulgar, scurrilous journal, the "Globe." More concentrated impudence we have never witnessed in the same space, than is contained in Blair's portion of it. The conclusion of his first letter, in which further correspondence with Mr. *Berrien* is declined, in an apish imitation of the termination of general Jackson's with Mr. Calhoun:—but what might be admissible as between such men, is the very apex of presumption, when assumed by a hireling, retained as the ostensible editor of a pensioned press, towards such a man as the learned, dignified, courteous, and honorable *John McPherson Berrien*, of Georgia. The sneers of the last letter contain the very essence of malignity:—but it requires no gloss, and the repulsive and odious task of touching it is not necessary. This single comment perhaps is sufficient. *Francis P. Blair*, the author of this insolence, is a renegade from the ranks of the coalition; one of those Kentuckians who knew, approved and applauded the "bargain," and contributed to its consummation by influencing his immediate representative Mr. *White*, to vote for *John Quincy Adams*, and against *Andrew Jackson:—John McPherson Berrien* of Georgia, against whom it is directed, is one of the most distinguished citizens of the south, both for pure moral deportment and splendid intellectual faculties. During the ascendancy of the coalition, he represented the state of Georgia in the senate of the United States, where he manifested a warmth of devotion to the *republican principles* on which gen. Jackson was supported, and a brilliancy of intellect in maintaining them, which induced the president to call him into his cabinet. How he demeaned himself in his department, the nation and the president have borne ample testimony. Every true friend of the president we think will unite with us in the ardent hope that this affair will satisfy him that the deepest and dearest interests of the republican party, present and future, require that he should disentangle himself from such men as *Blair* and *Kendall*, promptly and forever.

POLITICAL SCRAPS.

The South Carolina "Telescope" sometime since, had a labored article to show that Mr. *Madison* has survived his capacity of being useful!—The writer had the impudence to preface his essay with the following well known couplet from *Pope:*—

> From Marlborough's eyes the tears of dotage flow,
> And Swift expires a driveller and a show!

And Mr. Ritchie, in his paper of the 22d instant, has "seen with *regret*" the late letter of the father of the constitution, concerning the bank of the United States! Alack a-day!

The New York Courier and Enquirer, a few months ago, had the following *respectful* paragraph:

"That every state in the union has a deep regard, an unfeigned veneration for Virginia, all will freely and cheerfully admit. Good old Virginia, the land of great spirits gone to better worlds! but the *aristocracy* of that democratic state are becoming troublesome—thrusting their long line of ancestry continually in your face, talking of their state as the "*republic*," "*a bold and fearful race*," *&c. &c.* as if there was no other state throughout this confederacy. It is amusing and yet provoking to see the old tinsel—the thread bare laced ruffles—and pink'd heel shoes of the "*ancien regime*," elbowing every body aside to take the lead, and such men as Tazewell and Tyler enveloping themselves in the mantles of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—strutting through the senate and crying make way for the "republic" of Virginia—make way for Hamlet the Dane. Every Virginian of independent and manly bearing must flout such empty pretenders, *such impudent inflated efforts to bring their state into disrepute.* But Mr. Tyler has said no one finds fault with himself or colleague; they, it is imagined are unaccountable agents;—have a right to oppose Adams to day, support Jackson to-morrow, flatter Clay the next day, and finally charge the president with committing "lawless acts;" they presume, to think that they can take any protean shape they please, support or oppose any party, break down the democracy of the country and join Webster and the tariff men, and because they were born in the "republic of Virginia no fault is to be found with them!"

The same paper noticing a report that the Virginia members of congress had seceded from general Jackson, said:

"Virginia will set matters right; or if *she don't it is no matter—we can get along without her.*"

Again—from the same: In the whole of this Turkish affair, one of the most suspicious points is the fact,

that Mr. Tazewell never opened his mouth on the illegality of the commission while the treaty was under consideration in the senate, but no sooner had Duff Green been elected printer, than we find both he and Mr. Tyler taking open ground against the administration. Was this silence assumed merely to deceive the friends of Andrew Jackson, and cheat them into the re-election of Duff Green? If it be so, it is a specimen of shallow cunning, utterly at variance with the high character to which Mr. Tazewell sets up studied pretensions."

The National Gazette speaking of the late doings at Washington, and the correspondence to which they gave birth, says:—

Altogether, these are singular productions, and we may say, after the person in the upper window of the ark in the Dutch picture of the deluge—"Hazy weather, Master Noah."

In the Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday, September 26, 1827, was the following prediction:—

"It is one part of the business of a good statesman to find a proper place for every body. Jackson will in this respect, shew himself superior to any president we have had since the days of Washington. In strong natural sagacity he is unmatched by any man in the country, and he will surround himself with a cabinet *composed of the first men in the nation.*"

The Philadelphia *Sentinel* is pressing major Lewis, the 2d auditor at Washington, very closely, as to the certain arrangements charged as being made between him and the editor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the next presidential election.

[From the U. S. (Philadelphia) Gazette.]

The subscribers, ORIGINAL SUPPORTERS OF ANDREW JACKSON to the presidency of the United States, deeply and solemnly impressed with the importance of preserving great fundamental principles of liberty, free from violation—as well as of maintaining entire and unblemished their own integrity—and of redeeming to the people the faith they pledged for the fulfilment of the professions, made when they selected him as a candidate, for the purpose of accomplishing great national reforms, and of establishing salutary practices of pure republican government—deeming the period now arrived, when the public expect, and the crisis demands, a declaration of their opinions in respect to their future course, and a redemption of their pledges made in time past—do here represent and declare:—

That at the presidential elections of 1824 and 1828, they gave the preference to Andrew Jackson, because they had sufficient reason to believe him identified with CERTAIN PRINCIPLES, professed by him, which the abuses of faction, and the inroads of ambition, were rapidly sweeping into total oblivion:—which principles were obviously essential to the preservation of popular rights—the duration of this happy republic, and the continuance of our inestimable UNION. They look'd to the *man* only as the *means* of giving a lasting establishment to those principles:—his public services having inspired a confidence in his rectitude, that he would faithfully fulfil the great object of his election. A blind devotion to his will, as a chief; or an implicit acquiescence in his opinions, as those of an infallible master—were tenets never comprehended in our democratic creed. Although faithful to his country, yet we never believed him to be exalted above the erring faculties of a mortal, however confidently we cherished the conviction, that he never would prove faithless and derelict to his pledges and professions. In the wreath of glory that entwined his brows as a victor, we thought we beheld a sure guarantee for the consummation of his principles as a statesman. Without thinking him splendidly endowed, we had reason to believe him inflexibly honest; a trait in his character, that on all occasions was the theme of his exultation, and the subject of his pride. If, on this point, experience has proved us to have been too credulous, or too confiding—the fault in us is as much allied to virtue, as the failure on his part is alien to it. Still, respect for his services to his country, *in the field*, inspires us with clemency in our reproaches for his errors in the cabinet. We are willing to believe that his *head*, rather than his *heart*, has been in fault; and that age, increasing the infirmities of a fragile constitution has contributed to frustrate expectations which a more vigorous period of life might have fulfilled; notwithstanding the arduous nature of the task, which he was called to discharge—more peculiarly arduous to him, because destitute of that experience in government, and unaccustomed to those deep habits of thought and study, which alone qualify the statesman to shine, or the patriot to triumph; a fact which, while it mitigates censure, at the same time pleads in behalf of his country, for his timely retirement to the shades of private life. For what mind, however great by nature, can resist the ruinous inroads of time; and what man, who has acquired glory and renown, in the summer of his life, would consent to become a spectacle for compassion, by a public exhibition of the follies and weakness of age; detracting from his just fame, and unconsciously inflicting the most serious wounds upon his country.

When we selected general Jackson for our candidate, indifferent to every thing but *principle;* and determined to peril all minor considerations for a great public blessing—we announced to him our principles, and he fully reciprocated our views, elucidating their utility, and often adding embellishments to their charms. He avowed, professed, and confirmed all, and more than all that we required. Rather ultra than deficient in the doctrines of liberty, we were left to expect from him too much, than to distrust him of too little—thus verifying the old remark, that those who are the most zealous in preaching, are apt to be the most lax and culpable in practice.

The principles common to general Jackson and his early supporters may be embraced under the following heads:—

1. To establish the precedent of one PRESIDENTIAL term of four years.

2. To make no appointment of MEMBERS OF CONGRESS; so as to preserve the integrity of the legislature, from the corruption of the executive power and patronage.

3. To protect AMERICAN INDUSTRY by an adequate TARIFF.

4. To promote INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

5. To establish the principle of ROTATION IN OFFICE.

The consent of general Jackson to become a candidate for the second term, has violated his solemn and repeated pledge to his party, that he would serve but *four years* and thus establish a salutary precedent, which would apply the axe to the very root of political corruption. Nothing could have been more emphatic and solemn, than his declarations on this point; and nothing more ardent and zealous than our attestations of its importance. Experience had sadly shewn, to what dangerous corruptions and abuse of the executive patronage, a desire for *re-election* had often carried the most well-meaning of our chief magistrates—a re-election, in which the great body of the people took no active part; a re-election supported chiefly from *mercenary motives*, by a paid band of rapacious office-holders—clamorous for the continuance of their pay—audacious in their deportment—insulting to the people—and reckless of the consequences of their cupidity. Experience had also proved that it not only warped the integrity of the president, but destroyed his independence, impaired his vigor, and distracted his attention; his solicitude being directed from his country to himself—and the public interest sacrificed to personal ambition. It was found even to contaminate our morals and *corrupt the public press;* the eagerness of the incumbent to secure his renewed lease of power, leading him to acts from which the patriot would revolt, as criminal and unjust; as fatal to the rights and destructive to the liberty of the citizen. How shall we express our astonishment and grief, that Andrew Jackson should have brought himself within the possible sphere of such evils? But we must supersede our admiration, by declaring our determination not to sustain him in a course so baneful to his country, and so blighting to the lustre of his own glory.

The APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS has been the prolific source of the most dangerous collusion

between the legislative and executive branches of government. It holds out the lure of office to the representatives of the people, enticing them to a dereliction of their duty; and rewards the pliant tool of executive pleasure, who may betray his country, or violate his oath. The constitution itself, has attempted by an express provision, to guard against this impure collusion of the two separate branches of government, where it declares—section 6, "*that no member of congress shall be appointed to any office which was created, or the emoluments whereof were augmented, during the term for which he was elected.*" We recite the article to show, that the *spirit* of this constitutional exclusion, clearly extends to the inhibition of all appointments from the members of congress. Even on the supposition that no direct possible corruption existed, in such an application of executive patronage; still the undue influence which it must exercise over congress, cannot but ultimately lead to consequences as pernicious as the most open and high handed corruption. The mere fact of being ELIGIBLE to HONORS and REWARDS from the executive, is sufficient to make our representatives pliable instruments of power, instead of inflexible champions of freedom, and faithful agents to their constituents. The saying of Walpole, that every man has his price, expresses a fallible trait of the human character that ought to construct every possible barrier against temptation. When even a patriot like Andrew Jackson can forego his purposes, and renounce his resolves, at the beck of ambition, how shall we trust those of less firmness, or more frailty? When, in an evil hour, he threw wide open this door to corruption, the patriot was lost in the politician, and the art of the demagogue triumphed over the honesty of the republican.

On this subject, we must quote his own words, in his letter to the legislature of Tennessee—"There is no truth more sacred in politics," says general Jackson, "and none more conclusively stamped upon all the state constitutions, as well as the federal constitution, than that which requires the three great departments of power, the legislative, judicial, and executive, to be kept separate and apart. But simple and manifest as this truth is, the difficulty of arriving at it in practice, with constitutional restraints, still remains, and presents a question, whether the wisdom and virtue of the present generation, with a view to amendment in this important matter, may not be usefully employed?"

"With a view to sustain more effectually, in practice, the axiom which divides the three great classes of power into independent constitutional checks, I WOULD IMPOSE A PROVISION, RENDERING ANY MEMBER OF CONGRESS INELIGIBLE TO OFFICE, UNDER THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, DURING THE TERM FOR WHICH HE WAS ELECTED, AND FOR TWO YEARS THEREAFTER, except in cases of *judicial* office." "The effect of such a constitutional provision is obvious. By it congress, in a considerable degree, would be free from that connexion with the executive department, *which at present gives strong grounds of* APPREHENSION *and* JEALOUSY *on the part of the people. Members, instead of being liable to be withdrawn from legislating on the great interests of the nation, through prospects of executive patronage*, would be more liberally confided in by their constituents, while their vigilance would be less interrupted by party feelings and party excitements. Calculations from intrigue, or management, would fail; nor would their deliberations, or their investigation of subjects, consume so much time. The MORALS OF THE COUNTRY WOULD BE IMPROVED, and *virtue*, uniting with the labors of the representatives, and with the official ministers of the law, would tend to perpetuate the honor and glory of the government. But if this change in the constitution should not be obtained, and *important* appointments continue to devolve on the representatives in congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced, that CORRUPTION WILL BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY; and that, under the *garb of conscientious sacrifice to establish precedents for the public good*, evils of serious importance to the freedom and prosperity of the republic may arise. It is through THIS CHANNEL that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where TYRANNY may be well apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency. Against such inroads every guard ought to be interposed, and none better occurs than that of closing the suspected avenue with some necessary constitutional restriction. We know human nature to be prone to evil; we are easily taught to pray that we may not be led into temptation; and hence the opinion, that by constitutional provision, all avenues to temptation on the part of our political servants, should be closed."

Yet this corruption so justly described, and vividly painted, in all its ramifications and consequences; has gen. Jackson *practised* to a pernicious extent, unheard of among his predecessors! Comment on such tergiversation is needless; and surprise is stifled by grief and mortification, over the weakness of nature, and the frailty of the man. Without *good faith* there can be no morals in government, and the support of general Jackson for a re-election, after the flagrant violation of a pledge so solemn, and a principle so important, would be knowingly to put upon the people a fraud and imposition, as insulting to their understandings, as dangerous and destructive to their liberties.

But it is not merely on *one*—it is on all points that he has proved reckless to his word, and inconsistent with his professions. On no part of his public character did he boast with so much pride and ardor as his DEMOCRACY. In his letter to *doctor William Dickson*, he makes a full avowal of the entire principles of the JEFFERSON SCHOOL. He says:—

"Believing as I do, that any citizen who does obtain the suffrage of the freemen of Tennessee, must be a character, the composition of which *is virtue, talents*, and the TRUE WHIG PRINCIPLES OF SEVENTY-SIX; in short, sir, that he must be a *republican, and in politics, like Cæsar's wife, not only chaste, but* UNSUSPECTED."

"The first two component parts of this character I know you possess; the latter, as to myself, I have ever thought you did. But, sir, the public mind has been lately led to believe that your political sentiments are doubtful, and some have held you up as an aristocrat. These reasons have operated with me to call upon you to answer the following interrogatories:—First—are you, and have you always been, a true admirer of the *whig principles of seventy-six?* Have you always been an admirer of the state authorities? Are you now, and have you always been, an admirer of the *constitution of the United States, friendly to its administration, agreeable to the true literal meaning of the instrument, and banishing the dangerous doctrine of implication? Have you always been, and are you now, opposed to standing armies in time of peace? Are you now, and have you always been, inimical to a standing armament? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to foreign political connexions? Are you now, and have you always been, opposed to the extension of executive patronage?* Have you always been, and are you now, an advocate *for freedom of religion and freedom of the press? Are you now, and have you always been, friendly to economy in the public disbursements, and an enemy to the system of loans? And, lastly, are you a real republican in principle, and will you be a republican in practice?*"

From a creed so full and ample, we had every reason to believe that his *practice* would have corresponded to his *professions;* and his appointments and measures assumed a congenial shape. But when once licensed in power, what was his conduct? He called to his councils and his confidence some of the most conspicuous *ultra* federalists of the country, who had distinguished themselves for their opposition to the late war, to compose his original cabinet. The present even exceeds the first, in this inconsistent association of the federalists of '98 with a disciple, at least a *professing* disciple, of the *Jefferson school.* The secretary of the treasury, the secretary of the navy, and the attorney general, have ever been noted for their ultra-devotion to the antagonist party: and in his local and minor appointments, a similar preference is generally perceived to prevail. Fidelity to the principles of Thomas Jefferson, consistency with our past lives, honor, virtue, and a true regard for the *rights of man*, all forbid us to yield our support to one who has so totally sacrificed his principles, and so entirely abandoned his party. As democrats, we cannot support

ANDREW JACKSON, or give countenance to his federal appointments, and aristocratical career.

When it is considered how intimately connected the *purity of the press* is with the FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS, we cannot be too jealous of the exercise of government over this controlling lever of public opinion, nor too indignant when we behold it extended over the states for the purpose of promoting his re-election. His own words on this subject must be conclusive. In his inaugural speech he declared that—

"The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of REFORM, which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the PATRONAGE of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT into conflict with the FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS."

It would be our desire to conceal, not parade, his aberrations, were such tenderness compatible with public duty, or consonant to the justice due to ourselves. The undisguised purchase of the public press by his officers and minions furnishes a sad comment on his professed regard for its purity and freedom, when he erects, in the metropolis of the nation, and through the agency of a *treasury officer and the postmaster general*, one of the most noted partisan newspapers; we not only feel it a wrong, but are compelled to regard it as an insult to the people, whose integrity it questions, and whose intelligence it derides.

As Americans, jealous of the honor, and sensitive of the fame of our country, among the nations of the earth, would that we could draw a veil over the unhappy and degrading scenes that have recently disgraced the capital of the republic. Who among those that gave their ready and generous credence to the professions of Andrew Jackson, could have anticipated amidst the wildest dreams of political adversity, or forebodings of ruin, that in two short years his administration would have brought confusion on himself, disgrace on his country, shame on his friends, and triumph to his enemies? But let us, in compassion, draw the curtain over a picture which, if fully exposed to view, might reveal what would crimson the cheek of chastity, as well as excite a pang in the heart of the patriot. It more than suffices to know that he composed his first cabinet on *wrong principles*, from the MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, and if public report speaks but half the truth, he has dissolved it in principles equally erroneous, and less justifiable; principles which equally shock the moral sense, and the political integrity of the American people; principles unknown to the constitution, and subversive of our rights. It now remains to state the change of position, as to parties, which a dereliction from principles, almost necessarily induced, when gen. Jackson came into power.

Whilst true to his original creed of democracy, he remained faithful to the people, who took him up from affection, and sustained him as a candidate from principle. But the moment he became derelict—the moment he left the path of the patriot, for the devious way of the politician—that moment he forsook the people for intriguers, and interested aspirants, who calculating to succeed by using his popularity for their evil purposes, gave him a hollow-hearted support for the substantial recompense of honors and rewards. It was in this manner that *Amos Kendall* and *Francis P. Blair*, who had *advised Mr. Clay to vote for Mr. Adams*—were bought into his support, and became the lawgivers of his party—whilst his *original friends* were carelessly overlooked, or ungratefully discarded; or estranged by a barrier of corruption, which to surmount required the sacrifice of all the principles and measures for which they had associated in his support.

A total revolution of character, of principles, of purposes, of opinions like this, requires no argument or elucidation to prove, must reverse the position of the individual,—dissolve all the affinities of party cohesion, and rend asunder all the sympathies of party attachment, that originally existed. Whilst we announce the fact, however, we cannot give countenance to a fraud; and on the same grounds that we at first accorded him our adhesion, do we hereby withdraw from ANDREW JACKSON our future support; convinced that *time, circumstances*, and *power*, have destroyed that IDENTITY OF POLITICAL CHARACTER that once attracted our admiration, won our confidence, and secured our affection.

NATHAN JONES,
JOHN M. TAYLOR,
JAS. THACKARA,
STEPHEN SIMPSON,
WM. HEWITT,
HENRY S. HUGHES.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1831

SEAMEN'S PROTECTIONS.

The pages of this work will shew that we have, "many a time and oft," preferred a decided protest against the practice which obtained of granting paper-protections to such men as fought under Hull, and the long line of worthies who succeeded him, in holding up the "star-spangled banner,"—because that it admitted something like a *right* in the British, (who claimed it), to examine into the character of those who sailed under our flag; a right that we would rather see every such John Bull "hanged on a tree" than admit, while power to resist the degradation remained.

We have lately met with the following notice of one of Mr. Clay's speeches on this subject, and take much pleasure in presenting it to our readers.

—

When the subject of the impressment of American seamen by Great Britain, agitated our country from one end of the union to the other, congress had been induced to pass a bill to furnish our seamen with certificates of citizenship, in order to prevent them from being mistaken for British subjects. Mr. Clay justly considered this step as a dangerous and dishonorable concession, and took occasion to express his feelings in the following cogent appeal. [*Nat. Jour.*

"We are told by gentlemen in the opposition, that government has not done all that was incumbent on it to do, to avoid just cause of complaint on the part of Great Britain; that, in particular, the certificates of protection authorised by congress, are fraudulently used. Sir, government has done too much in granting those paper protections. I can never think of them without being shocked—they resemble the passes which the master grants to his negro slave, 'let the bearer, Mungo, pass and repass, without molestation.' What do they imply? That Great Britain has a right to seize all who are not provided with them. From their very nature they must be liable to abuse on both sides. If Great Britain desires a mark by which she can know her own subjects, let her give them an ear mark.—The colors that float from the mast head, should be the credentials of our seamen. It is impossible that this country should ever abandon the gallant tars who have won for us such splendid trophies. Let me suppose that the genius of Columbia should visit one of them in his oppressor's prison, and attempt to reconcile him to his forlorn and wretched condition.—She would say to him, in the language of gentlemen on the other side, 'Great Britain intends you no harm, she did not mean to impress you, but one of her own subjects; having taken you by mistake, I will remonstrate, and try to prevail on her, by peaceable means, to release you, but I cannot, my son, fight for you.' If he did not consider this mere mockery, the poor tar would address her judgment, and say, 'You owe me my country, protection; I owe you, in return, obedience. I am no British subject—I am a native of old Massachusetts, where live my aged father, my wife, my children. I have faithfully discharged my duty. Will you refuse to do yours?' Appealing to her passions, he would continue, 'I lost this eye in fighting under Truxton, with the Insurgente; I got this scar before Tripoli; I broke this leg on board the Constitution, when the Guerriere struck.'"

There was something in the impassioned gesture and pathetic tone of utterance which distinguished this appeal, that the feeling which dictated it passed from man to man, as if one mysterious chain of sympathy connected every bosom.

A FARMER AND A SHOEMAKER.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

Farmer. Good morning, neighbor, have you finished my shoes?

Shoemaker. Yes. And I hope you brought me the cheese according to agreement.

F. To be sure, I did. But look ye neighbor. I shan't be gulled any longer. You must hereafter make my shoes at 25 per cent. less, or I won't have them of you.

S. Why neighbor, what are you at? It requires all my time, at present prices, to make a comfortable living; so that your prices would soon make me a bankrupt. The reduction you propose is more than the profit.

F. Now that's a fine story—but I've got my eyes open and you shant take me in any more. I take the N. H. Patriot, from which I learn that a duty on an article for protection is a tax on the consumers, and goes into the pockets of the mechanics. This is so plain that it is strange I never thought on it before. The duty is 25 cents a pair. Now do you suppose I am going to pay you all that the shoes cost you, and your profit on them, and 25 cents besides? Not I. I shall serve all alike, for there is a tax for the benefit of all of you, the hatter, tailor, harness-maker, cabinet-maker, rope-maker, blacksmith, &c. I shall save many a dollar by getting off this protection. What a glorious fellow this Patriot man is, to let us into these secrets and show us how you wrong us.

S. Why neighbor are you in earnest?

F. In earnest? Why should I not be, when I have been so much imposed on, and found you out at last?

S. Now, neighbor, you know we live by helping one another. I can't afford to lose your custom;—what must be done to keep it?

F. What must you do? Why, take off the 25 cents, *tax, duty, protection*, or whatever the Patriot man calls it, and be content to live with a fair profit, in an honest way, and I will buy your shoes; for to give every one his due (hang the *du*-ties) you make better shoes than any body.

S. Well, you know I take your produce in pay.

F. Well, suppose you do. Is not my produce as good as your shoes.

S. But what I am going to say, as I take your produce in pay, you should, to make it fair between us, take off the *duty, tax, protection*, that we pay on your produce.

F. Agreed! But if the farmer was protected the Patriot would have told us of it.

S. Be that as it may; we now understand each other. To make our dealings just we are to repeal the tariff as to our trades, that is, I am to deduct the duty from the price of every pair of shoes you buy of me; and you are to deduct the duty from every article of produce which I take of you in payment.

F. That's it exactly. How ready the mechanics are to grow honest when found out.

S. How much cheese did you bring me?

F. 200 pounds.

S. What is it worth?

F. My wife said I must get ten cents a pound, though it is not her best, which, like a shrewd woman as she is, she keeps at home.

S. This is rather high, but I will take it at that price after you deduct the duty.

F. Oh yes—what is it?

S. Nine cents per pound!

F Nine cents—deduct nine cents from ten. Why my wife, pleasant as she is, would look cross enough to turn all the milk sour if I hinted such a thing. Do you think I am such a fool as to sell cheese for a cent a pound.

S. This is a bargain of your own seeking:—I was content with things as they were.

INTERESTING OR AMUSING SCRAPS.

Smelting of iron. Heated air for blast furnaces has been used for some time at the Clyde iron works, and with great success. Experiments have proved that iron is smelted by heated air, with three-fourths of the quantity of coal required, when cold air, that is air not artificially heated, is employed for that purpose, while the produce of the furnace in iron is at the same time greatly increased. All the furnaces at Clyde iron works are now blown with it. At these works the air, before it is thrown into the blast furnaces, is heated 220 deg. of far. in cast iron vessels placed on furnaces, similar to those of steam engine boilers. It is expected that a higher temperature than 220 degrees will be productive of a proportionally increased effect. But this is a subject of experiment. It is supposed that this improvement will accomplish a saving in the cost of the iron in Great Britain to the amount of at least £200,000 a year.

What mules think of railway conveyance. The produce of the Mauch Chunck coal (anthracite) mine, in Pennsylvania, is conveyed to a village of the same name in wagons, running on an inclined railway; and to each train of 42 wagons, there are 7 cars attached, containing 28 mules, which are employed to draw back the wagons when emptied. Professor Silliman states, that the mules readily perform the duty of drawing up the empty wagons, but that "having once experienced the comfort of riding down, they appear to regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures, not even the sharpest whipping, can ever induce them to descend in any other way."

Anthracite coal. A correspondent enquires the meaning of *Anthracite*, in this connexion. *Anthracites* is a Latin noun, signifying a precious stone, having spots with the appearance of sparks of fire. *Anthrax*, signifies a coal, or coals. The meaning of the term Anthracite may hence be gathered with sufficient clearness, as the sparkling appearance of good fossil coal is well known.

Age of ships. The Royal William was launched in 1719, and is supposed not to have been repaired till 1757; it was surveyed afloat in 1785, and probably lasted many years more. The Betsey Cains yacht, in which king William performed his first voyage to England was then several years old; it was sold to a merchant in the reign of George I. and employed in the coal trade, in which service she existed till February, 1827, when she struck on a reef of rocks near Tynemouth bar, and was there lost, only for want of timely assistance, her timbers being, after the lapse of at least one hundred and forty years, still perfectly sound. How is it that no such ships are built now-a-days? Is it the dry-rot, or underwriting that flourishes? [*Mechanics' Mag.*

Dyspepsia. The Halsteadian mode of craw-thumping, kneading the bowels, &c. in cases of indigestion or dyspepsia, seems to be precisely the same as that practised by the Sandwich Islanders. The march of intellect, and particularly the taste for *internal improvement*, do not seem to be exclusively confined to the continents of the old or new world. In the following extract from a review of capt. Kotzebue's account of his visit to Hauii, Oahu, &c. we find a precedent for our civilized treatment of a complaint thought to be peculiar only to the most refined people. The personage described, however, was one filled with royal blood—no less than the sovereign queen, Namahanua, widow of Tamahamaha, late monarch of those islands:—

On one occasion, he called at dinner-time; she was lying stretched on her prodigious stomach upon some fine mats before the looking glass; a number of China dishes were arranged in a semi-circle before her, and her attendants were employed in handing first one and then another to her majesty. She ate voraciously, while two boys flapped away the flies with large bunches of feathers: the quantity of food she ate was prodigious. After the entrance of captain Kotzebue, she ate enough to satisfy six men, and those Russians; at least, the estimate is Kotzebue's. After she was satisfied, she drew her breath with apparent difficulty, and then exclaimed, "I have eaten famously!" By the assistance of her attendants she then turned upon her back and made a sign with her hand to a tall strong fellow who seemed prepared for duty. He immediately sprang upon her body and kneaded her as unmercifully with his knees and fists as if she had been a trough of bread: this was done to favor digestion. After groaning a little at this ungenteel treatment, and taking a short time to recover herself, she ordered her royal person to be again turned on the stomach and recommenced her meal. Namahanua and her fat hog are the greatest curiosities in Oahu. By a natural sympathy with fatness, she loves every thing *embonpoint*. This hog is black, of extraordinary size, and the queen feeds him to suffocation, as other ladies do Dutch pugs. He has two Kanackas to attend upon him, and can scarcely move from obesity, to use a word almost too fine for bacon.

Terrible explosion. A Rio Janeiro paper of April 13th contains an account of a violent thunder storm

which descended upon port Alegre on the 11th of March. The rain fell in torrents, and the lightning struck in several places. A powder-house about a league from the city, containing 37,500 pounds of powder, was struck and blown to atoms. The explosion shook the whole city, like an earthquake. The houses on the margin of the river felt the shock most, and every building received more or less injury. All the materials of the powder house were thrown to the distance of more than 200 rods; the foundations were torn up, and not a tile or a beam was left. The woods in the immediate vicinity were swept down, and the largest trees torn up by the roots. At a distance of 16 or 20 rods from the magazine, a military guard was quartered, and although the building which they were in was greatly injured, particularly in the roof, not a single soldier suffered any material harm. Several cattle, which happened to be near, were killed. [*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Philadelphia, June 15. About five yesterday afternoon a thunder storm came up from the southeast, with heavy rain. The steeple of Christ church, we are told, was probably saved by its lightning rod. In the back porch of Hieskell and Niblo's hotel, Mr. Niblo and several of his guests, were engaged in conversation, when one of the party desired the others to watch the steeple, and observe how the lightning appeared to play round the spire. He had scarcely spoken, when a ball of fire, followed instantly by a terrific crash of thunder, seemed to strike that point of the rod, vanishing immediately, and producing no other effect than a slight appearance of smoke. The rod passes down the interior of the steeple, and on examination, traces of the lightning were found on several of the lower links and the wall which they touch.

Remarkable effect of lightning. On Monday the 29th ult. the house of Richard Whitney, in Winchendon, Mass. was struck with lightning, and the chimney, being the only one in a house nearly three stories high, and uniting ten fire places, was rent from top to bottom, and scattered into every room in the house. The lightning also branched out, and ran in all directions, and into almost all parts of the house. The family present consisted of seven—two very aged people, Mrs. Whitney, and 4 children. Most of them were partly stunned by the shock, but none materially injured, except Mrs. W. who was found some minutes afterward, buried in the rubbish from the chimney, and was taken up apparently dead. She was carried out of doors, and long exertions used for her recovery before any signs of life appeared, except one gasp. She at length showed symptoms of life, and in a few hours was restored to her reason. The hair on one side of her head was scorched, and the color changed, and a red streak was discovered reaching from her head to her foot. She is now, (ten days after the event), in a fair way of recovery to health.

[*Mass. Yeoman.*

EDITORIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ The deep interest and great extent of the various matter accumulating, has induced us again to incur the expense of publishing eight additional pages, to make up the present number. It is our resolution, so far as the ability may be afforded, and as promptly as the nature of things will admit of, to offer to our subscribers and the public, as full and faithful a *record* of the events of the day, as any other like work, any where issuing from the press, furnishes—for the present information and future use of public and private persons. But in our own land, there is no *citizen* who has not an important stake in the public transactions—such being, in fact, the sovereign power of the country—the source and deposit of all legitimate authority.

It has been observed that we have latterly much increased our usual supply of matter, and at a pretty heavy additional expense. But such compliments are due to our old and steadfast friends, and the many, very many gentlemen who have more recently held out a liberal support to us. There IS an earnest and rapidly increasing desire to investigate and uphold the principles of the "AMERICAN SYSTEM;" and never before have we so much felt the want of ability to render justice to a cause so important, so universal—which passes the threshhold of every freeman's home, and abides with him, and will lead him in the right way, if kindly received and *considerately* entertained. But "the will must be accepted for the deed." If to others, more favored by genius and education, it is reserved to set forth the lofty and commanding claims of the laboring classes to the protection of a wise and paternal government, with that interest and energy which belong to matters so important—we have a heart that never wanders and an industry not easily exhausted, a devotion of more than thirty years standing and a zeal unbounded, to cast, as our "mite," into the general treasury of knowledge, that *men* "HIGH-SOULED MEN," *may turn into and contemplate themselves*—and resolve to hold that rank in the creation which THE FATHER OF ALL designed that *all* should possess and enjoy: for he "created *all* men free and equal, and endowed *all* with certain natural and unalienable rights, such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And the congress of seventy-six well knew that "*life*" would be in vain and "*liberty*" a non-entity, without a successful "*pursuit of happiness.*" Which latter is the aim and end of the "AMERICAN SYSTEM." The wretched people of Spain and Portugal have *life*—the miserable and starving inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland possess what is called *liberty*—but the right to *pursue their own happiness* is denied, and life, or liberty, is hardly worth having in either.

But in the United States of America, blessed be GOD, the right to "pursue happiness" is regarded as "unalienable," and the *people* have undoubted power to render this right *operative*, in every respect. To accomplish this, however, they must *consider themselves*—feel themselves to be men—*proud men*, bowing to no throne, acknowledging no superiority save in the SOVEREIGN OF NATIONS—unless in the virtue and talents displayed by some of HIS creatures, and administered for the benefit of their fellow beings. How have we coveted, (but without maliciousness), the power to render service to our brethren—to utter the things that we feel—to describe, as with a "pencil of light" the thoughts which burn within us, that all men

> ——"should their daily know,
> "But know their *rights* and *knowing dare maintain*"
> "And crush the tyrant, *while they rend the chain*,"

which has bound them to some political JUGGERNAUT—emperor, king, priest, or party!—whose dominion is in utter opposition to what we esteem the "unalienable rights" of human nature. The policy by which the British East India company, or government, desolated some of the fairest portions of the earth, and swept away pretty nearly one hundred millions of men by their wars and *monopolies*, every where marks the progress of the *conqueror*. The British made the poor Indians themselves (as *Cortez* and *Pizarro* had done before them), the chief instruments of their own destruction, by exciting jealousies and arming one part of the population against the rest, so that they, alternately, preyed on one another, until vast regions of country, that once teemed with happy people, have become the habitation of hyenas and tygers. How has this policy operated in Ireland—where *christian* neighbors meet in bloody frays, and are prompt to act against one another, instead of combining against the common oppressor of both? How is it in the United States—where *political* party arrays man against his fellow, and teaches him to excuse, or support, things which his own private good sense rejects as abommable—which he knows, *or at least ought to know*, are in severe resistance to his private interests? But light is going forth—the people will *reason*, and the republic must never be despaired of. It shall stand—at once a warning and guide to all the nations of the world.

☞ Notwithstanding the *extent* and *closeness* of the matter in the present number, very many articles prepared for insertion have been postponed. It is difficult to get along in these busy times.

☞ An agent, Mr. Francis Forster, will leave this office in a day or two with the accounts that are due in certain counties of Pennsylvania, bordering on the city of Philadelphia—and, on the suggestion of several friends, will wait upon gentlemen who may be thought

willing to ENCOURAGE AND PROTECT THE MANUFACTURE OF NILES' REGISTER! We bespeak for Mr. F. a courteous reception, and will be thankful for any attentions that may be paid him by our kind friends in that part of the country.

☞Just when the matter for the present number was about to be made-up for the press, the U. States "Telegraph" of yesterday came into my possession—for I do not receive the daily paper. The leading article is addressed "to Hezekiah Niles, editor of Niles' Weekly Register," and has for its motto "let us reason together," proposing a full and fair discussion of certain points contained in the essay called "Politics for working men"—concerning which I have only time to say, that, differently circumstanced, I WOULD GLADLY ACCEPT. But I am *committed* to Mr. Ritchie, editor of the "Richmond Enquirer," to carry on a like discussion—and, as he intends to enlarge his paper for that very purpose!!! I am not at liberty, just now, to take up the glove thrown down by the editor of the Telegraph; and the gallant general will not expect me to fight two such veterans of the quill, as himself and Mr. Ritchie, on the same subject, and at the same time! If the latter will not meet me in *inky* field, I will, with much pleasure, meet the latter—provided the discussion has a pre-determined extent,* and each party shall liberally, and without remark, (except in brief explanation of some mistake or error), publish the essays of the other, at weekly intervals—this paper appearing only in weekly numbers.

☞An old and much respected subscriber in *Georgia*, has, in a good spirit, propounded the following query—"If it be a fact [as has been asserted in the REGISTER], that American manufactured goods have come "into competition with those of the same quality, and "made of like materials, of foreign manufacture, in for"eign markets, where both are subject to the same du"ties, &c. why may they not come into competition in "our own market, without protection, where the raw "materials are grown," &c.

Such are the points of the query, which we have presented in their strongest form, believing that we can easily satisfy our old friend, and we shall take much pleasure in attempting it, at an early day. He will please to recollect, however, that we have spoken of this "competition" as existing only in respect to *coarse cotton goods*, as yet; but if we shall shew the reason why the protection afforded to the home manufacture of these goods (as well for the benefit of the *cotton planters* as that of the farmers and other working-people, generally), should not be withdrawn, we shall establish the *principle* which he desires may be discussed. The treasury tables concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last year, (which have been so long kept back from the public)—would be very useful in this exposition—but we can make out our case without them. ☞Suppose there may be authority found to show, that cotton goods are shipped to England, and sold there at a profit, being of the kinds made there for HOME USE? What then?

☞The editor gratefully acknowledges the very large circulation that has already been, or is now being given, to his *4th of July* essay, addressed to "working men," and published in the REGISTER of the 9th inst. Some tens of thousands of copies have thus soon been spread before the people, and several heavy editions, in pamphlet form, are about to issue in various places, as he is informed. This is, indeed, a compliment—in much fulness of heart acknowledged, while unfeignedly regretting the want of power to bring out the facts pertaining to subjects of such overwhelming importance to the free laboring people of the United States, as those which he desired to present to their view. But, as it was *written* that it might be *read*, he wishes it may be placed in the hands of *every* citizen who derives his subsistence from his own personal industry—believing that it will induce many to *reflect* upon the matters suggested, and *investigate* the facts propounded: For this class of individuals, who have to "bear the burthen and heat of the day," in every country—who constitute the wealth of every nation, building up its prosperity in peace or defending it in war, have not, generally, examined the vital concern which they have in the PROTECTION AND EXTENSION OF THE PURSUITS OF WORKING MEN that they may attain "*happiness.*" Nor are they sensible of the irresistible influence which they have in giving a wholesome direction to the national administration, concerning matters which should be as familiar to them as their own fire-sides—as prompt to their consideration as the names of their children! If they will only THINK—*the republic stands like a rock of adamant!* If they will think upon the matters presented, *in the simplicity of that truth which belongs to first principles*, they will be prepared to receive the more bold and clearer lights, which wise and learned philanthropists and statesmen will gladly spread before them—the editor regarding himself as filling only the place of a rough pioneer in the great work of making the people *feel* their own "consequence," that they may have private success and "saucy independence"—as the right freedom of action is regarded by persons, dressed in a little brief authority, who assume it as *their* privilege to DIRECT public opinion—the little-big men of village grog-shops, *and other places!* There is no mystery in political economy—for the elements of this science are pure as the mountain spring, "refreshing as the water-brook to the panting hart," as illustrated by the case between *John Bull*, stocking-weaver, and *Ephraim Broadbrim*, farmer, in the essay alluded to. But if these elements be corrupted—if the fountain be poisoned by grovelling and mean and base *political parties*—the misery of the old world must and will prevail in the new—and this glorious "land of the brave and the free," sink down into the pauperism of *England*, the haggard starvation of *Ireland*, the degradation of *Italy*, the "thick darkness" of *Spain*, the despotism of *Portugal*, the stupid ignorance of *Russia*, and the desolation of *Turkey*—for in these LABOR IS NOT HONORED—THE OX THAT TREADETH OUT THE CORN IS MUZZLED—AND THE INDUSTRIOUS POOR GO SUPPERLESS TO BED!

It is with high gratification that the editor perceives a mighty "moving of the waters"—a desire among the *working people* of the United States to ascertain *why* they are better off than those of their class in Europe and Asia. Would to HEAVEN, that they fully understood the *reason* of this!!! He prays them to seek the *whys* and *wherefores*! Why the character of man is exalted in America, wherefore the avenues to wealth are opened to all—why liberty and light, through education, is extending, wherefore prosperity abounds! If they ascertain these things—they will rather imitate the gravity of a quaker as he proceeds to his meeting-house to worship, than a herd of *huzzaing* animals, as they are led or driven to the polls.* The right of suffrage is a glorious right!—and, as he surely believes in his own accountability to HIM who made and preserves him for the "deeds done in the body"—so does he hold it that every freeman should regard himself responsible for his ballot. "I put my vote into the box in the presence of my GOD," was the oft-repeated and solemn saying of one of the best and soundest whigs that ever lived, the late venerable Dr. JAMES TILTON,† of Delaware, at whose "feet" the editor learned to think like a republican, in the days of his youth—and to whose *Aristidean* character this small tribute of a grateful heart is offered. Thus acting—the "thousandth thousandth generation" of the American people, will bless the statesmen and heroes of 1776.

The editor observes many celebrations of the late anniversary by the working men—the manufacturers in the villages being joined by their natural allies, the farmers of the neighborhood, and they have spoken "sweet music" in their toasts. This is as it should

*Because of the small amount of room that I have at command.

*The "*hurrah boys*" as Mr. Van Buren is said to have called them.

†A soldier and a surgeon in the revolution, and physician and surgeon-general of the army of the United States, in the late war.

be. No other persons are so much interested in the *independence* of the United States, as they. It stands the Alpha and Omega of all earthly things which most concerns them. Let them often associate and commune with one another, and furious party might as well attempt to arrest the progress of the cataract of Niagara, as to rule them into subservieney to Great Britain, through what is ridiculously called "free trade"—a thing which *is not*, and *cannot be*, except in the common rum of our people. What these decree—they will maintain; for the *right reason* of the law should be with them, as well as the *sword* and the *sovereignty* of the American nation. Let them go forward, and "all's well."

☞The North-western Indians have entirely submitted, without the use of force. Various papers belonging to their affairs, shall be speedily published, and a history of the transactions preserved.

"Hezekiah Niles." Two articles have appeared in the Leesburg "*Genius of Liberty*," signed "Hezekiah Niles," addressed to the voters of Loudoun county. It is manifest that my name is thus used as a mark of respect—but I submit it to the author of these essays, and my good friend Mr. Sower, the worthy editor of the "Genius," whether the procedure is right in itself?—being assured that they will cheerfully withdraw the signature, if seeing, as I do, the impropriety of the compliment, in kindness intended to be bestowed upon me.

The free trade convention, *to be held in September next, at the city of Philadelphia.*

We believe that the project of this convention originated with Mr. Raguet, editor of the "Banner of the Constitution," and a member of congress from *South Carolina*, lately in Philadelphia, who held a meeting with four other persons—*six* in all, and made the loud call for a general convention, which we published in the Register of the 2nd inst. and another meeting has been held in Philadelphia, publicly called, at which, we understand, *fifteen* persons attended. These appointed *sixteen* delegates to the general convention, one of whom is Mr. *Surchett*—an UNNATURALIZED ENGLISHMAN, as stated in the memorial of certain citizens of Philadelphia to the senate and house of representatives of the United States, at the last session of congress, and not, as we have seen, denied by him; and we think that at least *one* other of the delegates is a regular *British agent*. We should like to see the *names* of the persons present at this meeting. Perhaps, it might afford us much instruction. Will some "free trade editor" give them to the public?

Both parties in South Carolina have made preparations for the sending of delegates to this convention. Indeed, the "state rights and free trade party, or "nullificators," have already appointed twenty delegates, Mr. Langdon Cheves being at the head of the list.

And the "Richmond Enquirer" is earnestly lashing-up the people of Virginia, that delegates may be appointed from that state.

When this general convention shall meet, perhaps, we may amuse our readers by the republication of certain things which the "free trade" party said about the constitutionality, *and so forth*, of the *Harrisburg convention!* The constitution is now, we suppose, "*about the same that it was in Jerry Jordan's time*," as a certain judge in Maryland was accustomed to charge the grand jury of his county, after the decease of Mr. Jordan, who had long been his colleague on the bench, and was accustomed to perform that duty.

But let us not be understood as objecting to this convention! Our desire to hear what "*free trade*" IS, will lead us into a careful examination of all its proceedings! In the mean time, we renew our promise of rewards to any person who will tell us where "free trade" may be found among civilized nations?

We meet with the following in the New York Evening Post, of July 21.

The last Banner of the Constitution states, on the authority of a gentleman residing in Fredericktown, Maryland, that the American System is losing favor in that part of the state.

"One of the candidates for congress in that district, openly avows his hostility to it at the public meetings; and the attention of the farmers has been a good deal drawn to the iron duty, which is becoming quite unpopular. Two papers in that part of the state, where a year ago not a syllable was uttered against the restrictive policy, are now on the side of the free trade."

In Ohio, no better evidence can be required of the happy change which public opinion is undergoing on the subject of the tariff, than the fact that a half dozen papers, or more, now advocate the doctrine of free trade, in favor of which, within a twelvemonth, not a syllable was lisped. Virginia, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, are all decidedly with us on the tariff question. Our cause is gaining ground in Maryland and Ohio, hitherto high tariff states.* New York is anti-tariff, Massachusetts is slowly turning from the error of its ways, and we hear cheering accounts from some of the other American System states. Light is indeed beginning to break in upon us, or, to use the phrase of the South Carolina orator, we indeed see a dawn of hope.

By the way, we must again ask, what is New York, this great commercial, anti-tariff city, which owes all its wealth to commerce, and has the deepest interest in the success of the cause of *free trade*—what is New York doing on the subject of the Philadelphia free trade convention.† Several excellent examples have been set us in sister states: let us speedily imitate them; let us though it is now too late to be first, at least not be last.

☞What is the *political* character of the papers referred to, in Maryland and elsewhere? It is now manifest that political party is to be whipped into an opposition to the protecting system?—though as old as the days of *Franklin*, and the *originally moving cause of the adoption of the present constitution of the United States*, if what Mr. *Madison* said in 1795, and repeatedly since, is true! The New York "Age" gives us the following extracts from *Franklin's* works:

"Industry, in all shapes, in all instances, and BY ALL MEANS, should be encouraged and *protected*; indolence, by every possible means, rooted out." Vol. IV. page 159.

"Some European nations refuse to consume the manufactures of East India. They should likewise forbid them to their colonies; for the gain to the merchant is not to be compared with the loss, [by this means] of *people* to the nation." Page 183.

"Foreign luxuries and needless manufactures IMPORTED and used in a nation, do, by the same reasoning, increase the people of the nation that furnishes them, and diminish the people of the nation that use them. Laws, therefore, that prevent such importation, and on the contrary promote the *exportation of manufactures* to be consumed in foreign countries, may be called [with respect to the people that make them] generative laws, as, by increasing subsistence, they encourage marriage."

"Such laws, likewise, strengthen a nation doubly, by increasing its own people, and diminishing its rivals. Page 188.

Meum and tuum. The Connecticut Courant well says—The opponents to the tariff contemplate holding a convention at Philadelphia during the ensuing autumn. Such a meeting is now lauded by men who were so ve-

*Maryland a high tariff state? Would that it were! But it soon will be. Ed. Reg.

†New York is doing a greater "commercial" business than ever she did—she has, indeed, a "free trade!" The Mercantile Advertiser says—

"The amount of duties paid, or secured to be paid at our custom house during the first quarter of the present year, January to March inclusive, was three millions nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exceeding by about one million and a half the revenue of the corresponding quarter of 1830. The account for the second quarter of this year, ending on 30th June, is not yet made up, but there is every reason to believe that it will much exceed the amount of the first quarter,"

hement in condemning any concentration of opinion and of strength, by those who entertained different views of this policy, and who regarded a convention of the friends of domestic industry as an incroachment upon the powers of congress.

Edge tools. There is a very valuable and extensive manufactory of edge-tools at Chambersburg, Pa.* The son of one of the most celebrated makers of such tools in England, lately purchased fifty dollars worth of the Chambersburg manufacture to send home, *as patterns*—but said, *that English articles could not be furnished of like quality and price.* We may expect a repetition of what happened, several years ago, in respect to *gimblets.* Several dozen, of American make, were sent to England by a British agent, (who himself related the story to us), with advice, that *any* quantity might be forwarded, if of like *quality*, at certain apparently very high prices—and, in due time, several hogsheads were received by the agent; but the manufacturers made almost a total loss—the wretched quality of their goods forbidding that they should come into competition with the American, and casting them into that class of articles which England produces so plentifully—"*to sell*" in foreign countries; though they had paid extra prices for the manufacture of these gimblets.

That the English can, and do, work as well in iron as we can, is freely admitted—but in that country, the manufacturers for the *home* and for the *foreign* market, are very different persons. The former have a character at stake, and are held closely responsible for the goodness of their wares—but the latter have no character (we speak generally), and would just as freely deal in *cast-iron* bridle bits as in those of the best wrought metal, if equally profitable—not caring the value of a straw whether the necks of "outlandish" *foreigners* were broken or not, because of the brittleness of their goods.† A British woollen manufacturer for the *home market*, would almost as soon have jumped into one of his own dye-tubs, as have openly sent out log-wood dyed cloth for indigo blues. And how is it with us? If we buy a British article, and it turns out unserviceable—we make no complaint, being used to such impositions; but if an American cloth changes its color, an American knife will not cut, or an American lock falls to pieces, as it were, of its own weight (as British locks oftentimes do), what a fuss is made! The fact is always freshly remembered, and we caution others to beware of American manufactures! Will the people reflect a little on this matter, that they may discover how far they are made subservient to foreign interests—how much disposed they are to disregard those of their own country? With what gentleness they permit John Bull to cheat them—how roughly they condemn a fraud committed on them, by their own countrymen? John Bull, in his dealings with *foreigners*, has worked himself up to the notion of the fish-woman—who, skinning eels alive, was asked if the process was not extremely severe on them? She said it was, at first, "*but they had got us'd to it!*" And thus Bull's agents, stationed in our cities to superintend the reception and sale of British goods, entered upon the business of *false swearing* with some small degree of compunction—but, after a while, being *used* to it, like the fish-woman's eels, they are ready to swear to any thing—in "the way of trade;" a "custom-house oath" being swallowed as easily as a glass of London porter, and as palateably, if rendering as much profit as will pay for the porter—such oaths being "dog-cheap."

Polical movements, &c. Robert B. Gilchrist, of Charleston, has been appointed by the president of the United States, to be attorney of the United States for the district of South Carolina, in the place of Edward Frost, *resigned.*

Mr. Frost, as stated in another place, refused to bring suit upon a custom house bond, that remained unpaid, because of constitutional scruples!

The beautiful frigate Potomac, with a fine crew of 500 men, is lying at New York, waiting the convenience of Mr. Van Buren, as it is said—who is to be sent to *England* in this frigate, on *her way* round *Cape Horn.* And yet Mr. Van Buren's appointment, as minister to England, has not been announced.

There is a communication in the "Richmond Enquirer," with reference to the *alarming* fact that gov. Floyd subscribed for the "United States Telegraph" and discontinued the "Baltimore Republican," and making it out to be a *constitutional* matter! The communication concludes as follows:

"This in governor Floyd might all have been inadvertency, and but for a palpable violation of the *constitution* a few days previous, without a mitigating circumstance, might so charitably be put down; but surely, there never was a governor that manifested such contempt for his *constitutional* advisers. He really seems to think it is a heinous offence to be caught in *their* company."

The United States Gazette which, from its previous intimation of some things that have happened, seems well advised on such subjects—says—"We are informed, that the address of Mr. Berrien, and the accompanying correspondence, are but "cakes and custards," as Sancho was wont to say, to what is about to appear. "Thus, bad begins, but worse remains behind."

It may be well to recollect, that certain of the New York editors were much abused, because they ventured an opinion that Mr. *Randolph* would not return to Russia. This was the more strange, for no one, we think, ever believed that he would remain and do *business*, for any length of time, at St. Petersburg. He has long been either incapable, or altogether unwilling, to attend to any business,—and hence he was hardly ever placed on any committee of either house of congress, however small its duties might be: and if so, it was seldom, indeed, that he attended the meetings of his committee. And yet it has been stated, in the "Richmond Enquirer," we think, that previous to his acceptance of the Russian mission he declined that to England and France.

The "Globe" of Tuesday last, in respect to Major Eaton, says—"he has not yet left the city, and we presume upon his high mindedness so far as to believe that he will not, while the kennel, corps, Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart, growl and bark so fiercely."

Major Poussin retires from the service of the United States, with his distinguished friend, gen. Barnard. Col. James Gadsden, of Florida, has been appointed by the president in the place of gen. Barnard.

Internal improvements. Pennsylvania, in another year, says a writer in the U. S. Gazette, will have 800 miles of canal, and 600 of rail road, leading through her own territory, in full operation. She has appropriated since April 1st, 1826, in public money, thirteen millions of dollars, which, added to the individual appropriations, since the commencement of the Schuylkill canal, it is estimated will make an aggregate of twenty-six millions of dollars, disbursed on rail roads and canals, within her borders, in a very few years.

[Glorious Pennsylvania! These works have involved the *state* in debt, but added more than 100 millions of dollars to the wealth of the *people!*]

Baltimore and New York. The rail roads between French-town and New Castle, and Camden, [or Philadelphia] and Amboy, are rapidly preparing for use,

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* By Messrs. Dunlop, Madeira & Co. and called the Lemnos works, at which are made carpenters', ship carpenters' and coopers' tools, of all kinds: butcher's choppers and cleavers; felling axes; chissels; drawing knives; hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, *and if not good to be returned.*

† The following from the "Boston Centinel" is a fine specimen of the spirit here spoken of—

The British schooner Monkey, lieut. Downes, was wrecked on the bar of Tampico, on the 13th of May, while in tow of a steamboat.

It will be remembered that it was this picaroon who, about two years ago, was in the habit of running alongside of small defenceless American vessels near the Bahama banks, while the defenceless merchant vessels, mistaking her for a pirate which she resembled, would often run ashore to escape capture. The Monkey would then come up, save what they could of the wreck, and claim salvage for its assistance, after causing the calamity by its disguise as a pirate!

and the Camden road is about to be extended south to a point on the Delaware, opposite New Castle, the ground being exceedingly favorable for works of this kind.—When these roads are completed, the route from Baltimore to French-town, by water, will require about 5 hours—to New Castle, by rail road, 1 hour—steam ferry boat to cross the Delaware, ¼ hour—to Camden, by rail road 2½ to 3 hours—to Amboy, by the same, 3 hours—to New York, by steam boat, between 2 and 3 hours—say fifteen hours from Baltimore to New York, and without very "high-pressure."

GREAT ZEAL! We find the following *very curious* notice in a Morristown, New Jersey, paper:

"The *ladies' society* attached to St. Peters' church respectfully give notice, that on the evening of Tuesday, the 26th instant, a variety of REFRESHMENTS will be offered at Mr. Jason King's hotel. The proceeds to be applied towards liquidating the church debt."

"To the pure," of course, "all things are pure;" but if the ladies get up a *refreshment* at a tavern, for the sake of *liquidating* the debt of a church, they render their "good (intentions) liable to be evil spoken of."

MR. ADAMS. After the delivery of the 4th of July oration by ex-president *Adams*, the company repaired to the festive board. The president of the day called upon Mr. Adams for a toast, when he arose and made the following address.

Friends, neighbors, and fellow-townsmen,—I will now take leave of you for the present—and before parting from you wish to add a few, a very few "more last words" to the many which you have already heard from me this day, with so much indulgence—they are—first, to thank you heartily for that indulgence, and then to propose a toast in honor of the primitive mother of New England—may I add—the primitive mother of those principles, which have made this day a day of glory and of joy!—The Plymouth colony. To that colony our native town did not originally belong: but I see around me more than one of those who number among their sires the fortunate youth from the Mayflower, who first alighted upon the rock. The legislature of this commonwealth have seen fit to link you in political association with the district of Plymouth; and to that association I am indebted for the honor of having been selected as their and your representative in the councils of the union—an honor the more precious in my estimation, because it was a spontaneous and unexpected testimonial of confidence from that, which, above all other lands, I am entitled to call "my own native land." Upon this day I cannot forget Plymouth and her history—I cannot forget the Mayflower, and the social compact of her pilgrims. I propose you for a toast—

The root struck from the seed of the Mayflower,—and the plant ascending from it—salutary—fruitful—perennial—it shall rise to heaven, and overspread the earth."

Mr. *Adams* is to pronounce an eulogium on Mr. Monroe. The editors of the "National Intelligencer" think it "would be worth a journey to Boston to hear the able and accomplished New Englander pourtraying the merits of one of Virginia's most eminent sons, so intimately known to him. The coincidence of the decease of his own venerable and patriotic father, also on the anniversary of independence, would give a touching interest to the discourse which Mr. ADAMS would deliver on such an occasion.

MR. CALHOUN. The following toast was given by the vice president of the United States, at a public dinner on the 4th of July, in his own district of Pendleton, S. C.

By John C. Calhoun—"The state and general governments—each imperfect when viewed as separate and distinct governments, but, taken as a whole, forming one system, with each checking and controlling the other, unsurpassed by any work of man, in wisdom and sublimity."

THE LATE GOV. MARTIN. *Annapolis, July* 23. All the members of the executive council attended at the seat of government on Thursday.

George Howard of John E. esq. first named of the council, proceeded on Friday morning, according to the constitution, to qualify as *governor of the state of Maryland* for the residue of the term for which the late governor was chosen.

Council chamber, July 20, 1831.

The executive council held a special meeting this day. Mr. Worthington submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be entered upon the journal of proceedings, viz:

Whereas the members of the council penetrated with sincere sorrow for the death of his excellency, *Daniel Martin*, late governor of Maryland, and deeply regretting the loss they have sustained in a guide so experienced, conciliating and prudent, feel it due to the memory of their deceased friend, to testify their high esteem for his frank, manly and polite deportment; his liberal, social and benevolent disposition; his republican simplicity of manners; his firmness and consistency as a politician, and his ever warm and unerring devotion to what he conceived to be the public good—Be it therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this board will, for the space of one month, wear crape on the left arm, as a tribute of their respect for the memory of his excellency Daniel Martin, late governor of Maryland.

Resolved, That the armorer cause 19 minute guns to be fired in the morning of Thursday the 21st inst. at sun rise, and 19 at sun set, and that the state flag be hoisted half-staff, as funeral honors to the deceased.

Resolved, That the clerk of the council communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the family of the late governor.

Resolved, That the council adjourn, until Friday morning next the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock.

Josiah Bailey, esq. has been appointed attorney-general of Maryland, vice Mr. Taney resigned, on being appointed attorney-general of the United States.

"REFORM" INDEED. The *Charleston Mercury* says—"Among the mottos and patriotic sentiments which adorned the pavilion on Saturday night, was a new one, recently put up, and bearing the inscription, "*Edward Frost, the Habersham of South Carolina.*" This compliment was paid to Mr. Frost in consequence of his having declined, as district attorney, to institute a suit against a gentleman who lately refused to pay a custom house bond. The gentleman alluded to refused to pay for the express purpose of bringing the tariff question before a judicial tribunal: but the district attorney, being thoroughly satisfied of the unconstitutionality of the tariff, declined, as above stated, to have any participation in enforcing it. It is generally rumored, indeed, that Mr. F. has resigned; but we cannot vouch for the correctness of the rumor. His refusal to act under the tariff law, however, (if he has not resigned), will most probably lead to his removal by the president, and is fully equal, in itself, (in disinterested patriotism, and generous devotion to the rights of the state), to the actual resignation of his office. As such it is appreciated by the people. They honor him for his conduct—and he will be ranked, and deservedly so, in the estimation of every lover of constitutional liberty, with the high-minded Habersham of Georgia, whose patriotic conduct in resigning *his* office rather than assist in rivetting federal usurpation upon *his* state, will never be forgotten."

[The preceding is unworthy of comment,—and, we presume that the simple fact being known to the executive, Mr. Frost will *resign*—however "convenient" it may be to have an attorney who feels it "unconstitutional" to compel the payment of just debts—for we warrant it, that the maker of the bond did not take off the amount of the duties from the selling price of his goods.—Mr. Frost *has* resigned, and another has been made attorney in his stead.]

The "Mercury" also contains the following modest effusion:

"It is well he, [the president], should now distinctly understand that Carolina is not to be menaced out of her principles; we have exhausted the argument and every appeal which patriotism or affection could suggest—we are not to be told that our only hope is in the mercy of our oppressors—this is the privilege of the slave,

but ours we trust is a higher one—we look to the sovereignty of the state as our shield—Carolina will use no means but those consistent with the constitution—Menaces of force she disregards. Let but one of her sons be sacrificed by the despotism that would sustain tyranny by such guilt as this, and the execrations of every state in the union will be upon the heads of those who advised or sanctioned it. Let our oppressors, however, understand that the sons of Carolina will seal with their blood fidelity to her principles, rather than live the mendicants of power for the rights which nature's God has given them."

[A mention of the "Mercury" *naturally* reminds us of "nullification," and of an incident *said* to have happened a few evenings ago, near the lower bridge over Hartford run, Baltimore, between a couple of gentlemen of color, which may shew that the word is getting into *common* use! One of them shouted to the other, in a huge passion, "I'll *nullifumcate* you, by gosh," and he bared his broad black arm, while his white eyes "twinkled like a bed-post." "Bawl away," said the other, "but if you touch me, I'll catch you by the waistband of your trowsers, and chuck you over the bridge, into the mud." And so the *nullifumcation* ended.

MICHIGAN. There were three candidates to represent this territory in congress—Mr. Wing, national republican, Mr. Dexter, anti masonic, and Mr. Williams, Jackson. The first had more votes than the two last.

FLORIDA ELECTION. It is stated in the Florida papers, that the governor of that territory, is about to issue a writ for a new election of a delegate to congress, upon the ground that, at that recently held, there was an equality of votes: A number of votes from different precincts were rejected by him, as informal and defective. His right to reject them is strongly contested by the friends of col. White.

[If one half of what has been said by col. White and his friends, as to interferences of the officers of the United States to prevent his election—is true, this proceeding, on the part of gov. Duval, will bring out a statement of the most singular and unjustifiable proceedings that ever happened in America.]

INTERESTING TO EDITORS. A case has been decided in New York, in favor of the New York Daily Sentinel, against Lee Powel & Co., wherein the principle was confirmed, *that persons receiving a newspaper, without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment of the same.*

[This is entirely proper, and, of course, the common law of the land. Without it, the "rights of editors" would be seriously invaded, indeed. On the other hand, unless forbidden by a special contract, the subscriber to a newspaper may order its discontinuance at any time—especially on the payment of arrearages, if any there should be. But the order of discontinuance must be sent direct to the editor, or his agent, with whom the subscriber has transacted business concerning the paper.]

REVOLUTIONARY VETERANS. *From the Providence Daily Advertiser.* We give a list of the names, ages, and residence, of the revolutionary soldiers who attended the celebration of the fourth in this town. The whole number is 53, of which the oldest is 93, and the youngest 61. Last year there were in all 76 present. Each year brings a decrease of these last links in the chain of olden and present times.

Providence. Othniel Tripp 93, Simeon Ingraham 82, John Kaull 81, Lemuel Field 81, John Willey 81, Consider Miller 79, John Gonsolves 78, Abiel Brown 76, Wm. Valentine 73, William Wilkinson 71, John Howland 73, Joseph Mathewson 72, Thomas S. Luther 74, Samuel Eathforth 74, Oliver Jilson 72, Stephen Brown 71, Zebediah Farnum 66, James Calder 76, Lyman Sturtevant 66, Reuben Roberts (colored) 67, Joseph Allen 76, Benjamin Peck 61. *Smithfield.* John Usher 78, Eleazer Brown 76, Jeremiah Force 66, Salisbury Freeman 69, Richard Auldrich 71. *Cumberland.* Jesse Cornell 68, James Chace 72, Amaziah Weatherhead 73, Jonathan Baker 72, Noah Ballou 72. *Cranston.* Richard Guild 69, William Potter 68, Holliman Potter 76, Benoni Bates 76, John Stone 62. *Gloucester.* Thomas Edwards 69, Eleazer Clark 74. *Warren.* Samuel Hicks 69, James Wheaton Brayton 74. *Foster.*—James Howard 72. *Scituate.* Stephen Young 72. *Johnston.* Reuben Chilson 75. *Barrington.* Grindal Chase 74. *South Kingstown.* Guy Watsen 75. *Seekonk.* Charles Cushing 67, Elnathan Lake 78, Joel Brown 71. *Attleborough.* Thomas Withington 67.—*Freetown.* Richard Clark 71. *Windsor, Vt.* Constant Weaver 72.

NEW YORK. *From the Boston Courier.* Messrs. editors—I have before me the official annual report of the expenditures of the city of New York, and subjoin a few extracts therefrom.

The expenses of that city for the last year amounted to $1,038,000. The city debt amounts to 774,555. Among the items of expense, we notice the following, viz:—almshouse, bridewell and penitentiary, $125,000; cleansing of streets, $25,976; coroner's inquests, $2,568; expenses of lighting streets, $49,381, officers for conveying prisoners to bridewell, $1,323; officers' services for executing the Sunday laws, $1,306; public schools, $25,995; opening and widening streets $202,301; fire department, $23,462; paving and repairing streets, $10,975; city watch $86,592; extra police duty of marshals and watchmen, for preserving the peace during the night of December 31, 1830, $1,194. The most singular article of expense is the following: *"for refreshments for the common council and its committees at the City Hall* $1,499"!!!

Among the receipts into the city treasury, I observe for lottery office licenses $7,000; for tavern and excise licences, $30,880; for penalties for violation of the burial and other city laws, $5,610; from commutation for alien passengers, $14,901; for sales of manure, $19,053; amount received from taxes, $487.881.

It appears by the report, that there are in the city of New York 3,088 persons licensed to sell spirits. In Boston the number is about 600. In New York there are 530 watchmen; in Boston 72. Notwithstanding that New York is three times the size of Boston, yet the expense for public schools is doubly greater in the latter city than in the former. In lighting the streets of New York last year, there were 35,215 gallons of oil used, besides gas, the supply of which for 299 lamps cost $1,397. This is at the average of only about $4,70 for gas, per lamp, a consideration which is worthy of attention on the part of our city authorities; for this is, to say the least, quite as cheap as lighting with oil, to say nothing of the superiority of gas light in every respect.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS. The claims upon France are understood to exceed TWENTY MILLIONS. We are now told that France offers $3,000,000, and it is hinted that Mr. Van Buren should just step over the channel—and for what? *Is it not to take the credit of this negotiation* off the shoulders of Mr. Rives? By driving a compromise, perhaps, France will give the $3,000,000, and throw in Beaumarchai's claim to boot, and then we are to be told of Mr. Van Buren's great diplomacy in relinquishing twenty millions for three or four or perhaps five!! The claimants may have given a *carte blanche*, but is it right that a desire to promote Mr. Van Buren's chances for the presidency should fill it up at so great a sacrifice? The presence of Mr. Van Buren in France may be necessary to the adjustment of these claims; but we must admit that we are a little sceptical. [*U. S. Telegraph.*

PURE BULLISM. "They, (the United States), have no HISTORY worth reading, not a canto of *poetry*, no *memoirs*, no *collections of* SPEECHES, no *miscellaneous works* of amusement, very few *travels*, and not even a single good *sermon*."

[*London Monthly Review for April*, 1831.

MRS. CLARKE. In a late London paper it is stated that the likeness of the celebrated mistress of the late duke of York, has been expelled from all the shop windows of the city. Perhaps the history of no government furnishes such an example of great influence upon

public affairs since Mrs. C. governed the armies of Great Britain, through the duke, who was at the head of that department. This celebrated *lady* for a time, made appointments, distributed commissions to her favorites, punished and removed her enemies, and endeavored to give the *ton* to the circle in which she moved—but she and the duke both fell under the displeasure of the public, and were forced to abandon their intrigues and their crimes, which were fully exposed at the time.

From the Richmond Enquirer of July 22.

MR. NILES—AND THE BANK OF THE U. S.

We to-day lay before our readers Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. Ingersoll. We confess we have seen it with regret. The doctrine does not appear to us as sound and satisfactory. What is it but to say, that an encroachment on the constitution, if recognised by all the departments of the government, consecrates itself? That the sedition act, for instance, was at one time constitutional? It had not only all the departments of the government in its favor—but all the state legislatures, we believe, with the exception of Virginia and Kentucky.

We are not surprised to see Mr. Niles swerving from his moorings on this occasion—He *now* has no doubt as to the constitutionality of the bank. But hear him! in his last paper:

"Mr. Madison's letter concerning the bank of the U. States, must go far, indeed, to correct the judgment of those who have sincerely believed in the unconstitutionality of that institution. It was after his manner, but with much less power, that we have often reasoned with ourselves for several years past—and by so doing, had nearly retired from those opinions which we formerly entertained on that subject. But thus guided by the FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION—one of the ablest and best men, too, that ever lived, we have no hesitation in saying, frankly and openly, that we now have no doubt as to the *constitutionality* of the bank of the United States, and that the question of re-chartering it should be decided according to the *expediency* of the proceeding—as presented, when the time to act upon the matter shall arrive."

Now, what said Mr. Niles in 1817; *after*, too, this very ground, which Mr. Madison takes about *precedent*, had been taken in his message of 1815, with his usual force. Hear Mr. Niles in 1817!—

"A like diversity of opinion has existed, and yet exists, as to the power of congress to establish a national bank. No such power is expressly delegated, and the powers not delegated are reserved to the states respectively, or the people. But congress have power "to provide for the general welfare," which, we humbly believe, would be much better promoted by roads and canals than it will be by the establishment of that bank.———'Time proves all things,'—if such an engine as that had been in the hands of those who endeavored to bankrupt the U. States in the late war, and who, with their comparatively small means, really did so much to depress the public credit—what would have been the consequence? Might they not have stopped—and would they not have stopped, if they could—'the wheels of the government?' On the other hand, if the government had retained more power in the direction of the affairs of this institution, it might be used to persecute and ruin the state banks, and individuals, whose *political* sentiments should not be considered orthodox. *What has happened may happen again.*"

Here is *not a word* about the force of precedents; not a word here about the guide, and of the *father* of the constitution—(unquestionably, one of the best men and purest politicians that ever breathed)—But in 1817, forsooth, the bank was not considered as a branch of the great *American System*, which it is now *attempted to be made!*

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.

I thank Mr. Ritchie for the extraordinary magnanimity that he has shewn, in *permitting* me to *speak for myself!* It is so unusual for him to allow any one, whose misfortune it is to incur his "sovereign" displeasure, to be at all seen by the readers of the "Enquirer" except "as through a glass dimly," in the editor's *own* sublime presentations, that I have "stuck a pin" here to his everlasting praise!—and now have some hope, that, *after the elections are over in Virginia*, Mr. Ritchie will take courage to fulfil his engagement with me to discuss the "American System"—having, at least, partially defeated *my* purpose of speaking to the PEOPLE, rather than their *servants*, the members of congress, as I wished might have happened—giving to Mr. Ritchie the same opportunity of addressing himself to the judgment of my readers. I thought that I had laid a pretty snug little trap for the venerable editor of the "Enquirer," but he was "too old" to be caught in a liberal discussion until—*after the elections!* But it is no matter. I may yet meet him "at Philippi."

Mr. Ritchie is sorry—very sorry, indeed—melancholy, very melancholy, indeed, that Mr. Madison should have written his letter of June 25, 1831, to Mr. Ingersoll. Poor old man! Does not the infallible never-wavering guide in *all* things, whether of "faith hope or charity, or in whacking at the pope"—the incorruptible editor of the Richmond Enquirer, "*pity*" "the father of the constitution" in his dotage—though that letter has more beauty and power than *all* the Ritchies since the creation have displayed? But let that pass. Mr. Ritchie *pities* Mr. Madison and has *pitied* "Mr. Niles." How shall WE survive it?

For the information of my readers, though the editor of the Enquirer cannot any more *comprehend* what I may say than a Highlander ascertain the use of a knee-buckle, I shall explain the *reason* of the offensive paragraph that he has quoted.

It is well known that, for years past, (when the present president of the United States thought on such subjects as I did), I oftentimes endeavored to shew the *constitutionality* of laws to protect the NATIONAL INDUSTRY, or appropriate money for INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; and that, having established such constitutionality, at least to my own satisfaction, I frequently exhorted others, who honestly differed in opinion with me, to yield up their opposition to the repeatedly established interpretations of the constitution in favor of the principles which I contended for. It is now several years since—I recollect it well—when privately reflecting upon the contents of one of my own essays in which the point alluded to was involved, that I stood self-accused of *sheer impudence* or *palpable dishonesty*, in offering a rule to others that I would not abide by myself, as to the bank of the United States; and, though I could not yet fully give up the prejudices or opinions that I had formed in by-gone days, I consented to waive them; holding myself "*corrupt*" if I should not "*practice upon the maxims recommended to others*"—however high the authority may be for earnestly advising many things and recklessly doing their opposites. In this frame of mind, I read Mr. Madison's letter—and I thought that it became me, as an honest man, to acknowledge the invincible power of his argument, so far as the *constitutionality* of the bank was concerned. To accept the monster proposed in place of that institution, was more difficult than to accept a president for life, with liberty to name his successor!—about which *strict-construction* Mr. Ritchie has been as mute as a "bull-frog frozen up in a "pond." What a croaking would he have made, had the *late* president of the United States recommended a thing so preposterous?*

So much on the point at issue. But I do not always carry on a Spartan warfare, which was content with driving an enemy into his own camp;—and shall, therefore, pursue Mr. Ritchie into his closet and "corner" him there, a little.

Mr. Ritchie has trenched himself under the oblivious nature of newspaper publications. No file of the "Richmond Enquirer" is accessible to me,—and perhaps, hardly ten sets exist any where. I have long and earnestly sought the use of one, without success. Still, I have some materials on hand—enough to bring out the *consistency* of that gentleman in bold relief, when I

*Mr. Ritchie has a vast power of *discrimination!* He seizes like a lion, upon that part of my paragraph, written about fourteen years ago, which suits him, as to the *constitutionality* of the bank—but notices not the latter clause, which as earnestly rejected the power of the *government* over the affairs of such an institution—which anticipated the "monster" latterly proposed!

please to use them: The following are offered as specimens of rich things among my collections of scraps. There are some of a much more *wicked* character; but I reserve them for future use, if necessary. It will be recollected Mr. Ritchie said that general Jackson was "*too ignorant to interpret the plainest law*, and denounced his election as a NATIONAL CURSE.

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 2, 1824.

After quoting several extracts from the life of general Jackson, Mr. Ritchie asks:

"What do we discover from these extracts?

"We discover that he soon grew tired of political life, and resigned his seat in the senate to one, whom he thought better calculated to serve the country than himself. We discover too that he resigned its [his] judicial functions 'to leave it open for those who were better qualified than himself to discharge its intricate and important duties.' But if these duties are so intricate and important, what shall we say to those of the chief magistrate of the United States?"

"We can commend gen. J's modesty in retiring from the senate and bench, when he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. *Can we say as much for his modesty, when he is now aspiring to the highest office in the nation?* Or are we to presume that as he retired from the senate and the bench when he discovered his deficiency, he may in the same manner retire from the chair, as soon as he shall have discovered that he is wielding in vain the bow of Ulysses?"

"No doubt the same modesty on the part of general Jackson which caused him to retire from public life, caused him also to play a very subordinate part in the great transactions of those times. Otherwise he never would have retired amidst the perilous storms which threatened to destroy the very constitution of the country."

"In what school then has he acquired the experience, information and qualifications of a statesman? Can a course of three months in the house of representatives, of five or perhaps eight months in the senate of the U. States, have trained him to so complete a knowledge of political pursuits, as to enable him to trust to the resources of his own mind, *and exempt him from the control of cooler, more experienced and more* CALCULATING *counsellors?*"

"All our previous presidents have been disciplined statesmen—one only excepted, one of those great men whom nature forms in her happiest mood, to astonish and improve the world.

> His life was *gentle;* the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, *this was a man.*

When we name general WASHINGTON we produce a man "out of the file of precedents"—a man of that strong common sense, blessed with that cool equanimity of temper, gifted with that extensive knowledge of human nature, that he could always go to the best sources of information, when he himself did not possess it, weigh it for a long time, examine opinions in all their bearings, and finally decide for himself."

"General Jackson too is a man of fine talents; but his genius is of that rapid, fiery and impetuous order that would render it difficult for him to acquire the information necessary to guide his administration, AND WOULD CONTINUALLY SUBJECT HIM TO THE SECRET CONTROL OF SUPERIOR MINDS; OF A POWER BEHIND THE THRONE."

From the Richmond Enquirer of March 19, 1824.

"It is at all times an invidious office to criticise the character of a man who has served his country. But believing, as we conscientiously do, that gen. J. is not qualified either by his political information or by the spirit in which he exercises his authority, to administer the high powers of the executive magistrate, with advantage to our country, *we feel ourselves bound to canvass his pretensions, and to dispute his success.*"

"We have attempted to show from the course of his life, from the confessions of his own respectable biographers, that he cannot be possessed of the extensive information of a great statesman—*that this defect alone is sufficient to disqualify him for the executive chair.*"

"We have attempted to also show, by the record, that he has exhibited at Natchez and New Orleans, and in his correspondence with the governor of Georgia, *an impetuous and arbitrary temper—which illy qualifies him for the high station to which he aspires.*"

"It has long been maintained as a maxim, that the man who cannot obey ought not to command: and the rule in the present case at least stands upon this sound reason, that the man who makes his own will and pleasure the sole rule and guide of all his actions' *ought not to be trusted with the large powers of a president of the United States.*"

☞ And now for one out of many specimens—on the OTHER SIDE—

From the Richmond Enquirer of June 24, 1831.

We know that several gentlemen are in the habit of sneering at the character of Andrew Jackson. *They depreciate his sense—they ridicule his pretensions to patriotism*—and some persons have been heard to pronounce him *as malicious as a serpent*—and destitute of the manners of a gentleman. It was in vain that the late British minister (Mr. Vaughan) declared that president Jackson 'would be regarded in any society in Europe he had ever seen, *as one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the age.*' But our own countrymen must set him down as a *barbarian* as well as a *tyrant*—as a corrupter of the public morals—and as the *tool* of every magician or every junto which dares to approach him. As little justice has been done to this man, as was done to Thomas Jefferson. The memory of the one is now relieved from the calumnies with which it was sought to tarnish it during his administraton—and the time may come, when Jackson himself may be admitted to be something better than a *dotard*, a *tool*, or a *tyrant*. He has his faults. He has been guilty of errors, which his best friends are the first to admit—but like Jefferson, he has not met with even common justice from his bitter opponents. And why? the mass of these opponents have been misled in their opinions, by the organs of the opposition. *The vilest calumnies have been propagated by the newspaper press*—and no wonder, that with these *partial views* and *insidious statements* before them, even the liberal part of the opposition have been induced to form the *most extravagant and erroneous opinions of the character of the man.*"

And now—let Mr. Ritchie "to supper with what appetite he may." "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof"—at this "momentous crisis!" "*Obsta principiis.*" "Nous verrons." "Verite sans peur!"

[It is proper to observe that the *italics* and SMALL CAPITALS used in the preceding extracts from the "Enquirer" were so marked by us—for manifest reasons]

BALTIMORE.

Foundations for new buildings, and the demolishing of old houses to be replaced by new, are to be seen in most streets of our city. The latter is perhaps a more striking symptom of improvement even than the former. The elevated situations near the cathedral, on Franklin street, and on the descent of the lofty hill between north Charles and Calvert streets, are rapidly occupied by new dwellings, most of them substantial, and some of them elegant buildings. Few cities possess sites more picturesque or healthy than this part of Baltimore, which will be farther embellished by the widening of the streets which meet at the Washington monument, and by the completion of the towers of the cathedral. In the south western district of the town, and throughout the suburbs, there is a very considerable increase of houses; and on Baltimore street, and those adjacent, the unsightly piles erected by the taste of our ancestors are altered, or replaced by others, in a better style. Granite from Maine or from the rail road, and marble from Baltimore county, are partially used in their construction. Seen from Hamstead hill, on a bright morning, the still enlarging city, spreading over a wide plain, and climbing its amphitheatre of hills, forms, with its busy harbor, the bay like estuary of the Patapsco, and the villas scattered over the woody heights, a gladsome and inspiring prospect, of which the statue of the father of his country, the *pater patriæ*, elevated high above every other object, forms an appropriate as well as imposing feature.

The cathedral. This edifice, justly admired as the principal ornament of our city, and a monument of the

liberality and enterprise of the congregation by whom it was erected, remains, however, unfinished in some of its principal parts, wanting the portico and the two towers in front, which are included in the original design of the distinguished artist, the late B. H. Latrobe, by whom it was planned. We are gratified to learn that the congregation intend to commence immediately the construction of the two towers, according to the original plan, the drawings of which have of course been preserved. The wood work and other parts of the structure are already in preparation. We hope that few years will elapse before the whole edifice shall be completed, and properly enclosed and planted. The erection of the towers, and of the noble portico in front, will give due lightness and symmetry to the whole building, and complete one of the finest edifices in our country, both in the exterior and interior. The portico is to be of the Ionic order, and will consist of ten columns. As the cathedral occupies the highest point of ground in the city, its base being elevated 115 feet above the water, it is already one of the most striking features in a very picturesque locality, and, with these projected embellishments, will be much more so.

The whole height of each tower, from the top of the cornice of the building, including the portions of the towers already built, is 67 feet to the summit of the spire. At the height of about six feet above the present commencement, the towers assume a circular form, and consist each of eight piers, with intermediate arches. Above these are deep, bold, pannels, and over them again is the cornice, in keeping with the rest of the building. A step, or blocking course, rests upon this, supporting the saracenic dome, with its tall spire, that crowns the whole. The bell, which is of great weight and size, will hang on a level with the arches of the southern tower. It is proposed, we understand, to construct the piers and all the projections of stone, and the rest of the tower of brick, stuccoed. A brick dome covers the interior, and supports the dome and spire, which finish the towers externally.

The northern tower may probably be hereafter occupied by a clock. Were this illuminated at night, as is done in New York, it would be equally convenient and striking. [*Baltimore American.*

☞How would it delight the heart of that most benevolent and sweet-tempered gentleman—that lofty philanthropist and profound philosopher—that grave and sober and industrious statesman—that meekest of all slave-holders, and most consistent and worthy and *republican* of all tobacco-planters*—that "nuisance" or *benefit*, that "curse" or *blessing*, as Mr. Ritchie, seeing the *strength* of the "signs of the times" makes him out to be—that laborious and faithful representative of his country in foreign parts, the extraordinary minister *for* Russia—the "honorable JOHN RANDOLPH," if he could now pass through the streets of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and see the hundreds of old houses that are giving place for new and more splendid or convenient edifices, and the thousands of substantial dwellings that are being built on new locations—and learn that just as much business is doing in this way as there are materials and workmen to be procured! He would see "*decayed, deserted,* BALTIMORE,"* all life and activity—and perhaps he might count up, (if pleased to ascertain such facts), at least five thousand able-bodied freemen engaged in the various employments that belong to the building of houses and making of roads, only; and we could lead him into workshops where he might find thousands more, who would not bow themselves to the autocrat of all the Russias! And in PHILADELPHIA, "*in a state of athropy,*" he would discover more "capital," by passing up a hundred alleys, respectively, than all his lands and slaves, and horses and hogs, on the Roanoke, are equal to—and ascertain also, that a lot on Market street, between 2nd and 3rd, only 25 feet front and 200 deep, on which is built an old house called the "Indian king tavern," has just been sold for *forty-two thousand two hundred dollars*, which, by reference to an old deed, was leased at fifteen shillings a year, a century ago—from which we "guess" that property has quite as rapidly advanced in value at Philadelphia, as on the "Roanoke!"

*We mention *slaves* and *tobacco* because that the "honorable" gentleman places all worth and value in them! Female virtue—the beaming kindness of the matron or the sparkling eyes of the maiden—the worth of WASHINGTON or value of FRANKLIN, are nothing compared with *tobacco*, and his *negroes*, Juba and John! We give the following extract from one of his speeches in the late Virginia convention, in proof of what we have just said. The speech at length is inserted in page 202, of the present volume.

"At that time, [before the "new order of things" in Virginia], sir, the commonwealth of Virginia was *throughout a* SLAVE HOLDING *commonwealth:* (WOULD TO GOD SHE WERE SO NOW!) And is it, then, so wonderful that SLAVES should have been a subject of taxation? Yes, sir: Virginia was then not only throughout a SLAVE HOLDING, but a TOBACCO planting commonwealth. You can't open the statute book,—I mean one of the old statute books, not those that have been defaced by the finger of reform,—and not see that TOBACCO was, in fact, the currency, as well as staple of the state. We paid our clerk's fees in TOBACCO: verdicts were given in TOBACCO; and bonds were executed payable in TOBACCO. That accounts for it all. While a large portion of the state has ceased to be a SLAVE HOLDING, and a still larger portion has ceased to be a TOBACCO planting community, the burden has rested on the necks of a comparatively small, unhappy, and I will say it, a proscribed caste in the community."

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 9th June inclusive.

POLAND.

In our last advices from this interesting part of the globe, the gallant Polish general and his brave army had driven the Russians, after a succession of brilliant affairs, across the Narew, and had compelled Deibitsch to retreat into Prussia for protection. This state of affairs existed on the 23d of May, but since then a bloody engagement has taken place between the main armies of the Poles and Russians, led respectively by Skrzynecki and Deibitsch, which resulted disastrously for the former; who, in his turn, has been driven back; some of the fruits of his recent victories wrested from him, and his main army was, at the last advices, resting under the guns of Praga for protection, his head-quarters again being established at Warsaw.

The Polish army under Skrzynecki was attacked by that of the Russians under Deibitsch, on the 26th May at Ostrolenska, when a sanguinary battle ensued, in which the Russian army was victorious. Ostrolenska was taken by storm by the Russians. The division of the Polish army, under gen. Geilgud, stationed at Lamza, has been entirely cut off, by the movements and successes of the Russians. The Poles acknowledge their own loss at 4,000 men.

In speaking of the battle of Ostrolenska, a writer says the oldest generals have no recollection of so sanguinary a combat. Generals Kicki and Kaminski and lieutenant colonel Gazenski, of the Polish army, were killed. In one of the accounts it is stated that 20,000 men, on both sides, remained on the field of battle. Quarter was out of the question, and the chief work was performed with the bayonet. The Poles, though much inferior in numbers, performed prodigies of valor, and amply sustained their ancient renown. Generals Bozuslowski, Pac, Skrzynski, Malachowski, and a great many other staff officers of the Polish army, are wounded. Three Russian generals are killed.

It appears from the bulletin of general Skrzynecki, that on the day previous to the bloody affair of the 26th of May, having effected the object of his forward movement, by conveying support to the revolted Lithuanians,

*See Mr. Randolph's speech of April 15, 1824, about the tariff and "privateering" at Baltimore—the want of "capital" in "over-built Philadelphia," and the "free negroes" there, and a variety of other subjects—some extracts from which may be found in page 81, of the present volume of the REGISTER.

he gave orders, for his troops to pass to the right bank of the Narew, which was effected on the evening of the 25th May, in good order. The rear guard under general Lubienski covering the passage of the army on the heights of Zekun and Lawy. In the morning of the 26th, the Russians attacked his positions with great impetuosity, under Deibitsch in person. General Lubienski retreated upon Ostrolenska, making a most vigorous resistance. His march was stopped by the city itself, which was set on fire by the mortars of the enemy. Having succeeded in passing to the right bank of the Narew, the Polish army attempted to destroy the bridge. This they were unable to effect, as the enemy were protected by a numerous artillery placed on the opposite bank. Several regiments of the Poles, under a most galling fire, attempted to arrest the progress of the Russians. The combat was for a long time one of slaughter—they fought man to man, and thousands were killed by being thrown into the dyke which passes along the marshy shore of the Narew. The Russians, it is stated in the official bulletin of Skrzynecki, towards night became exhausted and retired across the river, leaving only some sharp shooters on the right bank, who retrogaded as far as the bridge, the Poles keeping possession of the field of battle. The battle did not finally end until 12 o'clock at night, when the Poles commenced a retrogade movement on Pultusk, and subsequently to Warsaw.

The Journal des Debats states that several of the counties of Hungary have addressed representations to the emperor of Austria, in which they remind him of the services rendered to that country by Poland in the wars against the Turks, and of the great mistake committed by Austria, in permitting a country which protected her against Russia, to be sacrificed. They call also for the instantaneous revocation of the ordinances prohibiting the exportation of arms and provisions to Poland.

BELGIUM.

The national congress at Brussels, on the 4th June, elected prince Leopold king. He received 152 votes out of 196. There were 10 votes *against* him; 14 in favor of the regent, baron Surlet de Chokier; 19 of the members abstained from voting, and one vote was declared null.

The oath to be taken by his royal highness, prescribes that he shall swear "to observe the constitution and laws of the Belgian people, and to maintain the national independence and integrity of the territory," which includes the province of Luxemburg.

The London Morning Herald says that the ministers of the great powers have signified to prince Leopold that they will not agree that he should give this pledge, inasmuch as they had determined upon conferring that province on Holland. In this determination, it appears, prince Leopold concurs, and that he will consequently refuse the crown, when offered to him by the deputation, who were expected in London on the 8th June. It is said that lord Ponsonby had been instructed to break off negotiations and quit Brussels.

ENGLAND.

There had been serious disturbances among the workmen in the iron manufactories of Glamorganshire, who had struck for higher wages, and turned out *en masse*, menacing the superintendents if their demand was not granted. The military were called out, but the insurgents greatly outnumbered them, and drove them with stones to the town of Methyr Tydvil, where they took refuge in the houses, and were still assailed in them. The soldiers were provoked to fire into the mob, by which 14 were killed and wounded. The militia could not be depended upon. The mayor and several soldiers were severely wounded. The marquis of Bute, lord lieutenant of the county, was on the spot, and immediately sent despatches to the home office. The rioters are said to amount to 9,000, and the killed and wounded to 62. Two of the ringleaders, who had been taken into custody, declared on their examination before the magistrates at Cardiff, that the insurrection would not be confined to Wales, but that arrangements had been made for the simultaneous rising in other manufacturing and mining districts of the kingdom. A large military force had arrived at the theatre of riot, but the insurgents showed no disposition to return to their labor. The rioters took twenty barrels of powder from the Dowlain works.

IRELAND.

A large quantity of flour imported from Liverpool into Newry, had been seized by the custom house officers of the latter place, on the supposition that it was of American manufacture. A point had been raised on whom the *onus probandi* lay. The millers of Newry had taken the opinion of a Mr. Holmes, an eminent lawyer, who had decided that the proof that flour imported is of a British growth and manufacture, *lies on the importer*.

There had been some slight disturbances in Queen's county, which were aggravated by the police being permitted to fire into the people. In this county, provisions are abundant and cheap, potatoes being sold for a penny a stone. This is mentioned as being singular, in as much as there were 150,000 persons said to be famishing in Mayo and Connomaro, not more than sixty miles distant.

O'Connell left Dublin on the 1st June, for Limerick, to attend the commission in Ennis as counsel for the people. There were 276 persons in Ennis and 57 in Galway, awaiting their trial; 14 had been sentenced to transportation for life, for administering unlawful oaths. A deputation had arrived at Dublin from the Mayo central committee, to lay the state of the country before the government. All prosecutions for political offences had been abandoned. Emigration for America were never greater.

PORTUGAL.

It appears now that Don Miguel had refused to ratify the terms prescribed by the French government, and was disposed to abide the consequences. The French have captured five coasting vessels belonging to the Portuguese, off the mouth of the Tagus.

TURKEY.

The English ambassador at Constantinople has communicated with his government, that the sublime porte had given instructions for the establishment of a strict blockade of that part of the coast of Albania which lies within the Pashalick of Scutari, and of all the ports and harbors belonging to the same.

ITALY.

Paris, June 3. Letters from Milan, of a very recent date, speak of a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the new king of Sardinia and the Austrian government, by which the first is stated to place 60,000 men at the disposal of the second. The same letters add, that there are at Milan twenty-five Austrian generals, who have been called together to receive the instructions of gen. Frimont, commander-in-chief of the army in Italy.

POST-SCRIPT. Last evening's mail brought us London advices down to the 18th June, inclusive. We *cannot* do more than mention a few of the leading things stated.

Parliament had met, and Mr. Manners Sutton was re-elected speaker without opposition. No important proceedings had yet taken place.

Mr. McLane had declined a public dinner, previous to his return home, tendered by Americans in London, and has arrived at New York.

Paris appears to be a place of riot and disorder—the national guard was often on duty to put down the riotous, and had so far succeeded. Some blood had been shed. The people were calling out that aid might be given to the Poles. Much agitation prevailed.

It now seems probable, certain objections being waived, that prince Leopold will accept the crown of Belgium.

The ex-emperor of Brazil and his family had arrived in England, and proceeded to France.

It appears that the Polish army under gen. Chlapowski, gained a splendid victory on the same day that the bloody battle of Ostrolenska was fought—and have gained several other advantages. They have performed prodigies of valor. They are said to have fought a battle as bloody as that of Ostrolenska, and completely defeated the Russians under gen. Sacken—and that the army of Deibitsch had suddenly, and precipitately fallen back. The hope is freely expressed, that the Russians will be expelled and Poland be free! LAUS DEO!

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The great length of Mr. Ingham's letter has excluded many things prepared for this sheet, and forbidden a detailed notice of the foreign news received last evening—London papers of the 26th June having arrived at New York.

The king opened parliament with a speech on the 21st June. The reform bill was read on the 24th, and ordered to a second reading on the 4th of July. France was tranquil. The news from Poland favorable—all was going on well. Deibitsch had been superseded in the command of the Russians, and is said to have died the next day of an *apoplexy*.

The prices of flour and cotton had fallen, and the demand was dull.

☞The current volume, which takes in the "Calhoun correspondence" and all the important papers that have grown out of or followed it, with an extraordinary mass of other interesting matter—is already running "short," and will not be sold separately for a less sum than a whole year's subscription; but will yet be furnished to new subscribers who desire to commence with it, *paying* for a year—such being the rule in this office.

☞The editor "returns thanks" for several flattering notices of him on the anniversary—and hopes that *his* "frolick" on that day will prove agreeable to many of his friends.*

☞Mr. Ritchie is so angry, that I'm afraid he won't enlarge his paper to discuss the tariff question with me!

☞Mr. Ingham's letter to the president will command universal attention. It unfolds some curious incidents, and prefers certain serious charges—but is rather vindicatory of himself; and does not much enlighten the public mind on the particular subject which now most interests the public feeling: but this is manifest, that the time is rapidly approaching when we shall have a *free translation* of Mr. Van Buren's "retiracy" letter, hitherto as incomprehensible as the mysteries of Isis, except to the initiated; and we expect further developements, with sincere regret for the character of them—but, avoiding rude and rough statements of *editors*, we shall feel obligated to preserve all such publications as are vouched for by names which ought to command the public respect.

The exact period when Mr. Ingham was offered the mission to Russia, might establish an interesting fact concerning Mr. Randolph, contested in the public papers. The charges against the president of his privity to the contemplated proceedings of Mr. Eaton, &c. are grave ones—and we suppose will elicit an *authorized* replication.

POLITICAL ITEMS. Mr. Van Buren was at New York waiting the arrival of Mr. McLane, and met him immediately after his landing.

Mr. John S. Barbour, of Virginia, again a candidate for congress, has explicitly avowed that he is not a "nullifier."

At a meeting of national republicans at Columbus, Ohio, arrangements were made for sending delegates to the convention to be held at Baltimore, in December next.

It was announced on Monday last—that *Louis McLane*, of Delaware, was appointed, by the president, secretary of the treasury—*Martin Van Buren*, of New York, minister plenipo. &c. to Great Britain, and *Aaron Vail*, of New York, secretary of legation to the same, in place of Washington Irvine, who had signified his wish to retire from that station.

The general election in Kentucky and several other of the western states, took place last Monday. The polls are kept open three days in Kentucky. All parties are anxious to learn the result. Some of the returns may be expected in our next.

From the elections so far as they have proceeded, it seems agreed that Mr. *Mercer* will be re-elected to congress from Virginia, and the venerable and good *Newton* be restored to his old place, from the Norfolk district. Princess Ann county, which in 1829 gave a majority of 2 against him, now gives a majority of 146 for him—200 votes more being polled in that county, (because of the extension of the elective franchise by the new constitution) than was ever given before. Mr. Stevenson has been re-elected.

COL. RICHARD VARRICK—the venerable and the worthy—the senior officer, we believe, *of the revolutionary line* in New York, died on the 30th July, in the 79th year of his age. His remains were interred with distinguished and well-deserved civil and military honors.

A RICH PRIZE. The princess of Orange lost her jewels in a mysterious manner, about two years ago—and, though large rewards were offered, no trace of them could be discovered. They were, however, particularly described, and it seemed probable that they would sometime be restored to the right owner of them.

On the night of the 27th inst. Mr. Swartwout, the collector of the port of New York, having reason to suspect that smuggled jewels were deposited in a house in Pearl street, obtained a search warrant and proceeded to examine—they were compelled to break open the house, and there found the jewels stolen from the princess of Orange, which were immediately transferred and deposited in the Mechanic's bank. They are supposed to be worth at least 100,000 dollars, and have been identified by the chevalier Huygens, minister from Holland. They were in the possession of an Italian named Carrara, who made his escape. Though these articles have been seized for a violation of our revenue laws, they will, no doubt, be given up because they were stolen. A large part of the jewels, however, is yet missing.

Carrara, alias Polan, has since been taken. He is a fellow of wonderful address, and seems to have had much *experience* in making hair-breadth escapes—but the well-laid plans of the New York police officers secured him, after a severe chase and desperate struggle. It is hoped that, through him, the rest of the articles may be recovered—and that he must needs have had accomplices, or have been entrusted with the jewels by those who purloined them. They were a nuptial present of the emperor of Russia to his sister, on her marriage with the prince of Orange—and it was pretty loudly whispered that the prince himself had abducted them!

"THE RUINOUS TARIFF." We might produce an hundred extracts from the speeches or writings of *first rate* "free trade" gentlemen, to shew the *terror* that beset them because that a protecting tariff would *ruin the revenue* and render a resort to *direct taxation* indispensable to support the government—and latterly, and from the same persons, the delightful hope that an *abundant revenue will destroy the protecting tariff*, and also preferring *direct taxation* as the most *equita-*

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*Among them was the following, drunk by a company of reapers in a wheat-field near Chillicothe—10. Hezekiah Niles. An old sickleman of twenty-years constant appearance in "*the field*"—while cradlers on the Scioto can get a shirt and trousers for a day's work, they will hold to their faith in his doctrines of national economy, and continue *practical* believers in his true *estimate* of labor.

ble mode of supporting the national government!!! The South Carolina "nullificators" are remarkable for such gross contradictions; as much so as on account of their *topsey-turvey* notions about "state rights." A few years since, the now *high* "nullifying" party, desperately resisted the election of judge Smith to the senate of the United States, because he did not think that *all* power was vested in the federal government—and latterly, they wickedly turned the same judge Smith out of the senate, for not believing that *all* power remained in the state governments! Mr. McDuffie, and his leading friends, have whirled about these points like a *te-to-tum;* on two of the sides of which are marked T for "take up," or P for "put down," as *good management* directs—or as the "wind blows;" which being at "north-east," the "difference between a hawk and a handsaw" may be clearly discerned! Some of these days, when I have an hour or two to spare, I may take up my "documents" and treat the public to a hearty laugh at the gentlemen who are *nullificating* themselves.

The following view of the prosperity of New York, which we copy from the Mercantile Advertiser, may be called common to *all* our chief places of commerce—especially the other great seats of trade, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore—which never were so flourishing as now: demonstrating the fact which the friends of the AMERICAN SYSTEM so confidently predicted, that the encouragement and protection of the domestic industry, by increasing the means of individuals to purchase, would add to the revenue of the government. And, though the duties on several important articles have been reduced, it is said that, in this *high* tariff year, the income from the customs will be four or five millions greater than it was last year—and yet so many new buildings were never going up in the United States, nor was money ever so abundant as at this time—never was the hum of industry more loud, nor its prosperity so great in the republic, as under the *ruinous* operations of the tariff laws!

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

"When we contemplate the immense amount of revenue collected here, we naturally think of the extent of our foreign commerce—the large fleets of vessels which crowd our wharves—the numerous enterprising foreigners who flock to our city, and our own merchants too, from every quarter of our extended republic, seek here a market for their produce, and supplies for their consumption. When we contemplate our rivers, canals, and roads, all leading to this metropolis, and the facilities afforded thereby for the transportation of produce and merchandize—and added to all, the capital and enterprise of our own merchants, we cannot refrain from feeling an inward satisfaction at the prosperity of our city, and predicting that at no very future day, New York, in population and in wealth, will outstrip the most sanguine anticipations of her citizens, and that she will, in all probability, before another century passes, rank among the first, if not the very first of cities in the world."

WOOL AND ITS MANUFACTURES. The price of this important article has a little declined, as every one foresaw that it must, when the *speculators* should begin to give way.* We have several times cautioned the *farmers* on this matter, and hope that none of them have a pound of wool to sell—provided they have obtained the *cash* for the product of their flocks, which should always be a *first* consideration when sales are made of commodities at extraordinary prices; and *never* neglected when such commodities, instead of being purchased by those who design to *consume* them, are monopolised by *speculators* †. These latter have recently been the chief purchasers of wool—the manufacturers only receiving so much as seemed absolutely necessary to keep their hands employed,—because of the arbitrary and artificial price of the article. We have always held a strong testimony against such speculations, but without much hope of preventing them—and they must and will "regulate themselves," like such dealings in flour, tobacco, cotton, &c. by which thousands have been, and thousands will be, ruined. They often yield *apparent* profits to agriculturalists,—but, in general, do material injury to society at large. Witness especially the many—the almost annual speculations that are made in flour, because of calculations on the foreign market—and the *effects* of them. Some farmers sell their wheat promptly, and do well; others hold on for a yet higher price, and obtain a much reduced one. Such are the "laws of trade," and we cannot change them. But it is always safe for producers to sell—if selling for cash only, on a rising market, if the price be considerably above the common average. This practice will succeed the best nine times out of ten. The advance price for wheat last spring, probably resulted in a general loss to the farmers—for it is also a "*law of trade*" that when price is *forced* beyond the real worth of a commodity, the current being changed, it descends lower than it should do, by a natural reaction. Every man's *experience* has taught him this—but how few are they who attend to it! The disposition to *speculate* seems implanted in almost every man's mind—and great caution is requisite to keep it within due bounds.

The price of wool was *too high*—that is, higher than the manufacturers could afford to pay for it. I know several *manufacturers* who sold to *speculators* the wool of their own flocks—clearly foreseeing that either the price must decline, or the operations of their factories be checked. Events *might* happen in Europe to advance the price of wool and cloths—but unless they should, or the duties levied on *cloths* were more honestly paid, *wool, imported in cloth*, would lessen the price of the home-production, or compel the manufacturers to shut up their mills; perhaps partially effect both, to the general injury of the country, in throwing many persons out of their usual employments—and so render labor less profitable. Wool, however, maintains a high price, and we heartily wish that it may steadily hold it, until the product of our flocks shall fully equal the demand; and then we shall have less of speculation to embarrass and distract the industry of our people. We chiefly desire REGULARITY in the market. We care less whether six or sixteen *per cent.* is made on capital vested in lands or factories, than that proprietors should know what they may reasonably *calculate* on. Here is the best guarantee of prosperity—the best assurance of profit; because that every prudent man, to use a trite saying, "*cuts his coat according to his cloth.*" And in respect to wool, this principle is manifest—that, in proportion as the manufacturer flourishes, so does the farmer obtain good prices. In the present state of things, it is just as possible to separate the interests of man and wife, as these two kindred employments. The time may come when the profits of one may clash with those of the other, in the United States—but the present generation will hardly see it. It cannot happen until *land* becomes inaccessible to the industrious poor: then the principle of *monopoly*, involved in *capital*, may have effect—as well on *land* as on *labor*, and bear equally on either; the landlord exacting *high rents*, or the proprietor of a factory *cheap labor*—as in England and other European countries.

The high price of wool in Europe, in part caused by the mighty armies that have been recently raised and requiring *new* clothing, has had a considerable action on the price in America—seeing that our wool-growers are efficiently "protected," though such protection does not always advance prices—wool being very low in

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*The price is still very high. The following is extracted from the Prices Current of the *Boston Courier*, of the 30th ult. There had been heavy sales for *consumption*—say 50,000lbs. in the preceding week.

Prime or Saxony fleeces, per lb.	75	a	85
American full blood, washed	65	a	70
do three-fourth, do	58	a	62
do half do	50	a	55
1-4 and common	50	a	52
Superfine pulled, lambs	50	a	60
Saxony, clean	85	a 1	30
Spanish sheep, RF&S	75	a 1	05
do. lambs	85	a 1	00
Smyrna, fine washed	36	a	40
Buenos Ayres	18	a	20

† The growers of grain too often feel the force of this remark.

1829. It may be generally observed, that the duty intended to be levied on *raw* wool is fairly paid—it cannot be more than partially avoided, because of the bulk and easily ascertained weight and quality of the article: but the intended reciprocity of protection to favor the *manufacturers* of wool, it is well known, is extensively evaded. The article below, copied from the "New York Evening Journal" is interesting on these points, and shews how wool may readily be imported almost free of duty. We wish the assertion carefully marked,—that our manufacturers of wool, because of the more extensive use of *machinery*, perform the labor of making cloth very nearly as cheap as it is performed by the half-starved and severely-worked operatives in England, and that the chief part of the advanced cost of making a yard of cloth, so far as it fairly exists, is more in the extra cost of the *materials* than in the *manipulations* of them. The tariff then is rather for the benefit of *revenue* on certain articles, or the protection of woolgrowers and indigo planters, than to give profit to the manufacturers: but each part belongs to a *system*, which, to be generally advantageous, should unite every interest—not only those named, but the growers of wheat, by an enlarged home market in consequence of the diversity of employments afforded. But all such British cloths as sell in our market at from 3¼ to 4 dollars, are either fraudulently imported—yield an enormous profit or incur an actual loss, to the owners of them. We shall demonstrate this with great simplicity.

All cloths costing more than 50 cents a square yard in foreign countries and not exceeding one dollar, are deemed to cost one dollar, and are subject to a duty of 45 per cent. on that valuation.

All cloths costing more than one dollar the square yard in foreign countries, and less than two dollars and an half, are deemed to have cost two dollars and an half the square yard, and are subject to a duty of of 45 per cent. on that valuation.

Cloth costing 6*s.* 9*d.* the running yard, 6-4 wide, exactly reach the dollar minimum. All costing more than 6*s.* 9*d.* are subject to the two and an half dollar minimum. Then

	Cents.
1 yard of cloth at 6*s.* 9*d.* sterling, equal to	150
Duty on 1½ square yards at 45 *per cent. ad val.*	67½
Freight and all other charges, say	32½
	250

And if the cloth sells for only 3¼ dollars, there is a *clear profit* of *seventy-five* cents on every yard!

On the other hand—	
1 yard of cloth at 9*s.* sterling, equal to	200
Duty on 1½ square yards, valued at 250 cents the square yard, at 45 per cent.	*168¾
Freight and charges as before	32½
	400¼

And if this cloth is sold at even four dollars the yard, the owner must lose on every yard of it.

And hence we inevitably arrive at the conclusion—with almost as much moral certainty as that the sun shines when it is day, *that all British cloths, selling at about 3½ dollars a yard, are fraudulently imported*: AND THIS DESCRIPTION OF CLOTHS AT ONCE MAKE UP THE CHIEF AMOUNT OF THE IMPORTS, AND ARE THOSE WHICH DIRECTLY INTERFERE WITH THE BUSINESS OF THE WOOL GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE UNITED STATES —PRODUCING ALL THE MISCHIEF THAT HAS LATTERLY BEEN COMPLAINED OF BY EITHER. A statement of these plain facts appeared indispensably necessary to a due consideration of the important subjects before us.

With these truths before the public—and which are, or should be, familiar to every one pretending to write on the subject, we see that earnest efforts are making, by *politicians*, to separate the interests of the woolgrowers from those of the manufacturers, and ruin both, that *party* may triumph! There are men like the witch in the fable, who disturbed "all h——" because "she had lost her little dog," that would bargain with "Satan for a seat upon his *throne* of fire"—many who have assumed the character of friends of "free trade" in the middle and western states, that their *political* dominion may prevail, themselves being bountifully provided from the public party-purse. Take the following extracts from the "Albany Argus" of the 18th ult. to shew how this thing is working:*

"Are the farmers of this country advised of what were the real objects of the convention of manufacturers recently held in the city of New York?

"Were not its objects political and mercenary?

"Was not one of its objects, *a combination, to prevent the advance, or to reduce the price of wool;* did not the members of the convention enter into such combination; and have not its consequences been already felt by the farmer and wool-grower?

"Was it not another of the objects of the convention to advance the interests of Mr. Clay to the presidency; and was not much of the labor of the convention, in and out of doors, directed to this object? Was it not, in short, a *political* convocation?"

The editor of the "Argus" is chief *usher* in the *non-committal* school. It is his business to *insinuate* what he DARES not *affirm*. The *morality* of such a course might well be questioned, if taught in any other than *that* school—but "all's fair in politics" with its precious disciples! I *dare* the editor of the Argus to put himself on the veracity of the things meanly hinted in his queries. There is not the shadow of a truth in them—*and I must believe that he knows it.* If otherwise, let us have his proof—these matters are too important to have been transacted "in a corner." I attended that convention, and had free and frequent communications with its members, in their public or private meetings, whether for business or friendly intercourse, and pronounce it FALSE, that *political* considerations were introduced to influence gentlemen. Indeed, because the convention was made up of persons of mixed politics, a restraint seemed to be laid which prevented even those common remarks which abound in almost every gathering of private individuals. I pronounce it *false* that any project "to prevent the advance or reduce the price of wool" was entertained; and that any part of the in or out-door labors of the "convocation" were directed to advance the interests of Mr. Clay to the presidency. The object of the meeting was boldly and frankly avowed—to prevent *frauds on the revenue*, and so secure to wool growers and the manufacturers that protection which the law intended to give them; and it was more than once stated, that the interest of the two were inseparable. No "trifle light as air" was passed on that could, by any possibility, be construed into either of the points *insinuated* by the editor of the "Argus," whether in public or private—in the body of the convention, or in social communication, to the best of my belief. I heard not a word said to have effect on the price of wool—though its high price was casually mentioned as productive of present injury to the manufacturers, and future harm to the farmers: but it was also said, that these things must and would regulate themselves. So much for the late convention at New York, of which I am bound to speak the truth, having been invited to a seat therein.†

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* This high rate of duty was intended to secure the *home market* for the benefit of our wool growers and manufacturers—because that our wool was thought just fitted to supply the *quality* of cloths being between the minimums, of 100 and 250 cents; and if the duty was really and honestly paid, it would *prohibit* the importation of such cloths as sell for from 3 to 4 dollars a yard. But the duty on cloths costing 13*s.* 6*d.* the yard, is no more than on those which are one farthing above 6*s.* 9*d.*

* The *affiliated* presses, OF COURSE, abound in like articles—

The *bell-sheep* cries out "baa!—And all the throng,
"Ewes, lambs, rams, wethers, bellowing roll along."

† The profligacy of the things hinted at in the Argus, is shewn in the published proceedings of the convention. The *agriculturalists*, mechanics and manufacturers are invited to form state societies, with a view to the organization of a "national association." Now, however well it may suit the "Argus" and other papers of its *caste*, to put down the manufacturers as *rogues*—they certainly cannot be thought *fools* enough to invite the farmers into associations, *the leading object of which is to swin-*

The *policy* of the present duties on very coarse and very fine wools was much questioned, when first proposed—and by no persons more decidedly than the intelligent *farmers*, who attended at Washington in 1828, or otherwise gave their opinions on the subject, because believing that our country was not prepared to furnish supplies of such sorts of wool: and so it had been at the *Harrisburg convention*, in which the farming interest was fully represented. That convention petitioned that all wool costing more than eight cents per lb. in a foreign country, should, at once, pay a duty of *twenty cents per lb.* to be increased annually 2½ cents, until reaching *fifty cents per lb.* Thus, on the highest priced and very coarse wools, the duty would not be heavy; but on the middling qualities, (the crop of the United States), then averaging less than 40 cents per lb. the duty would instantly act as a protection equal to 50 per cent. on the selling value of the domestic commodity, and advance to 125 in process of time, becoming prohibitory in its nature, (if fraudulent importations of *cloths* could be prevented), as to the qualities then produced, or likely to be abundantly grown, in the United States. Duties upon the coarse wools were specially objected to, as uselessly advancing the cost of coarse cloths, of which the domestic manufacture soon promised to equal the demand. But whether the policy was right or wrong—no effort is making to change it; though it was universally believed that the duty on *coarse wool*, like that on *molasses*, was introduced to defeat the tariff bill of 1828—all the resolute opponents of the American System in congress voting for *both*. The old maxim, "tell me what company you keep, and I'll tell you what you are," was severely manifested on that occasion. We shall be glad if in the issue it shall appear, that *both* parties were mistaken, as to the operation of that duty.

There is nothing more clear than this—that the interests of the wool-growers, so far as they depend on the duties levied and *collected*, are much better secured than those of the manufacturers; but no complaint is made on that account. It offers no ground for jealousy to the manufacturers, so far as we have heard any opinion expressed; on the contrary, it has been satisfactory, in holding out the prospect of an *independent* supply of wool. But the interest of both parties equally required that wool, *in cloth*, should not be imported almost *free of duty*, as it is when cloths, entered under the one dollar minimum, are such as sell for 3½ dollars—wholesale price. But may not the farmer as well confide in the domestic *competition* for the price of wool, as that of wheat! If the manufacture of either flourishes—the value of the chief material advances; and new establishments will certainly rise up, for millions on millions of dollars are seeking new and profitable investments. There cannot be any "monopoly"—and it is IMPOSSIBLE that a "combination" should exist to keep down the price of wool. But without success in the manufacture, it is also IMPOSSIBLE that wool should bear a high price in the United States. Sheep are chiefly reared with us for their wool, in Europe because of their flesh. The value of the animal depends upon elements totally different—the carcass is an extra consideration in America, and is cheap; but wool is the extra profit in Europe, and, on the same principle, is cheap. But because of the easy access to land in the United States, the small cost of its fee or annual rent, were mutton *half the price* with us that it bears in Europe, we should soon *export* immense quantities of wool—20 millions of dollars worth probably, if the foreign market would receive it. The average value of land fitted for the support of sheep in the United States, must be less than *one-tenth* part of the value of such lands in England and Germany—and as land may be regarded as the chief *material* for breeding sheep, we should certainly raise them at much the lowest rate. No intelligent man can reflect a moment on this important matter, without seeing the force of what we have just stated. It is then the manifest interest of American manufacturers to encourage the growth of American sheep—as much so as it is that of the millers that grain should be plenty and good—the effect in both being reduced price because of an abundant supply: and equally the interest of the farmers to wish success to the manufacturers, that they may have a prompt and fair demand. The profits of the two are inseparably connected. As well might the belly quarrel with the members, or an arm with a leg. I once saw a drunken fellow severely whip his legs because they would not stand still!—and some, intoxicated with politics, are just as ready to lash themselves. To both we recommend a good *fashion* that prevails, of being TEMPERATE!

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die the latter out of a fair price for their wool! This is "too tough." *The surveyor of the port of New York* is hardly reckless enough of honesty and truth, to present a case so much at war with a decent respect for the judgment of even *his own* heartless associates.

[*From the N. York Evening Journal.*]

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

Mr. Jenks—In my communication for your paper of yesterday, I denied the assertion made by the Journal of Commerce, "that the manufacturers enjoy a protection of 50 per cent. against fraudulent importers."

First being distinctly understood to disavow the principle, that a protection to the home industry is a tax on the community, I will state to you my views on this subject, and challenge the Journal of Commerce, or any other print, to prove them untrue.

Every yard of cloth contains about two pounds of wool, which constitutes about one-half of its value. Now a dollar minimum cloth costs per running yard in England —$1 50: if it cost higher it cannot be legally entered at the dollar minimum.

2 lbs. of wool a *c* 37½ is	*c* 75
Duty on 2 lbs. of wool	
First specific duty *c* 8	
Advalorem duty 50 per cent. 37½	
	45½
Whole amount of duty on one yd. 6*s.* 9*d.* cloth, is	*c* 67½
Duty on the wool	*c* 45½
	c 22

The manufacturer then has 22 cts. protection on the yard of cloth, the value of which being in England $1 50, the protection amounts to only 15 per cent.

Admitting the principle of the Journal of Commerce, fifteen per cent. is the protection the manufacturer receives, if the cloth be legally imported.

But suppose the cloth be entered at the dollar minimum, having cost 9*s.* sterling, which is—$2

The case will then stand thus—	
Specific duty on 2 lbs. of wool	8
Ad valorem duty on 2 lbs.	50
	58 cts.
Whole duty on a dollar minimum cloth per yard	67½
Deduct duty on 2 lbs. of wool	58
	cents 9½

The manufacturer then has a protection of nine and a half cents on $2, which is four and three quarters per cent.

Thus it appears that instead of fifty per cent. protection, in all cases of fraud, such as I have stated, and thousands of pieces of such cloths have been, and they are continually so imported, the fifty per cent. protection of the Journal of Commerce is literally but four and three quarters per cent. It will be recollected that the great reason why cloths cost so much less in England, and consequently why it costs our manufacturers so much more to make them, is the great difference in price in the cost of wool; wool being from fifty to seventy per cent. higher in this country than in England.

The duty on the cloth is therefore clearly, as I have stated it, principally for the benefit of the wool grower; for if the duty were taken off from imported wool, the farmer would have no sale for American wool.

What now becomes of all the clamor raised against the manufacturer? Is not our brother Yankee ashamed of his ignorance of matters upon which he pretends to instruct the community?

How can any thing else be expected from men who are so blind, as to be continually asserting that the tariff injures commerce, when the least candid investigation of the subject affords the most ample and satisfactory proof,

that a repeal of the tariff would cause the most serious evil to every productive industry of the country.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

To the editor of the Evening Journal.

Dear sir—During one of those peregrinations to which the character of a crowded metropolis annually and instinctively propels man, to regain elasticity of nerve and brilliancy of mind, my inclination guided me through the verdant and luxurious undulations of Dutchess county. The delightful appearance of the country, its high cultivation, the convenient and elegant dwellings, and the spirit of order and wealth reigning every where, made me remember and exult in the general prosperity of our beloved country at this period, and, above all, that of the farming interest spreading its blessings more widely than any other.

To inform myself of the cause of such pleasing results, I referred myself to the practical knowledge of one of the most extensive farmers, who very intelligently expressed himself to this effect: "The farmer prospers; he finds a market at good prices for his productions; foremost among these, in this county, are the fleeces of his flocks; and such is the increase of revenue from this source, that about 300,000 highly improved sheep, furnishing above 800,000 lbs. of wool for annual sale, and producing formerly about $200,000, since the more prosperous state of the woollen manufactures protected by tariff, they have yielded

In 1830	$280,000
1831	500,000

In which latter year the price received for wool was higher than at any time since the late war." He stated further that the benefit derived from this one article to all the wool growing states, would probably add this year $30,000,000 to the revenue of the farmer; and that the congenial climate and general character of this country would admit and soon effect an extension of the present number of sheep, computed at above 20,000,000, to 30 or 40,000,000, provided only that a home market were secured.

I proceeded, much gratified by this account of the golden fleeces and golden prospects of our country, and with a sincere wish that due credit might be given to the skilful and industrious woollen manufacturer, and, by attention to this evidently important interest, that he also might participate in the golden rewards that he has so long in vain struggled to obtain.

SCRAPS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

The tolls collected on the "Pennsylvania canal" for the quarter ending June 30th, amounting to $19,835 89½.

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph says that the enterprise of the people of Hudson, in sending ships to fish for whale, *has reduced the price of oil twenty-five per cent. in all the river towns.* Here is a beautiful effect of domestic competition—always safe, and profitable to the people. A whaling company is about being formed also at Newburg, with an adequate capital.

The Kanawha Banner says—The following is an exhibit of the salt manufactured, inspected, and weighed in the county of Kanawha, for the quarter ending the 15th June, 1831, as abstracted from the returns of the inspector—289,892 bushels 35 pounds.

The value of the property conveyed through the Miami canal to Cincinnati, from the 5th March to 26th May, was $778,342.

In the month of June 8,109,952 lbs. of property arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, by the canal, and 2,365,560 lbs. ascended from that port.

Lead is now selling at Galena at three dollars the 100 pounds. This is a great advance, and we are glad to see it. The glut has heretofore been so great in market, owing to causes at war with the industry of the country, that the article has been sold at prices far below its real value. Great losses and much individual suffering was the consequence, in the mining districts.

The Lowell Journal states that a new Catholic church was consecrated in that town on Sunday last, and that there are now erected or erecting in that place eleven places of public worship. The editor says, he knows of no town in the country, where so large a portion of the people attend public worship, and no tax for its support has ever been assessed.

Over $1,200 was collected in Lowell for the Fayetteville sufferers.

According to a statement recently published, the flourishing and wealthy county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, contains at this time, seven furnaces, fourteen forges, one hundred and eighty-three distilleries, forty-five tan yards, twenty-two fulling mills, one hundred and sixty-four grist mills, eighty-seven saw mills, nine breweries, eight hemp mills, five oil mills, five clover mills, three factories, three potteries, six carding machines, three paper mills, two snuff mills, seven tilt hammers, and six rolling mills.

The Lawrence Manufacturing company, at Lowell, was incorporated at the late session of the legislature, with a capital of $1,200,000. The purchases of mill sites and the contracts for buildings and machinery, were made in May, and the intention is to commence the manufacture of printed goods as soon as the necessary works can be completed.

The Tuscumbia rail way has been commenced in Tennessee. The length of the road is not stated, but it is expected to be completed in the present year, at the cost of about $3,500 per mile for a single track.

The Albany and Schenectady rail road is expected to be finished this month—August. Its length is 16 miles—cost about $300,000 for a single track, or 450,000 for a double one. Locomotive engines are to be used—one of Mr. Stephenson's is speedily expected from England, and a "Yankee" is building another. The stock is much above par. The numerous locks on the canal between Albany and Schenectady, have rendered this road almost indispensable, because of the great increase of business.

The proprietor of the *Manufacturers Hotel*, at Providence, addressed the following note to a clergyman who was soliciting aid to rebuild the Episcopal church at Fayetteville, of which church Mr. Brastow is not a member. The rev. Mr. Buxton was promptly presented with 200 dollars in Providence, though 2,000 had just been given for the relief of the sufferers at Fayetteville—

Providence, July 9, 1831:

Rev. Mr. Buxton, sir: The object of your visit to this place, was made known to me this morning. I have to request that you will tarry at my house as long as suits your convenience, and that when you depart you will not call for your bill. I am with respect, your obedient servant, S. BRASTOW.

The "Cincinnati Gazette" says—In consequence of a rise in the iron and nail market at Pittsburgh, of $10 a ton, the dealers in those articles in Cincinnati, have been compelled to advance the price in the same proportion.

Stock to the amount of 500,900 dollars has been subscribed to make a rail road from Troy, New York, to Vermont. Only 450,000 dollars were required.

A project is on foot to incorporate a company to make a rail road from New York to Albany, with a capital of 2,000,000 dollars.

One hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven barrels of flour were shipped from Rochester from the opening of the canal, (15th April), to the 15th July.

Sixty-three boats, with 2,206 tons of coal, came down the Schuylkill last week; making a total of eight hundred and two boats with 26,970 tons.

In the course of a late week, thirty-eight boats descended the Reading locks, freighted with lumber, grain, &c. and above five thousand bushels of bituminous coal. Forty-two ascended; of which twenty-three carried merchandise, salt, &c.

The tolls collected on the Morris canal, in 10 days, ending 19th July, amounted to eleven hundred dollars.

One acre of land near Boston, produced as many *cucumbers* as sold for five hundred dollars, up to the 16th July!

The Nantucket Enquirer says—"the building of vessels has at length commenced in this place—and adds, that this happens in "*spite*" of the tariff. Well—we are glad that it happens "any-how."

The village of "Great Falls," in Somersworth, N. H. stands on what was one of the rudest and roughest parts of the "Granite state," seven or eight years ago. It now contains between 3 and 4,000 inhabitants, remarkable for their industry, morality and comfortable condition. "Salmon Falls" a little below, is another beautiful village. Dover, not far distant, is one of the largest inland towns of New England—it has 7 or 8,000 busy, thriving inhabitants. Ten years ago it was a small village, and the "loath of decay" was gnawing its foundations, as the Hartford Review well observes. The church spires, factory cupolas, and neat white houses, that abound in these and other manufacturing villages, present a delightful appearance to the eye, while the sober industry and cheerful morality of the working people, gladden the heart of philanthropy. As Dr. Franklin said, they may be called "generative" establishments—for, by increasing the means of subsistence, "they encourage marriage." The doctor regarded population as the first principle of national power, and hence he advised that our workshops should be at home.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The postscript in the last Register gave a hasty sketch of the news brought by the last arrival from New York. The latest London paper is of the 18th June.

The only business transacted by the new parliament which met on the 4th June, was the re-election of the speaker and the putting in the customary demands of the commons of liberty of speech, &c.

The two Landers had arrived in England from Africa, by the way of Rio Janeiro.

Mrs. Siddons, the distinguished actress, died in London on the 12th June.

[Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, second son of Louis Buonaparte, and Achilles] Murat, had arrived in London, and waited on earl Grey. They were staying with the duchess of St. Leu, formerly queen of Holland.

The earls of Fingall and Sefton, lord Kinnaird and Mr. Agar Ellis, have been created barons of the United Kingdom.

The government of England had ordered a strict quarantine to be performed to prevent the introduction of the cholera. All vessels coming from suspected places are to be sent to the Lazarettoes.

There was lying at Spithead a large fleet, where a vice-admiral and a rear-admiral have each their flags flying on board a first rate of 120 guns.

The duke of Wellington, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, was to go to Windsor to present to the king the annual tri-colored flag, the presentation of which is the tenure by which he holds the lands and manors purchased for him with the people's money.

The colliers and miners had turned out to the number of 20,000, and the military had been called in to the aid of the civil authorities.

SCOTLAND.

The reverend E. Irving has been, by a vote of 147 to 40, excluded from preaching in any of the churches in Scotland, under the jurisdiction of the general assembly. His offence consists in having written a work in which he contends for the peccability of Christ.

IRELAND.

The number of convictions at Ennis, in the county of Clare, are said to be great. The culprits were generally sentenced to transportation for life. Several executions for murder had taken place. The presence of Mr. O'Connell seems to have had a good effect on the peasantry, many of whom delivered up their arms to him. There were still 307 prisoners in the jail at Ennis, when the commission adjourned.

In the starving counties, potatoes are but 2*d.* per stone, 14lbs. but so completely have the absentee landlords drained the district of money, that the people have not even 2*d.* to give to save their unhappy families and selves from starvation!

FRANCE.

Paris had again become the theatre of tumult and disorder, and each night during the greater part of the month of June but added to the tumultuous scenes of the preceding ones. The Fauburg St. Dennis had been the principal place of riot. The destruction of property, and the maltreating of individuals, were nightly occurrences in that quarter, and the mobs were adroit enough to consummate their mischief and get off before the arrival of the national guard, who were upon each occasion called out. A jeweller who struck a balladsinger for crying "A history of Napoleon's hundred days," had his house mobbed, and imprudently firing two pistols into the mob, the multitude became exasperated, and entering his dwelling, threw his furniture into the street and there burnt it. The jeweller was arrested and carried to prison.

POLAND.

Intelligence from Warsaw to the 6th June states that on the same day that the battle of Ostrolenka was fought, that general Chlapowski brought the Russians to battle and gained a complete victory. The Russians were commanded by general Sacken, and the conflict took place at Mariampol, and must have been a dreadful one, as the town was retaken twice and taken thrice by assault. The Russians were finally expelled and dispersed. The Poles were greatly aided by the revolting people, who joined them in the battle of Mariampol. In several minor affairs, the Russians had also been defeated and sustained considerable loss. At Bialostockily, 120 Russian wagons were taken by the insurgents. In Volhynia the fortress of Herman fell into their hands, after a well contested and sanguinary battle, in which the Russians left 1,200 dead on the field of battle. The Russian army had begun to move to the right bank of the Narew. The Polish general Lubienski, in his retreat from Chirchnowiec, with 6,000 Poles, cut his way through 40,000 Russians.

The Jews at Krukiszew and Laszezow assisted the Russians, and pointed out to them the houses of the Polish patriots.

Prince Czartoryski, it is supposed would be appointed regent of Poland; by this step it is thought greater unity would be imparted to the government.

The landholders in Lithuania, in order to render the revolution popular, had *emancipated their peasantry.* These successes of the Poles and the retreat of the Russians, will, it is said, carry the war into Russia.

A Polish commandant of artillery galloped up to the Russian infantry, during a battle, with twelve pieces of artillery, and discharged them seven or eight times at the distance of fifty paces. He is said to have annihilated twenty battalions!

The wide spread of the insurrection is proved by the late bloody battle at Herman, on the Ukraine, nearly 600 miles from Warsaw, on the very verge of south eastern Poland. This feature of the war inspires a hope that Poland will be free.

PORTUGAL.

Don Miguel continues to refuse answers to the demands of the French government, and alleges that the consul is incompetent to make them.

The French had completely blockaded Lisbon and no vessel could pass over the bar. They had captured many Portuguese vessels.

The minister of the interior and of the marine have sent orders to all the smaller ports of the kingdom, not to permit a single ship to put to sea, taking care to state that this arrangement was but temporary, and would last only until the *allies* of Portugal could send a fleet to set things to rights.

Every sea-fort, in a condition of resistance or offence, has been garisoned.

TURKEY.

The refractory spirit manifested by the pacha of Scutari, may be considered as subdued.

GREECE.

Accounts from this country are unfavorable to its tranquility. The people are suffering exceedingly.

A subsequent arrival at New York from Havre brings Paris dates to the 20th June, inclusive.

FRANCE.

The disturbances in Paris have been quieted.

General Lafayette has published a long address to his constituents, offering himself for re-election. He does not think that the new government has moved according to the principles of the revolution of July, 1830, and looks to the result of the approaching elections to induce a return to them, and thus complete the work so well begun. Hereditary peerage he thinks cannot stand.

BELGIUM.

The congress at Brussels have disavowed the partial attacks made on the Dutch, and declared its determination to punish the perpetrators of all similar assaults, in future. The late advices from London are favorable to the belief that Leopold will accept the crown. There had been skirmishing at Antwerp on the 15th June, between the Belgians and Dutch.

A paper was circulated in Brussels for signers' demanding the regent to march against the Dutch, and declaring war the only thing that could save the liberties and honor of the country.

The regent had addressed a letter to prince Leopold, asking his interference with the commissioners of the great powers, at London, to secure to Belgium her just rights—the regent asks this as a pledge of his love for the Belgic people. Upon the result of the determination of these commissioners, he states, depends the peace of Europe.

POLAND.

The Havre Journal of the 21st June, states that Deibitsch, the Russian commander in chief, had been superseded by general Paskewitch, and gives as its belief that government had determined to act for Poland, in connection with Great Britain.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Dr. Webster. In a lecture lately delivered at Portland, Dr. Noah Webster stated "that, to prepare himself for the great and principal work of his life, his dictionary, he made himself acquainted with *twenty* different languages."

Dogs. Six hundred and twelve dogs were *regularly* killed and buried in Philadelphia up to the 15th July, in the present season. These animals, we hope, are about to cease being nuisances in our cities. We hear of several new cases of hydrophobia—on account of which, and for destroying sheep in the country, the breed promises to become less numerous than at present.

A windfall. We understand (says the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette), that a respectable mechanic, now residing in this city, received a letter from London by the packet ship Corinthian, on Saturday last, announcing the fact, that he had fallen heir to a title and estate worth £80,000 per annum. The subject of this paragraph is, as we learn, a very respectable and pious man, of the Methodist persuasion.

[We believe that the Philadelphia *mechanics* have furnished three *lords* for Great Britain, and hope that they will improve the stock of nobles, in that land of lords and paupers. It wants mending, sadly. Six of *Mrs.* Jordan's children have lately been thrown into the "Corinthian order" of British society.]

Bene plant. It is stated that the Bene plant, which is to be found in some of our private gardens, is an infallible cure for the summer complaint—the lives of many thousand children have been saved by this valuable remedy. A single leaf of this plant, put into a half pint tumbler of pure water and stirred round, the water immediately becomes ropy, but not discolored; it is perfectly innocent—the taste not disagreeable—it has been administered with perfect safety to children, and in some instances to infants only a few days old.

Change of opinion. Recollections of July. "I received a ball in the thigh on the 28th, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, near the *Pont des Arts.* I was carried to the hospital with some twenty other wounded, and M. Deputren came in an hour to visit us. He treated us pretty roughly, called us *canaille*, and asked us whether we had not much better have remained at home, than come out to be shot. He also added, "I shall cure you very soon, that you may be *sentenced* very quickly also. The next day (the 29th), he came in the morning. He spoke to us with much mildness, and gave us to understand that our *imprudence* would probably be pardoned. On the 30th he visited us again, asked us a thousand questions, each one more paternal than the other, and finished by praising our *courageous devotion.* I have read within a few days in the Moniteur, a public acknowledgement of the *generous interest* with which he attended the wounded." [*Paris paper.*

"*The Magdalen report.*" The feelings of the people of N. York have been exceedingly outraged by a report lately issued by the "Magdalen society" of that city. It encourages the belief, or rather states, that about 27 per cent. of *all* the women in New York, are prostitutes! This abominable libel on the females of that city, will be pleasant as a "precious ointment," to the "London Quarterly Review," &c. The authors of this report are justly reprobated—and should be condemned to live at the "Five Points," all the rest of their days.

Spontaneous combustion. The ship Isaac Hicks, lying at Charleston, S. C. laden with 1,430 bales of cotton, was recently discovered to be on fire, which was not extinguished until 13 or 14 feet of water was forced into her hold. The cotton had been taken on board when damp, and no doubt was entertained of a spontaneous combustion. A large part of her cargo was entirely ruined. The ship, herself, not much injured.

The cholera infantum, or "summer complaint." Eighty-three children died in Philadelphia the week before last.

Old times. The first vessel built in New England, was in 1622, at Plymouth, and was a large boat or shallop.

The *second* was the "Blessing of the Bay," a vessel of forty or fifty tons, built by gov. Winthrop, in 1631, at *Mistick* now *Medford*, and launched on the 4th July.

The *third* was built in 1636, at Marble Harbor, (Marblehead), by the "Salem people." This vessel was 120 tons burthen, and called the "Desire."

In 1641, the "Plymouth people" built another of 50 tons. [*Boston Transcript.*

A lad of spirit. The Cincinnati Gazette states that a lad recently climbed the court house steeple, 150 feet from the ground, and straightened the vane, which from *politics*, or some other cause, needed *reformation.* He demanded one dollar, but the public officer, exultingly looking at the reformed vane, would give but 50 cents. The boy turned on his heel and when the officer, looked at the vane 20 minutes after, he found it had been *Nortonized.* The reformer had again ascended. Since then several offers have been made to have it fixed, but no man could be found to peril his neck.

Diving for silver. It will be recollected by many that the British frigate Thetis was wrecked off the coast of Brazil with a million of dollars on board, all which went down with her; but the captain of the British vessel of war, Lightning, has fished up 100,000 dollars, and said that he expected to get the whole million.

Oregon. The St. Louis Republican says—"The American society for encouraging the settlement of the Oregon territory," propose to enlist 1,000 men for the purpose, to rendezvous in this city, in January next. Each man will receive gratuitously a lot of land. There is said to be "an immense water power up the Wallamot or Multnomah." We think the water power at St. Anthony's fall quite as great.

Copper boilers. A most lamentable accident, the consequence of inexcusable negligence, happened at the hospital of the St. Esprit, at Toulon, (France), on the 17th of May. The previous evening there had been a distribution of soup to the poor; but the whole supply not being exhausted, the remainder was put in the copper boilers in which it had been made till the next day, when it was divided between 12 poor old women, and within a few hours after, every one of them expired in dreadful agony.

Memorable saying of Kosciusko. When this brave Pole arrived at Cracow, where the revolution commenced, he made, to the little band of patriots under his command, the following heart-stirring speech. "We are not strong enough in number to be victorious, *but we are enough to die with honor in defending.*"

Stones of a ton weight were lodged in the second story of a mill at Chambersburg, by the late flood!

Smyrna. Very alarming earthquakes were lately felt in this city, and it was apprehended that most of the houses would be thrown down, had the shocks lasted much longer.

Judge McLean. The Springfield "Western Pioneer" says—We understand that the remarks of this gentleman, in reply to the complimentary toast given to him on the 4th ult. were very inaccurately reported. Instead of saying, that he was "little used to public speaking," he said that it was not customary, he understood, for the members of the supreme court, to indulge on such occasions, in a course of general remark, and he should offer that as an apology for not doing so. That, under other circumstances, custom had so fully established the practice of responding to such expressions of kindness, he should yield himself to its influence, &c.

He also observed that he was particularly gratified to learn that both political parties had united, on that occasion, to celebrate the national festival.

Carter Littlepage, esq. clerk of the Nansemond county court in Virginia, has been superceded by Mr. J. T. Kilby, who, it seems, had long transacted the business of the office, as a deputy. Mr. Littlepage was appointed to the clerkship previous to the revolution—and was thought to be the only man in Virginia that held a place by virtue of a *British* commission.

Mother of Washington. The treasurer of the monumental committee, acknowledges in the Fredericksburg Herald of the 8th ult. the receipt of $775, towards erecting a monument to Mrs. Washington, on or near the spot where her ashes repose. Of this sum, $550 was collected in New Orleans.

That paper says that Silas E. Burrows, esq. of New York, some weeks since, offered to erect the monument at his sole expense—this, not comporting with the designs of the committee, was declined. He has subsequently, however, taken upon himself to furnish the whole of the iron railing that may be wanted.

Slavery. Two thousand negroes were landed at different ports in Cuba, from the first of February to the first of March, notwithstanding the many vessels that are cruising to suppress the slave trade. A slave at Old Harbor, Jamaica, has been convicted of the *crime of preaching*, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and to be flogged! This is beautiful!

[*Greensboro, (N. C.) Pat.*

Yankee wit. A number of sailors were dining together at a boarding house in Havana, when one, an exclusive yankee, hastily rose from the table, and in a threatening posture, flourishing his knife, bawled out, "who dare to say he don't like roast beef?" "I dare say so," cried an Englishman at the opposite side of the table. "Well," said Jonathan, coolly taking his seat again, "then you may eat mutton."

A bear weighing about 400lbs. was killed at Exeter, Me. on the 11th inst. after a desperate battle, in which he received 16 musket balls.

Fayetteville. The "Observer" says—"Our jail is still without a tenant, which cannot be said of any other house in town, we believe."

Two sharks. of the tiger species, were lately taken with a hook in Charleston harbor—they were both large, the largest 10 feet 2 inches long, and 3 feet in circumference. They were *nullifiers.*

"*A horned frog*," or lizard, has lately been deposited in the Columbian institute, Washington. It was brought from the prairies of Upper Arkansas. It lived without food or drink from April to December, 1830. It is said that the sprinkle of a few drops of rain kills this animal.

Four slaves have been sentenced to death by Fayette county court, Kentucky—one for a rape committed on a young white lady, and murdering her mother, who interfered to save her child—one man and one woman for poisoning, and the fourth, a man, for arson.

Provident institution for savings—at Boston. The aggregate of the deposites, &c. in this institution, amounted to the large sum of $1,284,524, on the 1st July last—which appears to be very prudently invested in various public stocks.

The Declaration of Independence was signed by 9 natives of Massachusetts, 9 of Virginia, 5 of Maryland, 4 each of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and South Carolina, 3 each of New York and Delaware, 2 of Rhode Island, and 1 of New Hampshire: and 3 natives of Ireland, 2 of England, 2 of Scotland and 1 of Wales.

Emigration. It seems probable that the amount of settlers arriving in Canada the present year, will not be less than fifty thousand!

Seduction. A man named Dandy has been required to pay six thousand dollars in a case of seduction. The case was tried before the New York city court, and appears to have been one of a most cruel nature.

Honorary degrees. The college at Georgetown, Columbia, has conferred the degree of L. L. D. on Wm. Gwynn, esq. editor of the Baltimore Gazette; and at the late convention at Oxford, England, that of D. C. L. was conferred on Washington Irving, esq.

Explosion. The boiler of one of Mr. Gurney's steam carriages exploded at Glasgow, and demolished the whole concern, much injuring two persons.

Sixty attorneys were admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state of New York, at the late July term, held at Utica. Should the increase at each term be in the same ratio for several years to come, it would require a large court house to contain them all.

Colonization society. The amount received by the Colonization society in the year 1830, was $27,809 39—exceeding the amount received in 1829 by nearly $8,000.

Longevity. It is stated in the Concord Gazette that William Walkup, aged 91, Eben. Hemenway, 91, and Silas Winch, 88, who served in the old French war, and under the continental congress, are now living in Framingham, Mass. They performed their regular day's work last season.

Goods pawned. The amount of property left in pledge with twelve pawn-brokers in New York, during the year ending January, 1831, was $108,000. Among the articles pledged were no less than 120,000 garments, and 16,000 sheets, blankets, and counterpanes.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

Despatches received at the department of war.

Belleville, Illinois, 7th July, 1831.

To the honorable the secretary of the department of war:

SIR: I consider it my duty to inform you of the late Indian hostilities, and of the measures which were adopted to repress them.

The Indians, with some exception, from Canada to Mexico, along the northern frontiers of the United States, are more hostile to the whites than at any other period since the last war; particularly the band of Sac Indians, usually and truly called, "the British band," became extremely untriendly to the citizens of Illinois and others. This band had determined for some years past to remain, at all hazards, on certain lands which had been purchased by the United States, and, afterwards, some of them sold to private individuals by the general government. They also determined to drive off the citizens from this disputed territory. In order to effect this object, they committed various outrages on the persons and property of the citizens of this state.

That this band might the more effectually resist all force that would be employed against them, they treated with many other tribes to combine together for the purpose of aiding this British band to continue in possession of the country in question.

These facts and circumstances being known to the frontier inhabitants, they became much alarmed, and many of them abandoned their homes and habitations.

In this situation of affairs, I considered the state to be "actually invaded," and the country in "imminent danger;" so much so, that I immediately called on part of the militia nearest to the disputed territory, to be ready to march to repel said invasion, and to restore peace to the frontier. I informed gen. Gaines of the situation of the state, and of my preparatory movements. After the general had become acquainted with the numbers and disposition of the Indians, and the exposed situation of the frontier, he very rightly determined on making a requisition on me for a number of mounted militia. These mounted volunteers, whom I had organized for the same purpose, cheerfully marched at the call of the United States.

The great extent of the frontier from lake Michigan to the Mississippi in this state, including part of the mineral country, made it *necessary* to have the service of mounted men to protect the citizens. There are great numbers of Indians, who reside near the northern border of this state, and it was probably that all might be joined in a war.

I have no hesitation in stating that it was necessary to make the call, and that a considerable number of mounted men ought to be employed in this service.

It has been the case in many military operations that a sufficient force has not been in the first instance employed, and the consequence has been disaster and defeat. This was not the case in this military movement. A sufficient force of mounted men was immediately called into the field. This efficient and bold movement intimidated the Indians, and compelled them to abandon their hostile attitude without bloodshed. Whereas a small number of mounted men would probably have led on to a general war.

Thus I have presented to you the general outlines of this military movement, which has terminated so fortunately to all concerned.

In the council or treaty with the Indians, gen. Gaines requested me to be associated with him as a commissioner. You will see by the agreement, that the Indians are to remain in future on the west side of the Mississippi. The policy to separate them from the whites, is the only sure course to preserve peace with them. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

—

Head quarters, western department,
St. Louis, 6th July, 1831.

SIR: Having been joined on the 25th ult. by his excellency, gov. Reynolds, with general Joseph Duncan's brigade of Illinois mounted volunteers, I, on the following morning, took possession of the Sac village, previously occupied by the British band of Sac Indians.

The appearance of the mounted volunteers on the one side, and the regular troops with two pieces of artillery on the other, aided by a steam boat armed with a piece of artillery, and some musketry and riflemen, induced these Indians to abandon the village previous to our arrival, and without firing a gun. Deserted by their allies, this disorderly band was left alone to seek security in a speedy flight to the right bank of the Mississippi, where they were found the next day under the protection of a white flag. They immediately sued for peace, whereupon the enclosed articles of agreement and capitulation were entered into and signed.

His excellency, gov. Reynolds, very cordially co-operated with me in this measure; and he unites with me in the opinion that the chastisement which a part of these Indians merited, could not have been inflicted without subjecting many of the innocent frontier settlers, as well as some of the unoffending Indians, to indiscriminate ruin and destruction. And we are of the opinion that these Indians are as completely humbled as if they had been chastised in battle; and that they are less disposed to disturb the frontier inhabitants.

I shall take an early occasion to collect and submit, for the information of the president, such facts as have been ascertained to exist touching the extensive alliances which these Indians had endeavored to form against our frontier inhabitants. I am, with the truest regard, your friend, EDMUND P. GAINES.

Hon. secretary of war.

—

Superintendency of Indian affairs,
St. Louis, July 6, 1831.

SIR: Gen. Gaines has removed the band of Sacs (called the British band), to the west of the Mississippi, and returned this morning with his regular troops to this place.

The Indians of this band were, it appears, very insolent, depending upon an increase to their number from the discontented parts of the Kickapoos, Pattawattamies and Winnebagoes, within the state of Illinois. They exhibited a daring opposition to gen. Gaines' regular force, until the near approach of 1,400 mounted volunteers; at which time, I am informed, their allies abandoned them. They then crossed the Mississippi, and sent a flag to the general, requesting terms, &c.

This show of force, with the cool and determined course pursued towards this disaffected band of Sacs, has produced the desired effect, and I have no doubt will tend to convince the disaffected parts of tribes, on this frontier, of the folly of their opposition to the United States, without a just cause.

It will, in my opinion, be necessary for a strict watch to be kept over this discontented band of Sacs, as well to prevent any acquisition to their numbers, (of disaffected Sacs), as to prevent difficulties between them and our northern and western frontier settlers. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

WM. CLARK.

Hon. secretary of war.

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FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

Extract of a letter from gen. E. P. Gaines, dated Rock Island, 20th June, 1831.

"I have visited the Rock river villages with a view to ascertain the localities, and as far as possible the disposition of the Indians. They confirmed me in the opinion I had previously formed, that, whatever may be their *feelings* of hostility, they are resolved to abstain from the use of their tomahawks and fire arms except in self-defence. But few of their warriors were to be seen—their women and children, and their old men appeared anxious, and at first somewhat confused, but none attempted to run off. Having previously notified their chiefs that I would have nothing more to say to them, unless they should desire to inform me of their intention to *move forthwith* as I had directed them, I did not speak to them, though within fifty yards of many of them. I had with me on board the steam boat some artillery and two companies of infantry. Their village is immediately on Rock river, and so situated that I could from the steam boat destroy all their bark houses (the only kind of houses they have) in a few minutes, with the force now with me—probably without the loss of a man. But I am resolved to abstain from firing a shot without some bloodshed, or some manifest attempt to shed blood, on the part of the Indians. I have already induced nearly one-third of them to cross the Mississippi to their own land. The residue, however, say, as the friendly chiefs report, that they *never will move*, and, what is very uncommon, their women urge their hostile husbands to fight rather than to move and thus to abandon their homes. Should the *appearance* of gov. Reynolds' mounted men fail to move them—their chiefs will then be arrested and kept in confinement until disposed of by the civil authorities, and the others will be landed on the opposite bank of the Mississippi, and notified that if they return they will be punished. The reports of other tribes having engaged to assist this band in defending themselves against us, are entitled to but little credit. Several other tribes, such as the Winnebagoes, Pottawattomies and Kickapoos, have been invited by these Sacks to assist them, but I cannot positively ascertain that more than two hundred have actually joined, and it is very doubtful whether these will remain true to their offending allies. I was assured by gov. Reynolds in his last letter that he would be here on the 19th or 20th. I therefore look for him momently."

A letter from St. Louis, dated July 6, says—"Generals *Gaines* and *Atkinson* have returned this morning with the troops from Rock Island, the differences with the Indians having fortunately been settled without bloodshed.

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The preceding letter from gen. Gaines has been a subject of some pointed remarks in the "National Intelligencer" and other papers. The calling out of such an expensive and numerous force—and the disposition manifested to drive them beyond the Mississippi to lands which are "their own," are particularly objected to, as unnecessary and severe, and not sanctioned by law. On the other hand "an officer in the army" says in the Intelligencer, that gov. Reynolds called out the Illinois militia without consulting gen. Gaines, and that the Indians occupy a disputed territory since 1804—when, it is alleged they ceded it by a treaty made by gen. Harrison, as commissioner on the part of the United States,

and received goods to the value of $2,000, and a perpetual annuity of $1,000, in exchange for the lands—that they have been repeatedly ordered to remove, &c. And that the large and expensive force called out, may be excused in the desire to put down opposition without the sacrifice of life, &c.

THE NEW OLIVE BRANCH.

To the citizens of South Carolina.

Friends and fellow citizens: It is confidently asserted by the friends of nullification, that intense distress prevails in your state; that it is the necessary and obvious result of the tariff, which restricts your trade, and limits the sale of your grand staple by the heavy duties levied on the imported articles received in return; that the duties on those imports, to the amount of about 30 per cent. are paid by the producers; and that, in consequence thereof the cotton, tobacco and rice planters, contribute to the support of government, at least 12,000,000 dollars per annum.

That distress exists in the state, particularly on the sea board, may be admitted—but I am credibly informed that it is greatly exaggerated, and that the upper country is in a prosperous situation.

If the distress and suffering were as great as is supposed—if they could be traced to the tariff—if there were no hope of relief, from the government—and, if the alternative were, a continuance of that state of suffering, or a secession from the union, it might perhaps be conceded that self preservation, the first law of nature, would warrant you in attempting to relieve yourselves from so unequal a burden. It might then be justifiable to "calculate the value of the union," and see whether those disadvantages did not far outweigh, so far as you are concerned, all the benefits it confers.

But if I can prove satisfactorily, even to judge Cooper and Mr. McDuffie, that whatever may be your distress, it has no necessary connexion with the tariffs of 1824 or 1828, (the tariff of 1816 is allowed, on all hands, to have been a tariff almost altogether for revenue)—if I can incontrovertibly trace the origin of the distress, to a source entirely different and entirely adequate to account for it—we may hope, that all good citizens, even those who have been the most ardent partizans of nullification, will exert themselves to dispel the mists of delusion under which your citizens have labored, and, as far as in their power lies, tranquillize the public mind, and allay a ferment, which endangers the peace and happiness of the country, not merely in our day, but in the days of our children and grand children.

To give a full view of the subject, it is necessary to take a retrospect of some years previous to the late war, and subsequently to its close; at which latter period, the seeds of distress were sowed which have since germinated so luxuriantly.

The average price of cotton in 1809, '10 and '11 was only 15 cents.* In 1812, '13, and '14, it averaged only about 11 cents.* After the war it rose extravagantly—

In 1815 the average price was	26*	cents.
1816	27*	"
1817	26 1-2†	"
1818	32†	"

Tempted by these extravant prices, the cultivation was greatly extended—negroes and lands were purchased at prices unheard of formerly. The purchases were, in some instances, made wholly, in others, principally, on credit, payable by instalments, with interest, from year to year, in full confidence, on both sides, that this state of prosperity would continue, and that the payments could be easily made.

These high prices, moreover, produced, as is always the case, in similar circumstances, an extravagant style of living, far beyond that to which the citizens had been accustomed.

In the midst of this dazzling scene of prosperity, an awful hurricane arose, which blasted and withered the flattering prospects, and produced scenes of distress and wretchedness, not often paralleled. Cotton fell from 32 cents in 1818, to 22 in 1819‡—and to 16 cents in 1820 ‡ To those who had purchased on credit as the most part had done, and who still owed several instalments, this was certain ruin. With the price of cotton, the price of lands and negroes fell, and somewhat in the same proportion. And so great was the reduction, that in numerous cases, the lands and negroes would not sell for enough to pay the instalments still due; so that the whole amount paid was sacrificed. In some instances patrimonial estates were sold to pay the deficiency.‖

It may be asked, to what cause were these ruinous reductions owing? Was there then no tariff, on which to charge the ruin?—to justify nullification, with all its horrors?—or to lead to any "calculation of the value of the union?"

The answer is easily given.—The fall of 1818, arose from the large importations of East India cotton, in that and the preceding year—amounting to no less than 345,300 bales; whereas in 1814, '15 and '16, the importation had been but 78,800 bales, or an average of 26,200 bales per annum. It is true, its inferior quality considerably limited the use of it—but still, enough was used, to produce, as we have seen, a reduction of about 30 per cent.

The desolation was completed by the great increase in 1820 of the exportation of cotton from this country, which, in 1819 had been only 80,508,270 lbs. of uplands; whereas, in 1820, it rose to 116,291,137 lbs. being an increase of above 40 per cent. It is true, the consumption of this staple, increased in England and in every part of Europe—but by no means in the same proportion. The consumption in England—

In 1817	was	397,000 bales.
1818	"	415,000 "
1819	"	428,000 "
1820	"	470,000 "
1821	"	499,000* "

It is not therefore wonderful, when the consumption increased only 25 per cent. in five years, and the supply from the East Indies increased seven-fold, from 31,000 bales in 1816, to 227,300 bales in 1818, and 40 per cent. from the United States, from 1819, (213,000 bales), to 1820, (301,524 bales), that the price was extravagantly reduced, and that the most intense distress followed.

The following is a statement of the exports of uplands, from the United States, for seven years:—

In 1819	80,508,270	lbs.
1820	116,291,137	"
1821	113 549,339	"
1822	133 424,460	"
1823	161,586 582	"
1824	132,843.941	"
1826	198,567,563	"
1827	279,169,317	"

Thus it appears, that the export was increased more than two-fold from 1819 to 1823,—and more than three-fold from 1819 to 1827!

Let us see the effect of this wonderful increase—

The quantity of uplands and sea islands, was—

In 1819	87,997,645 lbs.	dolls.	21,081,769 value.
1822	144 675,092 "		24,035,068
1823	173,723,270 "		20,445,520
1824	142,369,663 "		21,947,401
1826	204 535,415 "		25,025,214
1827	294,310,115 "		29,359,545†

This table deserves to be very carefully studied. It is fraught with important instruction, on the subject of glutted markets. We see that 87,000,000 lbs. produced in 1818, half a million of dollars more than 173,000,000 lbs. nearly double the quantity, in 1823—that the latter quantity produced a million and a half of dollars less than 142,000,000 lbs. in 1824—that 144,000,000 lbs. in 1822, produced nearly as much as 204,000,000 in 1826—and finally, that in 1827 we increased the export 45 per cent. whereas the proceeds increased only about 17 per cent!

It is, I trust, impossible to examine the preceding tables and the deductions from them, with the attention to which the magnitude of the subject is entitled, without a conviction that all the embarrassment, distress and suffering, so loudly complained of, to the south, have arisen from one single efficient cause, glutted markets,—and instead of wondering that the prices have fallen from 32 cents in 1818, to 16 cents in 1820, and to 9, 10 and 11 cents at present, the wonder is, that the reduction has not been greater.

The foregoing facts would be sufficient to settle the question finally, and for ever, and to exonerate the tariff from the foul charges brought against it. But strong, and pointed, and decisive, and irrefutable as they are, fortunately the mighty question at issue, which is to decide whether we are to continue an united band of brothers, or discordant petty states, rending each other in pieces, like the ill fated South Americans, does not rest wholly on them. I submit incontrovertible evidence, to prove that as great if not a greater degree of distress and suffering prevailed to the south before the enaction of the tariff of 1824, than has been felt since, and that therefore the nullifiers are disarmed of those plausible, but fallacious pretexts, whereby they have so highly excited the passions of their fellow-citizens, and prepared so many of them to *"renew the scenes of the revolutionary war."*

Extract from a speech of Mr. Carter, member of congress for S. Carolina, delivered April 5th, 1824.

"The prostration of their foreign markets has *spread over the "face of the south a general pervading gloom.* In all that region "which stretches itself from the shores of the Potomac to the "gulf of Mexico, *where all the arts of civilized life once triumph-*

*Pitkin's Statistics, page 133.

†Treasury returns.

‡Treasury returns.

‖*Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen of South Carolina dated Charleston, June* 25, 1823.

"The peace of 1815 produced a complete revolution in the do-"mestic concerns of this country. Cotton and rice rose beyond "the most sanguine expectation of the growers, and in proportion "to their value, was every other article sacrificed to them. The "indigo vats were destroyed; lumber and tobacco abandoned; even "provisions were neglected: and we turned our eyes to Virginia "for corn, and to Tennessee and Kentucky for live stock.

"This did very well while cotton and rice continued high, and "would perhaps have been attended with no serious disadvantage, "but from the fact, that lands and negroes, the prices of which "are in this country regulated by the prices of cotton and rice, "rose also uncommonly high.

"The quantity of money which the high prices of these articles "brought into the market, greatly diminished its value, and in "proportion increased the prices of lands and negroes. A system "of credit, too, found its way into the interior; *and the hope of*

"soon realizing a fortune, plunged the people deeply into debt for "this species of property, at a price perfectly unjustifiable, even "at the then high price it produced.

"All classes have become largely indebted, and the fall of cotton "left them in a situation by no means enviable. The commence-"ment of this reaction may be dated in 1820, from which period "has the planting interest of this country been very much per-"plexed. *Lands that cost 30 dollars per acre, are now sold for 5 "dollars, to pay the debt incurred by the purchase; and negroes "that cost 1,000 dollars may now be had for 400 dollars."*

*Liverpool prices current.

†Treasury returns.

"ed, the arm of industry is now paralyzed. *Large and ample "estates, once the seats of opulence, which supported their proprie-"tors in affluence and comfort,* are now thrown out to waste and "decay."

Mr. Garnet in the same debate stated, that—

"The population of Virginia was driven into distant lands, *and "reduced to beggary—and that desolation was spread over the face "of the land.*"

Extract from a memorial of the citizens of Charleston, adopted about the close of 1823, *and read in congress, February* 9, 1824.

"The cultivation of cotton, encouraged by the very prosperity "which has just been noticed, *has been so prodigiously extended "in this and other states,* as well as in foreign countries, that not-"withstanding the unprecedented increase of the trade with Eng-"land, *every market in Europe is already glutted with it;* and as the "evil is every day growing with the growth of the new countries, "into which enterprise is pushing its adventures, there can be no "doubt but that in the course of a very few years this commodity will "like all others where there is a free competition in trade, be reduced "*to the lowest possible price.* In the mean time, the effects that have "already been produced here, by this mighty revolution, are *de-"plorable in the extreme. Property of all kinds is depreciated be-"yond example. A feeling of gloomy despondence is beginning to "prevail every where in the lower country. Estates are sacrific-"ed to pay the last instalments on the bonds given for the purchase "money. No body seems disposed to buy, what every body is anxious "to sell at any price.* In short, it is manifest, that the extraordi-"nary prosperity which South Carolina, in common with the "other southern states, enjoyed some years ago, is gone forever; "and it will require all the skill and industry of our agricultu-"rists, in future, to maintain their place in the market, *even at "the most reduced prices of produce*"

"WILLIAM DRAYTON,
"HUGH S. LEGARE,
"SAMUEL PRIOLEAU,
"WILLIAM SEABROOK." } *committee.*

It is presumed that no man who values his character for veracity, will ever after the examination of these documents, bring it into discredit by charging southern distress to tariffs. It would be an outrage on the common sense of the nation.

P. S. The increased culture of cotton in this country was in a great degree caused by the destruction of manufactures, by the fatal tariff of 1816, carried in congress by the predominance of southern influence. It drove thousands of the manufacturers to farming—converting customers into rivals, and depressing farming—and impelled the farmers in Virginia and Maryland, and the emigrants, into Alabama and other south-western states, to enter largely into the culture of cotton. Thus the withering policy of the south recoiled on itself. HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1831.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the United States Telegraph of August 2.

MR. INGHAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

New Hope, July 26, 1831.

SIR: I received on the 13th inst. a letter from Mr. Trist, of the 7th, postmarked the 9th, purporting to be written by your direction, in answer to mine of the 30th ult. The same mail also brought me the Globe of the 11th, containing, in addition to the letter of Mr. Trist, an accompanying *expose* of the relations heretofore existing between you and myself, connecting the matter of this correspondence with circumstances alleged to have occurred long antecedent to the date fixed by me for the origin of the feelings which have led to it. This *expose* bears the impress of your authority, not only in the disclosure of topics, which could only be known to yourself, but in a letter from your own desk, used to give stronger color of probability to the points insisted upon throughout the article. I cannot possibly do you injustice under these circumstances, in referring to it as a contemporaneous exposition of your sentiments and feelings, and using the light it furnishes to aid me in penetrating the mysterious course of proceeding which has been directed against me, and still seeks to destroy my reputation—the only inheritance I expect to bequeath to my children. Thus impressed, I may feel it to be necessary to address you with more freedom than fastidious minds, differently circumstanced, might deem compatible with a proper respect for the chief magistrate; but when such shall have imagined themselves in my situation, they will then only be able to appreciate my feelings, and judge correctly of this resort to the right of self-defence. I am perfectly aware of the disadvantages of my position in such a controversy; I have not a numerous body of persons impelled, or prompted by interest or fear, to applaud whatever I may say or do. My reliance is wholly of a different character; I have no agent or instrument at command, except pen, ink, and paper; no power but that which is derived from truth, addressed to intelligence and virtue; and no claim to confidence, but in my own humble character, and the success of the demonstration I shall be able to give of all that I may attempt to maintain. I have, however, a better opinion of mankind than to attribute to the mass of those who may be considered, as dependent on you, a disposition to advance their interest by means discreditable to their integrity—many of them are known to me to be incapable of such a purpose. Be this as it may, the history of these events will outlive your official power, and at the period which I deem most desirable for the impress of a good name, there will be no motive to do injustice to mine. I have never seen an honest appeal, in a good cause, made in vain to the disinterested judgment of the American community; and forced, against my will, into a conflict where I have no choice but to sink under an oppressive hostility, or use the means in my power for my own defence, I must meet the duty at whatever hazard.

It distinctly appears, by the *expose* to which I have alluded, that you have now declared an unrelenting war against me, by assailing my honor and integrity from the beginning of my official connection with your administration down to the date of your last public notice of my name. It is the purpose of this communication, which to my regret, has been delayed by indisposition, to review the several imputations and charges thus promulgated, and conclude with a distinct reply to your letter of the 7th inst. by Mr. Trist.

These imputations and charges will be found embodied in the following syllabus of your *expose:* It is therein alleged, that I accepted the appointment of secretary of the treasury with a full knowledge that maj. Eaton was to be my colleague, and no sooner *was my commission safely in my pocket, than I joined Mr. C's. friends to drive major Eaton out of the cabinet.* That I, in effect, told you, that you had associated in your counsels an individual who was a blot upon your administration. That you thought fit to overlook *the implied insult* offered to yourself, and sought only to reconcile the difficulty in your cabinet. It was made ostensibly, by those originating it, altogether an affair of the females of their families. It was said that, with regard to maj. Eaton, they entertained the best feeling, and could unite. *This was all you required.* At the succeeding session of congress, *meetings of the friends* of Mr. Calhoun took place, with a view of addressing you to remove maj. Eaton, and *Van Buren was denounced—arrangements were made in congress to embarrass the measures of the administration in that body. The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection.* The appointment of Baldwin was denounced in advance. Remote editors, as has been proved, *were sounded,* in the hope of bringing them out in *opposition to your re-election;* and, finally, *Mr. Calhoun came out with a horrible plot.* When *the issue was made with yourself,* you *found your cabinet divided,* and *an entire re-organization was determined on.* Notwithstanding you believed that I had *taken sides with your adversaries, you treated me with kindness to the last,* and gave me *credit for my capacity and fidelity.* Being the representative of Pennsylvania, I was entitled to respect. Grateful to Pennsylvania for your election, you were unwilling to mortify her by letting her suppose that you wished to put a mark of disgrace upon me, by desiring me to retire from the cabinet. You, therefore, offered me a position quite equal to my deserts—but I thought my *interests and ambition would be better promoted by a warfare on you,* and sedulously sought a pretext on which to found it. As an evidence of my seeking such a pretext, I took exception to the form of an address in a note on business, in which you designated me as *'acting secretary of the treasury.'* That, failing in this, *I sought in another quarter some ground of quarrel to carry with me to Pennsylvania,* and, as a justification of the hostility I meant to wage, *I wrote Mr. Barry an angry letter,* telling him that I had heard one of his assistants had said that the department possessed a certain bond, which would be held in terrorem to keep me quiet. That not being able to make any thing out of this correspondence, I dropped it but remained at Washington, and kept up such an intercourse with the editor of the Telegraph, that major Eaton felt assured I was the prompter of the scurrilous attacks on his wife, for which he felt it due to himself to make a demand of Mr. Berrien and myself, to know whether we

authorised the statement in that print. That, when called upon, I refused to disavow, and added insult, and when threatened with personal violence, instead of appealing to the civil authority, I called in aid certain persons, and became myself a *threatener of the peace.* That I had now accomplished my purpose, and made a pretext for something like a justification in my meditated opposition to the president on my return to Pennsylvania. That I made an outcry about a conspiracy, and sought to involve the *friends of the president* in it, as accessaries. The *expose* concludes with a declaration, that it will be seen *what proof I will be able to bring in support of my charges*, and it will probably turn out, like *Mr. Calhoun's plot, of which it may be considered an act;* adding, that it will be susceptible of no proof, and that the public must take denials for confession.

It will be perceived that these allegations purport to give a concatenation of events, commencing with my official connexion with the administration, and terminating with the day of my departure from the seat of government.

It cannot be doubted, that it was intended by you to connect me with all the transactions referred to in this document; any other conclusion must be founded on the extravagant supposition that I was thus to be held responsible for the acts of others, in which I had not even an implied agency. I, therefore, have a right to regard this expose as avowedly made for the purpose of presenting to the public eye the series of offences which I am alleged to have committed, that have led to the embarrassment of your administration, and the final dissolution of your cabinet. It may be proper, however, to observe, that I have framed in my own mind a division of the matter of this discussion into two parts, which may be designated by the terms *official* and *unofficial.* As to the former branch, regarding my duty to the country, always paramount, and its interests as requiring that a proper confidence in relation to matters within the pale of the executive councils should be inviolably maintained as long as it may be even tacitly enjoined by the chief magistrate, I shall not advert to such matters except when they have been introduced by you; and then found in the papers before me. As respects unofficial transactions, I shall notice at this time only a small part of what lies at my disposal, and none not immediately conected with the subjects referred to in your expose. With these remarks, I proceed to the unpleasant task of defending my character against the aspersions attempted to be cast upon it by the chief magistrate of the United States. This has been irresistably forced upon me at the moment of my retirement from public service, and when satiated with its enjoyments and fortified by vivid experience against its allurements, I had fondly cherished the hope of spending the remainder of my days in the quiet of domestic life, out of the reach of the disturbing conflicts of political controversy.

I perceive, in the first of the alleged incidents of your expose, the bane which has poisoned the cup of your happiness; and which, being thus spread before the public, must tarnish the page of your history, while history continues to carry to future ages a true account of the acts of public men. Having been for the last two years, a close, and, for the most part, a silent observer of the actors in the various scenes of the great drama of state, in which you were the chief character, I have carefully studied, not only your own, but the character of those around you; and cannot easily be mistaken in the considerations which characterised your leading unofficial acts, and their bearing on the public interest. Much less could I be mistaken in the facts which are now made the groundwork of your imputations against me, and the evidence of discord which induced the determination to reorganize your cabinet. I hesitate not to say; in the face of all who are implicated; in the face of the world, nay, in the face of *heaven*, that every allegation made, intended, or tending to connect me in any one of your long lists of incidents, with a design to insult you, or embarrass your administration, or with any other of the imputed designs, is destitute of the shadow or shade of truth. I might close this part of this communication here, by insisting, as I have a right to do, upon the production of the proofs of these imputed plots and conspiracies, and of my agency in them; or that as an act of sheer justice, the charges should be withdrawn as openly as they have been made. But I cannot permit myself to rest upon this ground alone, however, solid and immovable it must be. I must, therefore, call your attention to some of the most prominent points, and demand the proofs more specifically. On what ground am I charged with having "no sooner than I got the commission safe in my pocket, joined Mr. Calhoun's friends in the effort to drive major Eaton out of the cabinet." I ask where is the evidence that Mr. Calhoun had any class of friends who were not as devotedly your friends; or that any object was entertained, which could be beneficial to him and injurious to you? Or that any persons under that designation, joined to drive major Eaton out of the cabinet? And, lastly, where is the evidence, if such a plot existed, that I was privy to, or an actor in it? If the isolated circumstance of the refusal of any of my family, with my approbation, to associate with that of major Eaton, be deemed evidence of this charge, I freely admit that fact; but you perfectly well know, whatever appearance circumstances now compel you to give it, that the sole cause for this refusal was based in the belief of the society in which she had always lived, as to the character of his wife, and not in any feeling of hostility or even unkindness to him. It was, however, known to me, that two or three gentlemen whom I had never heard designated by their personal attachment to any political man other than yourself; and who were known to be among your best friends, did remonstrate to you against the appointment of major Eaton to a seat in your cabinet; and I also heard that they cotemporaneously, or at least two of them, made known to him all they had said to you. Their names are known to you, and they can bear testimony to this fact. Two of these gentlemen, the only ones of whose purpose I had any knowledge at the time, will, if their memory serve, for I know them to be incapable of misrepresentation, testify, that so far from encouraging their views, I endeavored to reconcile them to the appointment of major Eaton. I will not bring their names before the public, but will, if desired, furnish them to you, that you may satisfy yourself of the flagrant injustice you have done me in this respect. But, in addition to this, what motive had I to desire to drive major Eaton out of the cabinet? We had been for several years, personally intimate and friendly. I had formed a favorable opinion of his disposition and general character; and, notwithstanding all that has occurred, my opinion, as to these qualities at the time, is unchanged. In the absence of motive, in the absence of facts and circumstances, nay, in the face of facts now tendered to you, what is there in the relation between the highest officer of the government and the humblest citizen which can justly preclude the latter from the right of demanding that a charge so injurious to him shall be either proved or retracted? It should now be understood that this charge, thus shown to be a mere phantom, is made the "head and front of my offending," and the main point upon which my reputation is assailed. You have professed to regard my conduct in this particular, as bearing an "implied insult?" to yourself, which imagined insult has been fostered in your breast up to the present moment; and constantly cherished, with its predisposing influence to give form and substance to every other shadow which jealousy and suspicion could contrive, or credulity could be prevailed upon to embrace.

What are these shadows which have been thus embodied? "*At the succeeding session, Mr. Calhoun's friends held meetings for the purpose of addressing you to remove major Eaton.*" Three things are necessary to be proved to maintain this charge and bring it home to me. 1st. That Mr. Calhoun had a class of friends distinct from yours. 2d. That they held such meetings. And, 3d. That I was privy to, and gave aid or countenance to the measure.* As to the first, I know of no such class. As to the second, I know of no such meeting. And thirdly, I, of course, could have given it no aid or countenance. If, however, there was such a meeting, its character and objects must be subjects for proof; and if it did address you, the names must show that it

*I will not require of you to prove that I was present, or "in the company" of the conspirators.

would seem only to have been a conspiracy of your own friends to persuade your head in opposition to your heart. Be this as it may, you have my denial of all knowledge of it; and my demand for proof on this point cannot be evaded.

Then "*Mr. Van Buren was denounced!*" When? In what manner? And by whom? And how am I responsible for it? It is true I did not enter into the views of those who were generally supposed to constitute your confidential political council, by exerting myself to promote him for the succession; nor did I follow the supposed changes in your mind, as to the propriety of using your power to promote the election of your successor; but I gave to Mr. Van Buren a fair and just support in all his official acts, which were presented for my cooperation; nor have his personal friends the slighest ground to complain of my treatment to them. I cannot, however, be responsible for what others said of him: my relation to you or to him, did not require that I should bear so unreasonable a burden; nor was it your custom to hold him, or any other of your friends, accountable for the denunciations against me, which were so carefully laid on your table day after day. If such a rule had been adopted, it ought, at least, to have been made known, that each might understand what was required, and have the opportunity of sharing its benefits.

The next charge in order is thus announced: "*Arrangements were made in congress to embarrass the measures of the administration in that body.*" I beg leave to require, as a matter of obvious justice, that the particular object of these imputed arrangements be specified; by whom they were made; and what motive had the alleged actors to embarrass the administration? And, lastly, at what point was I connected with them, what act of this nature was done, or advice given by me, and what motive could I have had for embarrassing the measures of the administration with which I was connected? It does not belong to the human mind to act without motive;—even jealousy itself will not believe all the evil it hears of the object of its suspicions, unless the evidence be corroborated by the appearance of some rational motive to control their actions. In this case, I can imagine none. It remains, therefore, for you to show how this charge can be made to reach me. Here I leave it with my unqualified denial, whatever form or shape it may assume.

"*The Calhoun Telegraph and Ingham Sentinel evinced their disaffection.*" Again, I demand the evidence. Let the columns of these papers be examined for the fact of their disaffection. The former was deemed the paper of the administration, and the only article which, up to that period, I have heard of having been ascribed to such a feeling, the editor says, was dictated, in substance, from your own lips, and approved in form by you before publication. As to the latter, I have had no political correspondence with its editors from the time of my appointment to that of my removal. Those gentlemen (and none who know them will doubt their word) will bear me out in this declaration. I admit that I regard them as my personal friends. They have long conducted, in the capital of Pennsylvania, the leading paper of the political party with which I have always been connected. They are men of tried moral and political integrity. Had I been engaged in any of the purposes thus attributed to me, it is scarcely possible that I should not have corresponded with them, and some others of their editorial brethren in Pennsylvania, or elsewhere, on these subjects. All are now at liberty to publish whatever I have written in respect to this or any other matter contained in your charges.

Next: "*The appointment of Mr. Baldwin was denounced.*" This from *you* is most unexpected, to whom it must be well known that, in all your conversations on that subject, whatever my preference might have been, I refused to say any thing to depress Mr. Baldwin; and it is with great surprise, notwithstanding all I have before seen, that I am made responsible for the denunciation. What may not be proved when such evidence is relied on?

The expose proceeds: "*Remote editors were sounded to bring them out against your re-election.*" The only evidence which I have seen or heard of in support of this charge, is in a statement of Gideon Welles, of Hartford, Ct. who, though he was "shocked and astounded" at the alleged suggestion, it since appears, had, some time after, written a letter to the same gentleman whom he charged with making it, *sending his best respects to Mr. Calhoun*, and expressing his own private opinion that you ought not, on principle, to stand another poll. It is a remarkable fact, that this same witness, now so much relied upon to sustain a far-fetched assault upon me, had written another letter to the same person, soon after this shocking overture was said to have been made in which he said, among other things of the same kind, that major Eaton was a disgrace to your administration. So much for this charge, and the witness: but if all he says, in the face of his letter to the contrary, be true, he only testifies to a conversation with another person, of which none pretends that I had any knowledge. Of its supposed object I never heard till it was brought out by Mr. Welles' *perilous* statement. But if there be ground for offence to you in such an act, it must be found in the supposition that, contrary to the general expectation, you were then anxious for a re-election, and had seized upon and laid up the mere expression of a doubt of its expediency as evidence of base designs against yourself and your administration. It is surely an act of supererogation further to deny and ask for proofs of such a matter.

The last and most prominent allegation at this period, is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with "a horrible plot," and "*when this issue was made with the president, he found his* CABINET DIVIDED, *and an entire re-organization was determined on.*" I shall not inquire by whom, or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may emphatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, official or otherwise. I have reason to know that it was not the preface to the correspondence, nor the letters in it, which made the issue so personally offensive to you. The first was revised by your particular friend, and every expression which he thought liable to such interpretation was erased at his suggestion; and long after the letters were written you had intimated your willingness to receive Mr. Calhoun, *as usual*, and invite him to your table, if he would leave a card for you. I know through the same channel of common friendship, that he objected to an attempt at reconciliation without explanation, which should remove the cause of the difference; adding, that his honor and integrity had been impugned, and, until this matter was explained, there could be no cordiality in your intercourse, and that he could not submit to an ostensible reconciliation with one who persevered in maintaining such unfounded aspersions against his character.

You were willing to be reconciled after all the offence contained in the correspondence was fully before you: consequently, the issue spoken of as "made with (yourself) personally," must have been made by the publication, not by the matter of the correspondence. This could not be changed by its transfer to the printer's ink. The whole iniquity of this "horrible plot" is therefore displayed in the act of publishing the correspondence. From this cause alone, it would seem that you found (your) cabinet divided, and determined on its re-organization. All this is now placed at my door, as the consummation of an accumulating series of plots and conspiracies, of which my letter of the 21st ult. is considered an act. I cannot content myself with merely requesting the proofs of my connexion with this affair, but must be permitted to demand how, when, and on what points, were the cabinet divided, either by the matter of the correspondence, or the publication of it? Was it, or any measure connected therewith, ever brought before the cabinet, or introduced into their deliberations? Was any act of the government influenced by it, or could any one be made to depend on the speculative opinions of the cabinet members, as to the propriety of having that document in possession of the public, rather than confined to the desks of Mr. Calhoun and yourself? Yet such is the alleged foundation of the horrible plot which compelled you to "determine on an entire re-organization of (your) cabinet." The responsibility of which, it now seems, is to be mainly thrown

on me. I have already proved that the origin of this whole drama was but a phantom, and it is now demonstrated that the immediate cause of its catastrophe is something, if possible, less substantial. The history of the world, I am sure, cannot furnish such another exhibition of preposterous suspicions and imaginary conspiracies; of agents for espionage and information, to collect and report materials; of such lamentable credulity for their reception, and reckless temerity in determining matters of high moment on grounds so baseless as have been thus shewn to have pervaded your council chamber, almost from the first moment you entered it, until your re-organization was carried into effect. I beg leave to pause here, and inquire, if these alleged causes for the re-organization of your cabinet be the true causes, what are we to understand from the letters of the secretary of state and secretary of war, in which are given their reasons for their voluntary resignation?

If the re-organization was a primary determination of your own, grounded upon the series of events indicated in your manifesto, and ripened into maturity by the publication of the correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, wherefore is it that the secretary of state gave one reason, and the secretary of war another, for their retirement, neither having the slightest reference to any of the causes you have assigned? I will not pursue the pregnant topic further than to remark, that, as there is an obvious error in the reasons given for the re-organization of a part of the cabinet, there may also be one in those given as to the remainder. Amid so many embarrassing and irreconcilable inconsistencies, I apprehend the public will be ready to conclude that the true reason has within it something deemed so revolting to the moral sense of the American people, that it cannot be approached; and hence the labored and incongruous explanations which have been attempted.

My great offence, as alleged at this crisis, it seems was, in having "taken sides with your adversaries," which, I suppose, also embraces my associates who were invited to resign; but, it is added, that being a representative of Pennsylvania I was "entitled to respect," and was therefore "treated with kindness to the last," and, in the next line, the public are told that you gave me credit for my *capacity* and *fidelity*. The kind treatment and respect were not, however, for these qualities, but because you were unwilling that Pennsylvania should suppose you wished to put "a mark of disgrace upon me." I am, indeed, gratified at finding that I owe to my native state, rather than to your insincerity, the "kindness and respect" with which I was said to be treated. But to what feeling am I to attribute your testimony to my "*capacity and fidelity?*" If that testimony was sincere, what becomes of the black catalogue of previous plots and base designs portrayed in your expose? If it be not sincere, you have promulgated to the American people, whose chief magistrate you are, under your own hand, that which you did not believe! Which alternative shall I choose in pursuing this discussion? I cannot make a choice, and will drop the curtain, leaving to the historian of this part of your life to seek for other lights to solve the paradox, or invoke a patriotic tear to blot out the record of it. It now appears certain, however, that I was retained in office most reluctantly, notwithstanding my "*capacity* and *fidelity*," merely because you were unwilling to mortify Pennsylvania by letting her suppose that you wished to put "a mark of disgrace" upon me. I now perfectly comprehend this announciation in another point of view. It identifies the declarations, which, from time to time, emanated from those who were alleged to be in your special confidence, and to have constituted your most influential council. It was declared by those persons that I had no share in your confidence, that you would be glad of a pretext to remove me, and that you had endeavored in vain by "courtly hints," to let me know that you wished me to resign, and relieve you from the responsibility of the act; to all of which it was added I was utterly insensible. It is also evident from this admission, that, although I was, during all this period, laboring with the most intense assiduity for the country, and for the benefit of your fame, that you were seeking with scarcely less diligence, for some pretext which would enable you to encounter with safety, the political hazard of mortifying Pennsylvania by putting "a mark of disgrace" on me. It further appears that, while these things were doing, the persons, above referred to, were carrying their warfare against me into the papers of Pennsylvania. One of them, at least, was conducting the influence of your name into the elections in that state, to the disadvantage and injury of one of your own political friends, and for no other reason than because he was my personal as well as political friend, and to be an enemy of mine, and of the administration of my native state, was known to be the direct passport to the favor of this council. I say, while these and many other such things which I might disclose without violating the rule I have prescribed, were daily at work, you "treated me with kindness to the last!!" I reposed on your reputed frankness and sincerity, treating the "malign influence" which surrounded you with silent indifference, determining that it was not less due to your character than to mine that I should not seem to give credit to the assumed authenticity of acts so discreditable to your fame, and that I should expect from yourself alone the only information upon which I could act in such a case, not indeed in courtly hints, but in the honorable ingenuousness of republican frankness, and simplicity. It is now proved, by the documents so often referred to, that the character which I had thus formed, and thus relied upon was but an object of my imagination, and that instead of the "respect" with which I was "treated to the last" coming from the heart, it was but a covering for deep rooted hostility, which was only suppressed through fear of "mortifying Pennsylvania," and that I have been, during the whole period of my political connexion with you, an object of your unqualified, and, now, undisguised enmity, as well as a subject for the suspicious and scrutinising espionage of those who, it now appears by the verification of their sayings, acted under your special authority. I cannot but deplore that you have made it necessary for me, in my own defence thus to speak of these things; but, since it is so, I rejoice to find in the labored assault upon me, such clear internal evidence of the truth as it is. But you allege that you "offered (me) a position of dignity and trust, quite equal to (my) deserts." It is true you offered me the mission to Russia; but after what has been now seen can any doubt in what light I must have understood that offer, at the time it was made? and, although you have been unable to find any motive for my refusal but "ambition and interest," there are not a few, I trust, who looking into their own hearts, can realise that when office is tendered to beguile integrity, it cannot be honorably accepted; still less could I have accepted it as a sop to reconcile Pennsylvania to the agency of an inmate of your household in forming a new party there for the benefit of your designated successor. "Ambition and interest!"—The former seeks high station, and the latter emoluments: both were offered, but "the circumstances" in which I found myself placed, forbade the acceptance, and I sought only retirement to domestic life, not imagining that this was to be further disturbed.

I now pass to the sequel of this extraordinary document, in which I find a labored attempt to adduce facts in support of an idea previously inculcated, viz: that I was the aggressor in all the differences which existed in your imagination, and was seeking to the last for some "pretext for a quarrel to carry home to Pennsylvania." What are these facts?—soon after I had appointed certain officers in the custom house of Philadelphia, disregarding the officious and improper interference of the second auditor of the treasury, who, as I was informed, had been some time on a political visit to that city; and after I had heard that the persons who formed his circle there, spoke of my appointments as unwarranted in my then situation, I received a note from you, in which you designated me as "acting secretary of the treasury," not only on the outside, with marked peculiarities, but also in the body of the note. I could not suppose it to be an inadvertence. It was not recurring to a familiar address from an unusual one, but the reverse; and being the first time you had ever addressed me in that manner, carried, as I thought, on its face, evidence of deliberate intention. The notes which passed between us on the occasion have been published; and I am content that an impartial public should decide, from the face of our two first notes, even unconnected with the visit of

maj. Lewis to Philadelphia, which of us has the appearance of "seeking cause of offence" in this transaction.

The next fact is, that I wrote an angry letter to Mr. Barry, informing him that I had heard that one of his assistants had said the department held a certain bond in terrorem over me. I will publish this correspondence also, though an inconsiderable item in this scrap of history, from which it will readily be determined, whether the disposition to quarrel began with me, or those who had entertained a purpose so injurious to my character, as to have it believed that the silent repose which I was looking to, must be attributed to the base motive of avoiding the payment of a debt to the government. I could not doubt the report, and wrote, not an "angry," but a respectful note to Mr. Barry, stating what I had heard, and requesting him, if he supposed I was indebted to the department, to bring suit, as I could not believe that he would make the collection of a debt depend on such considerations. His reply was mainly in the same temper, although I thought he unnecessarily introduced some political matter into his letter, but it was not offensive; nor, though I declined the discussion, did I reply to him in that feeling. I supposed he had misapprehended a single point in the case, and explained it for his information; but his last letter convinced me of the truth, not only of what I had heard as to the threat, but that it had been written to give all the effect he could to the object of the original declaration of his subordinate. I saw too, in that letter, a germ of the feeling since so fully disclosed, and disposed of the matter as I thought it merited, without further notice. I should have deemed these incidents too unimportant for such notice, but for that which you have given them. They certainly constitute no proof of a disposition in me to "seek cause for a quarrel." They are of the same character with the absurd imputations as to the *publication* in the Telegraph, with which I had no more to do than major Eaton had: and because I would not disavow, under a menace, I am represented by you as the aggressor; and because I would not present myself without defence to his pistols and stiletto, or neglect my duties to call in aid the civil authorities, I have become in your judgment, a "threatner of the peace!" To the mind which has long been perverted by the workings of suspicion and passion, it is difficult to present the most clear and sober truths with effect, and I may not have satisfied you of the injustice of any of your suspicions. I can, therefore, only add, that nothing was further from my intention than to have had any difference with you, or any member of the administration, on my retirement from the government. I am not to expect, however, that either arguments or evidence will now produce a change in your opinions, or dispel the error which has so unhappily enveloped your short career in civil station, and so effectually blighted the fair prospects which attended your induction into office.

You will observe that I have confined my remarks almost exclusively to the *effects;* I have but touched the corroding *cause* of all the diseases of your administration. Nourished by a deplorable infatuation, its operations have been most extensive and injurious. Had I consented to bring my family within the sphere of its influence, I should have been among the chiefest of your favorites; but I would not thus consent to expose them, and therefore have, as it appears, experienced the *efforts* of your secret and abiding hostility.

I now take leave of your *expose*, and proceed to reply to your letter by Mr. Trist, already referred to. I cannot but regret to find the same apparent misapprehension of the nature and object of my letter of the 21st ultimo still existing, which had pervaded your previous proceedings on this subject. The representations I made to you of the transactions of major Eaton and others, was not induced by any alleged injury done to me. This was distinctly disclaimed. The object was simply to bring to your notice a meditated outrage against the majesty of the law, which I deemed discreditable to the government, and considered it to be my duty to lay before you. In furtherance of this object, I suggested such prominent facts as I thought necessary to enable you to give a direction to any investigation you might order, which would most readily disclose the whole truth. The facts presented by me for your consideration, were, that major Eaton and Mr. Randolph had resolved to assault me; that, for effecting their object, they occupied, as a rendezvous, certain lower rooms in the treasury building, near which, as the head of the department, I must necessarily pass in the discharge of my official duties; that the officers occupying these rooms, with one other, were in the company of major Eaton and Randolph, whilst they were thus awaiting an opportunity to make the intended assault. I further stated, that the principal persons thus engaged, viz: Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited force, beset my dwelling for two successive nights, indicating, by words, actions and armament, hostile designs. All these matters are brought before you, believing that all who had in any manner aided or given countenance at the time to the designs of the principal, were guilty of a high offence against the laws of the country. The matters for investigation under this statement of facts, were simply as follows:

1. Did Eaton and Randolph, or either of them, arm and lie in wait for the purpose alleged, or for any other criminal purpose?

2. Did they use the rooms of the treasury building as places of rendezvous for such a purpose?

3. Were the officers who occupied those rooms present while they were so employed by Eaton and Randolph, or either of them?

4. Did Eaton and Randolph, with a recruited armed force, threaten an assault on my dwelling, for two successive nights, till a late hour?

If so, then is all I have stated true to the letter. I am sure it will not be contended that it did not concern the character of the government, to have a severe scrutiny made to ascertain the truth of such allegations, and, if found to be true, to know especially how it had happened that any persons, much more those in your particular confidence, should have dared to occupy the rooms in the treasury department, in order to make an assault on the life of its chief officer; and to what extent, if at all, the officers accompanying them, had any knowledge of, or given aid or countenance to so disgraceful an outrage. The facts which then had come to my knowledge were embodied in a letter addressed to you, on the eve of my departure from the seat of government, (the only moment at my disposal for that purpose), believing that you would conceive it your duty to cause the subject to be investigated in such manner as the long experience of the most enlightened communities had found best calculated to elicit truth and promote justice. But you have not thought proper to do so. You have contented yourself with drawing out and spreading before the public, the excuses and denials of a portion of the persons referred to, without taking the slightest notice of the principal and avowed offender, rejecting all offers to adduce additional testimony. An examination might very possibly have implicated persons not before thought of, or resulted in the acquittal of others who were suspected. But that the facts should have been investigated, will not be denied by any one who duly appreciates the sacred duty of repressing, among the officers of the government, within the walls of the public edifices, all disposition to violence, I have only to add, that, when such a scrutiny shall be made, all I have alleged will be substantially proved; the subsequent prevarications of the minor coadjutors to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not complain that you have not instituted an investigation; I have no right to do so, more than any other citizen of the United States. *You* are responsible for the due execution of the laws of the district; and when these fail to afford personal protection, I hope to be as able as most others to protect myself. But I think I have a just ground for complaint, in your effort to transfer from yourself and your officers, who are constituted for that service, to me, a private citizen, at a distance, and without special interest, the labor and responsibility of carrying on a criminal prosecution, for an offence committed exclusively against the United States, even after the principal offender had confessed more than enough to justify a public prosecution. But I find a still more serious cause of complaint, in your additional effort to divert the public mind from the primary and real question before you, to the consideration of a collateral and false issue, between myself and the companions of Eaton and Randolph, whilst at their rendezvous; whereby

you might ostensibly impeach my veracity, without contradicting one of my assertions. Not content with framing such an issue, thus calculated to do me injury, and to defeat every purpose of justice, I find in your letter, and with deep regret feel myself obliged to expose it, indubitable evidence of a deplorable bias in your mind. As an apparent cause for the embarrassment interposed, you have made a gratuitous offer of your protection to me if I should engage in those prosecutions. But not having sought such protection, nor deemed it desirable, it removes none of the difficulties previously and subsequently thrown in the way. I asked an assurance of protection for the witnesses who might hold offices at your disposal, from injury in consequence of giving testimony, but this is given in a form which they will regard as a threat, rather than an assurance of protection.

As no witness would be required to inculpate himself by his own testimony, the condition annexed to your assurance, that "it must not be construed as affording impunity for their own misconduct, which the investigation might unfold," could have no meaning that I can imagine, unless intended for a menace. I have also observed in your letter another obstacle to any scrutiny before a tribunal of the district. It is stated by you that, "should any person be found to have formed a part of a recruited force to engage in hostilities of any kind within the precincts of the department, or elsewhere, (you) will feel it to be (your) duty, in addition to the penalties of the law, forthwith to dismiss the offender from public service;" and in the next paragraph you prejudge and promulgate the acquittal of the "acting secretary of war, and others" (alleged to have been charged by me) of any offence whatever, having previously justified the officers whose rooms were occupied for a rendezvous, on the ground that "it was their duty to be there; and that any body else had a right to come there." If a free and untrammelled investigation had been gone into, as I requested, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, and Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd June) "gave (you) the first information that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date. The feelings which governed you on this occasion, may be understood from the fact, that you have justified major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between major Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in *red ink*." Your course, on this subject, is the more extraordinary, and the more worthy to be specially remarked, inasmuch as the persons principally interested are known to be of your most confidential friends, and believed to be partakers of your most secret councils; who were in habits of daily intercourse and consultation with you, and whose devotion to your wishes authorised the belief that they would do nothing of importance against your approbation. Of the principal offender no notice is taken, as if there was no such person on the stage of action. All the rest engaged, or supposed to have been engaged in the intended assault, are completely exculpated, and a virtual amnesty given them, while the words of your letter appear guardedly arranged to convey a denunciation of "the penalties of the law," and dismission from office, against those who were armed in my defence. It should be observed that your denunciation of the penalties of the law, and your judgment of the acquittal in the District of Columbia, are not idle words. All the juries who might be called to try such offences, must be selected under your own eye, and by an officer who holds his office at your will; in addition to this, you hold the pardoning power in your own hands. Whoever has paid attention to state trials, cannot be insensible to the effect of these powers. I am, therefore, now met with an unsought offer of personal protection, while I carry on a public prosecution, in which the witnesses I might offer are threatened with the privation of the means of subsistence for their families, and some with the addition of the penalties of the law, as a punishment for their generous services in my defence. How can I understand such a communication as expressing a desire for a free, impartial, and untrammelled investigation of truth, before a tribunal of justice. It is any thing else rather than this. If it had been your sole intention, in writing this letter, to deter the scrutiny it purports to acquiesce in, it could not have been more effectually framed for its object; for you had judged rightly in supposing that I would much rather suffer all the detriment arising from the imputation cast upon me by your proceeding, than expose to injury, men who had offered to risk their lives for mine. But you have left me no choice in an appeal to a tribunal of criminal jurisdiction. At the same moment in which you seemingly invited public attention to see "what proofs (I) should be able to bring in support of the charges," you closed the door as well against the witnesses as against the effect of their testimony. Instead of accepting my aid for the purposes of justice, you have proclaimed the acquittal of the guilty, and left nothing for me to do but to aid you in the arraignment and punishment of the innocent. To give the more effect to your purpose, you allege that you have already made inquiries (secretly of course) and from the information thus received, declare my statements to be "unfounded in fact;" and not only denounce the evidence on which I relied as "vague and false," without having heard it, but to complete this course of proceeding in a manner most injurious to my character and feelings, you have even descended from your high station to offer me a personal taunt. Such is the close of the last scene of the political relation between you and me.

You will perceive that I have carefully abstained from introducing into this discussion any matter to which you have not invited public attention in your letter of the 7th inst. and your document of the 11th, and which is not necessary to my defence against the charges therein made. I have therefore left a vast field wholly unexplored, all of which was fairly at my disposal, if I could have reconciled my feelings, even under such circumstances of injury, to do any thing which might resemble an aggressive controversy with the chief magistrate. Self defence is, however, one of those sacred reserved rights which, it is conceded in all communities, man has never submitted to the entire control of society; it is this right alone I claim to have exerted in the foregoing remarks. If I have used it with what any one may consider an undue freedom, it will be cause of regret to me; but having, from the beginning of my official connexion until it was dissolved by you, devoted all the faculties of my mind to the public service, with no other view than to promote the public interest and the character of the government, and, consequently the fame of its chief officer, I have not considered myself as laboring under obligations which could not be paid, nor you as having any right to inflict injuries by way of adjusting such a balance. With the exception of station, therefore, I felt no restraint which would not be required in any other case, and if station can be construed to confer privileges of this nature, those who claim them ought to remember that the established courtesies of republican society, at least, protect the inferior members from the unjust effects of such a privilege, by imposing corresponding restraints on the superior. But it should always be kept in view, wherever this correspondence may lead to, that it has been forced upon me in a manner which has left me no choice but to suffer the effects of your cruel injustice, or to use some of the means which crowd into my service, to avert the intended wrongs. I have already adverted to the manner in which our official connexion has been maintained on my part. The documents before me show how that relation has been maintained on your part. It commenced in suspicion, and continued under a brooding, but restrained hostility; was marked, near its close, by a wanton and desperate design, fostered in the breast of your most devoted and most confidential friend, to assail my life; and, failing in this, it is now terminated with a still more unrelenting and injurious purpose of destroying my reputation, and robbing my children of their only hope of bequest. I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. INGHAM.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞ We have almost daily applications to "exchange" papers. Our list, as several times stated, is distressingly heavy, and must be reduced—the willingness to extend this courtesy being restrained by the *necessity* imposed of examining all the papers received, a task not easily performed and exhausting much time: for, however important hundreds of journals published in the United States are to the people of their respective neighborhoods, (and we most heartily wish general success to them), they are chiefly of no manner of use to us—but a serious inconvenience, as just above mentioned. As a common rule, we exchange with the editors of all papers who "*pay* the difference," if amounting to two dollars a year, and with some few without exacting a "difference:" but in respect to all, we must be allowed to exercise our own discretion.

At the end of the present month, (which closes the current volume), we shall *overhaul* our exchange list, and make some additions to it—but strike off a considerable number, on account of which the promised "difference" has *not* been paid, or for other reasons. This design is now stated to prevent disappointments or mistakes. Those editors who do not receive the REGISTER will know the reason of it—if the mails arrive faithfully.

☞ A communication from a farmer of Philadelphia county is laid off for our next paper. It presents some home-truths on a very interesting subject.

THE CABINET, &c. Mr. McLane, the new secretary of the treasury, arrived at Washington on Saturday last, and Mr. Cass, the new secretary of war, on Sunday—so that the "cabinet" is again full.

KENTUCKY. The elections in this state closed on Wednesday week. The following information of the results have reached us. In the Lexington district, Fayette county, for congress, the vote stood at the end of the third days polls, Allan, (C.) 1,125, Shannon Jackson 686; in Clark, Allan 451 ahead of Shannon, and in Woodford 2nd day he was 207 ahead of Shannon—making an aggregate (partial) majority of 1,097. In the Maysville district, Marshall's (C.) majority over Coleman (J.) on the first day was 465. In the Louisville district the vote in Jefferson county, first day, Wickliffe's (J.) majority over Thruston, (C.) was 109, the majority of Thruston in the city of Louisville on the 2nd day at dinner was 427. In the Mount Sterling district Davis' (C.) majority over Daniel (J.) as far as heard from was 430. In the Frankfort district, Ford's (C.) majority, as far as heard from, over Lecompt, (J.) was 626—the returns embrace the result of the 1st and part of the 2nd days voting in Franklin county, and that of the 1st day's in Shelby and Anderson counties. Adair's (J.) majority over Kincaid in the Stanford district is said to be 354. In the Lancaster district, judge Letcher's majority over Garrard (both C.) was about 350.

JOHN C. CALHOUN was nominated by a public meeting, held in the city of New York, on the evening of the 9th instant, as a candidate for the presidency.

"POLITICS FOR WORKING MEN." We present a few facts and remarks, by way of an appendix to the essay under this title published in a late REGISTER.

From late British papers.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dombrain, inspector general of the Coast guard, Ireland.

Ballynass, May 25.

As it would be impossible for me to pourtray any thing like the distress—the awful and appalling visitation of the Almighty,* in these parts—so shall I not attempt it; it is heart-rending—the people are dying; *having lived for some time on the common sea weed,* they have been suddenly inflicted with swellings all over their bodies. It has the appearance of dropsy, but attacks all parts. They are sinking under it. I am still housing in the food, and have received nine cargoes of potatoes.

Extract of a letter from the rev. Mr. Ellis, received through the duchess of Beaufort.

"I write to lay before you the dreadful distress at present existing in Connemara, and to beg your advice and assistance in endeavoring to relieve it. Famine and fever are stalking hand in hand through this miserable region; and if some relief be not immediately found, *thousands upon thousands must perish.*

As a last resource, *some are now bleeding the cattle, boiling their blood, and eating it.* I see nothing before us all this summer but famine and pestilence—any thing that can be done for us, ought to be done *quickly;* another month's distress may cause the death of thousands."

Bristol, May 31. It is with the most painful feelings we call the attention of our fellow citizens to the hapless condition of the peasantry of the sister country. We will not stop to inquire into the causes which have operated to impend over our miserable brethren the horrors of a calamity more terrible than even the scourge of the sword or the pestilence; but we would exhort our readers to be prompt in staying the sufferings which a scarcity of provisions, already approaching to a famine, is rapidly spreading throughout the western districts. *Already many lives have fallen victims to starvation, and the accounts represent some thousands to be reduced to a state so debilitated as to render the efficacy of nutriment questionable, even if it were afforded them.*

According to letters received this morning from Castlebar and New Port Pratt, we regret to learn that famine is rapidly increasing in this part of Mayo, and working a dreadful mortality among the people.

Consolidated farms. Late English papers furnish a melancholy picture of the present state of the Irish peasantry—those of the county of *Clare,* more particularly. Strenuous, but, it is to be feared, fruitless efforts are now making by these people to prevent the consolidation of farms; and to keep down the rent of certain lands. "In providing," says the *Liverpool Journal,* "a place for their park," (speaking of the *resident gentry* of Clare) "their equipage, and hounds, they have expelled thousands of small tenants, who were yet prepared to pay for the land they require, *more* than it could possibly yield to the proprietor, whether cultivated by himself, or let out to large farmers." "A gentleman of some experience in parish business," says a Dr. *Stokes* quoted by the *Journal,* "found no instance, in which a man occupying *one acre* of ground, was ever reduced to apply for *aid to the parish.*" The residence of large landed proprietors in Ireland has not conduced to the benefits which it was confidently predicted would result from such residence, to the renters of small farms. The outrages which have lately been perpetrated in several parts of Ireland, are unhesitatingly, and, we think reasonably, referred to the difficulty on the part of the poorer classes, of procuring land to cultivate. Numbers from this cause, have been forced upon the roads; and the return of the *absentees,* it is believed,

* We hope to speak in all reverence when we object to the phrase "visitation of the Almighty." HE has *permitted* such terrible distress—perhaps that the people may be roused to *help themselves,* in casting down their cruel oppressors. EN. REG.

will but aggravate the evil. The parliament is looked to for relief—but, in the meantime, what is to become of thousands of families?

Priestland, Ireland, May 3. After speaking of the poverty of the people—

"The effect of this state of society on the reflecting, laborious and industrious, is prodigious. Emigration is now the rage of the day. Persons of considerable properties are now disposing of all and emigrating. One man, a neighbor of mine, has disposed of valuable property, and has sailed for the Indiana territory, carrying with him in bills on London, $2,000. From the port of Belfast alone, there sailed, in the course of three weeks, 10,532 persons, among whom there were many persons of respectability and property. In the port of Sligo, there are twelve vessels, which will carry away 3,000 persons; not to speak of the ports of Derry, Newry, &c. &c. Putting all considerations together, you will have some faint conception of our situation, but not a thousandth part of the reality.

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The picture of the distress in Ireland presented by the English papers, is truly appalling. The Times of the 8th June, has better than a column of extracts from letters written in that unhappy country, detailing the miseries of the population. One of these letters, dated at Mayo, says:

"The accounts I hear from the line of sea-coast and the island of Achill, about 15 miles from this, from good authority, leaves the dreadful impression on my mind, that no power of man—no relief that may be sent—no efforts of ours—nothing, in short, can save hundreds of the wretched people from death before one month elapses: the famine is extensive—the means of alleviating the multitudes of claimants so inadequate. That parish contains about a thousand families, all their crops were destroyed.

"There is some disease; where it is, it most probably will be fatal; for there is neither food, medicine, nor advice for the sufferers.

The Dublin Evening Post states that in the county of Mayo there are not fewer than 150,000 persons, men, women, and children, *in a state of actual starvation*. Armed parties of insurgents are traversing various parts of the country, committing great outrages. In Galway, Crossmolin, and other parts of the country, the distress was not less calamitous. People were seen upon the sea shore collecting weeds to boil for subsistence—some had taken out of the ground *and devoured the potatoes planted for seed*, which latter act would aggravate the evil ten fold by curtailing the harvest, and presenting no prospect but inevitable starvation in the summer, since an entire failore will be anticipated in the crops. Emigration from some towns to America was going on at a rapid rate.

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Thousands of poor and miserable people are arriving in the United States from Ireland, England and Scotland. There is great suffering in Canada on this account—and the charity of the inhabitants is severely taxed to keep the strangers from perishing. The people of the western isles of Scotland are leaving rapidly, because of the want of food, even potatoes. Hundreds live, or rather half-starve on cockles and other shell fish, which are gathered with *desperation*, and carried many miles, in some instances, to eke out a subsistence. Why should *men* be reduced to this condition? But it is the policy of royalty to *grind* the laboring people, lest they get fat, and feel a right to freedom. So the *body* must be chained that the *mind* may be subdued.

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In some parts of England, the people do not seem much better off than those of Ireland—the following is from the *Brighton Gazette*, at which place the late king squandered immense sums of money:

"We understand that the money paid to the poor of this parish last winter for digging flints, was *one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight pounds*; and that the flints sold for *two hundred and forty-six pounds!*

—

Because of the severity of the distress in Ireland, terrible riots often take place—*and the people are quieted by the soldiers!* Nine persons, three of them old women, were lately killed at Castlepollard. The mob had resisted the police. It is worthy of serious reflection, that the parts of Ireland most distressed, are those in which *manufactures* are most feebly carried on. Britain, regarding Ireland as a *conquered* country—to be held in subjection only by oppression—has always discouraged the general establishment of manufactures, and exceedingly embarrassed, if not absolutely forbidden some of them—according to that *system of policy*, which would not have allowed the *manufacture of a hob-nail* in America.

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A late Irish paper says—"In the starving counties, potatoes, are, it seems, but 2d. a stone of 14lb. yet the absentee landlords, tithe collectors, and tax gatherers, have so completely drained the district of money, that the people have not 2d. to feed their families."

☞Now what kind of people in the United States are these, the friends of "free trade," who would that American citizens should put the value of *their labor* on a par with that of persons *who are starving for the want of food, though* 14lbs. *of potatoes, (seven day's supply, as these poor people consume them), may be purchased for* 2d. *or four cents?* But the principle of *this* "free trade" would reduce us to that wretched condition.

The New York American publishes the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, to another in New York:

"I neglected to mention to you in my last, the state of Ireland from starvation. You will get it all, no doubt, from the papers; but be assured its far from being exaggerated. One writer mentions that at the moment he wrote, there were *three thousand* individuals on the sea shore, in sight, gathering sea-weed to boil for sustenance. The cattle are bled, and the blood boiled and used. The *seed* potatoes are dug up and devoured; and ere this reaches you, some *thousands* will have ceased to live from actual starvation. Now is the time for the friends of Ireland with you to stretch forth a helping hand. A few loads of flour would save thousands and exalt the American name. In this country, the poor are bad enough, God knows, but not to be compared to the Irish. The more I see of this country, the more I see the demoralizing effects of poverty—the oftener, and with more fervor, do I exclaim, *happy, happy* AMERICA!

☞This is a pretty story! What, send flour that it may be seized, as at Newry,* or, though tendered GRATIS, *be so heavily duted that it cannot be consumed*,†

*It appears by the following paragraphs that there have been some seizures of American flour made, not only in Newry, but in other places:—

Seizure of flour. A few weeks back, some flour imported from Liverpool, was seized by the custom house officers at Newry on the supposition that the same was of American manufacture. As a point was then raised on whom the *onus probandi* lay, the millers of Newry were induced to take Mr. Holmes' opinion on it, and that gentleman has accordingly given his opinion as follows:

"It appears to me, that the proof that the flour imported is of British growth and manufacture, lies on the importer. This case seems to come within the 6 Geo. IV. chap. 108, sec. 102, which enacts that, if any goods shall be seized for non-payment of duties, or *any other cause of forfeiture*, and any dispute shall arise whether the customs, excise, or inland duties have been paid for the same, or *the same have been lawfully imported*, or concerning the place from whence such goods were brought, then, and in such case, the proof thereof shall lie on the owner or claimer of such goods, and not on the officer who shall seize and stop the same."

†The thoughtlessness of this proposition, or the want of knowledge shewn in it, is a little remarkable. The present *duty on flour* is about, or nearly 12*s.* per barrel, of 196lbs.—the *freight* to Ireland will cost 4*s.* 6*d.* and the *price* in the United States is about 22*s.* sterling. Let us add them together, and see the result:

potatoes being at only 2d. per stone!—or a great deal *cheaper*, (as to their *money-price*), then we can purchase them in America! It would be sound economy to send the *money*—if relief were afforded at all.

ON THE OTHER HAND.

The late anniversary of the king's birth day was splendidly honored—the queen wore a "tiara of diamonds," and there was a great profusion of expense. The whole cost of this fete was estimated at 100,000 pounds—for delicacies and dresses, and pomp and shew. Now, if the celebration of the king's birth-day had been quietly passed over, the money which it cost would have purchased one hundred and sixty-eight millions of pounds of potatoes, (or their equivalent in other articles of food), and, at 2lbs. per day for each person, have subsisted a whole *million of the starving people of Ireland, nearly three months.*

The king's three sons and three daughters, or rather the famous *Mistress* Jourdan's children, are all enrolled in the peerage with fat allowances, or emoluments—surely not less than £10,000 each, or £60,000, for the ILLEGITIMATES, *per annum!*—equal to a capital of two millions of pounds sterling, at 3 per cent. or nine millions of dollars! Lady Nelson's *jewels*, chiefly supplied at the people's cost, are worth £80,000 or 400,000 dollars! The grants to the duke of Wellington and the provisions for his family, are equal to eight or nine millions of dollars—and so they go on *ad infinitum;*—the *retired* pay list, army, navy and civil—that is, the "splendid paupers" or *pensioners*, receiving, in all, about twenty-five millions of dollars a year;—and yet the people of the United States are urged to send a "few loads of flour" to Ireland, that the people may not perish! This is as ridiculous as the legacy of £10 which some Englishman bequeathed to pay off the public debt! —The *people* must attempt to "work out their own salvation." The whole of our *surplus* wheat and corn of the current year, have hardly a greater value than the king has conferred on his six misbegotten children.—When the "working-men" of England and Ireland shall resist as they ought, the power which grinds them to the earth—*then* will we call aloud to help them! Aye, HELP THEM TO THE UTMOST OF OUR MEANS. At present, any good rendered *will only add its amount to the profligacy that abounds, and be a total loss to American givers.*

We offer another example—from a late English paper: The two *cock-fighting parsons*, just as likely as not, are in the annual receipt of 500 or 1,000 pounds, each, exacted at the point of the sword:

On Monday last, a main of cocks was fought at Brooke, in Rutland, between the rev. Henry Floyder, of Ayston, and the rev. Samuel Shield, of Preston, against the parishes of Oakham, Langham, and Cottesmore, which was lost by the two *reverend gentlemen*. Five cocks were fought on each side, the parsons losing four out of the five battles. [*English paper.*

☞The late riots among the people employed at the great iron works in Wales, *were caused by the want of food.* A large part of these miserable people are hired by the *parishes* to the iron-masters, as though they were black slaves—and the small wages paid them serve to reduce the amount of the *poor-rates!* They are hard worked, and scantily fed and clothed—being really paupers, though able-bodied men! See what is stated above in regard to the English flint-diggers. The value produced was only one-fourth part of the cost of subsistence! So also was it with some of the working-people in the Welsh iron factories—and with them and such as these, *it is insisted that the free laborers of the United States shall contend!* Who among them, native or adopted, can be so thoughtless of himself and his family as to permit proceedings—(so far as his vote may control them), which have a tendency to reduce himself and them to the condition of these unfortunates—starving, because they cannot earn and obtain the equivalent of *one-third of a cent per day* that they may purchase food.

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Since the preceding articles were prepared, we have received the following accounts of a massacre in Ireland from British papers:

Wholesale murder.—A horrible massacre—even more horrible than that of Castlepollard,—has just been committed in Ireland, at a place called Newtonbarry; arising out of a seizure for tithe, at the instance of a *reverend* dignitary of the church *by law established* in that unhappy country. This minister of a religion that inculcates compassion for suffering, and all the concurrent virtues of charity, mercy and peace, had seized and brought to sale two heifers belonging to some of his poor parishioners; and when, instead of purchasing, the compassionate by-standers evinced a disposition to rescue these, the police and yeomanry present were ordered to fire indiscriminately on the crowd. This, for a wonder, the police refused; but the yeomanry, who in Ireland are all orangemen, felt no such reluctance, and instantly obeying the order, *killed nineteen people and wounded forty*, some of them women and children! How long will such atrocities be tolerated in a country calling itself intelligent and civilized?

Dreadful destruction of human life—The following letter gives the particulars of a dreadful and fatal affray between the Irish peasantry and a body of yeomanry, at Newtonbarry:

"*Newtonbarry, Sunday evening 19th June.*

"It is with the greatest trouble of mind I communicate to you the details of a most sanguinary slaughter I witnessed yesterday, (Saturday), at Newtonbarry, about three o'clock, or thereabouts; but ten times the limits of this paper will not let you know the half of this bloody tragedy. About a fortnight back, some cattle of Paddy Doyle's, of Tambrick, having been taken (it is said illegally) for *tithe* by McClintock, were under bail till yesterday, when they were brought forward to the pound of Newtonbarry; but at the same time, Graham, agent to lord Farnham, and a magistrate, collected all the young yeomanry and police from the surrounding towns and country to his own stable yard, screened from the public by a high wall, to the number of about 150 men, well armed, and having 50 rounds of ball cartridge each. The cattle being put to sale, and all these yeomanry in battle order on the road at the pound, some incautious little boys began to shout, and one or two of them pitched stones amongst the yeomen, which, without any further provocation, was a signal for slaughter; upon this the yeomen opened on the people, who, unsuspicious of mischief, were at the muzzles of the guns, a most dreadful, destructive, and galling fire. Oh! I tremble, and my eyes drop tears this moment to relate it. In a few minutes the road and fields were bestrewed with dead bodies of men, women and children! I myself had been at the market, and went down to the pound; in a few minutes after my arrival at the pound the fire commenced; several fell at each side of me on the road, and thanks to heaven! I escaped, amidst tremendous showers of balls, to the town, where I remained till all was tranquil in the evening, when I came and viewed the dead and wounded; but, thank God! found no one from our neighborhood, save only one young man, Mick Doyle, only son of Matty Doyle, of Kildallo, who being shot through the upper part of the breast, died in about an hour and a half. Of the remainder of the killed and wounded, I knew about ten or fourteen, the rest are from the far part of Dufry, Kilrush, and the surrounding country. The whole of the killed and wounded that have been found is about thirty or forty; but, besides, many have been drowned in the Slaney, and some shot in it, as it was at the side of the river the slaughter took place!

First cost of the flour	22*s.*
Freight to Ireland	4
Duty there	12
	—
	38

Thirty-eight shillings are 456 pence—equal to the purchase of 228 stone of potatoes in Ireland, or three thousand and ninety-two pounds of potatoes, against 196lbs. of flour!

The farcical notion, then, of sending *flour* to Ireland, must be apparent to every body. The idea of it was kindly built upon the sufferings of the people—but the CAUSE of their distress was entirely mistaken. It was not the want of an abundance of *food* in Ireland—but of MONEY, in certain of the most oppressed parts of the country, to purchase it—OF EVEN TWO PENCE TO OBTAIN SEVEN DAYS SUBSISTENCE.

was bank high; and many women and children, to avoid the bullets, rushed in and became a prey to the watery element. I saw, in the confusion, two women who did so, one the mother of seven children. Enough, enough! But every praise is due to Mr. King, chief of police, and the men themselves, for not one of them fired on the people, unless it might be two or three: and great slaughter had like to have taken place between them and the yeomen, who are all this day locked up in Graham's yard, and last night also. How it may end I cannot tell: I saw them looking over the walls at us as we went this day to Newtonbarry mass. This is all I can at present say: what I have said is only a sketch, and a small one. The road, for about fifteen perches, was covered with the blood of the slain, as if a shower of blood had fallen.

☞Another paper gives the names of the killed and wounded—killed 14, among them one woman and one child; wounded 23, among them two women. It was thought that many of the wounded would die.

This infamous affair was brought before parliament—but had not been disposed of. Some one spoke loudly of the *humanity* of the priest for whom the seizure was made, and of the *excellent character* of those who commanded at the massacre!

It is admitted that the laws must be obeyed so long as they exist—but the apparent disposition of a famishing people to resist a proceeding so rascally, was most barbarously punished.

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We shall close this collection of items with the following eloquent paragraph, from the pen of Channing, as a text for a well written essay, in the Bengal Chronicle:

"No matter what race of animals a country breeds.—The great question is: does it breed a noble RACE OF MEN? No matter what its soil may be. The great question is: how far is it prolific of moral and intellectual power. * * What is liberty? The removal of restraint from human powers. Its benefit is, that it opens new fields for action, and a wider range for the mind. *The only freedom worth possessing, is that which gives enlargements to the people's energy, intellect and virtue—which calls forth the highest faculties and energies; which generates fruitfulness of invention, force of moral purpose, a thirst for the true, and a delight in the beautiful.* * * The true *sovereigns* of a country are those who determine its mind, its modes of thinking, its taste, its principles. In Europe *political* and *artificial* distinctions, have, more or less, triumphed over and obscured *our common nature.* MAN DOES NOT THERE VALUE HIMSELF AS MAN. It is for his blood, his rank, or some artificial distinction, and not FOR THE ATTRIBUTES OF HUMANITY, that he holds himself in respect."

—

"THE FREE TRADE CONVENTION." We lately made some remarks on the *getting-up* of the proposed convention at Philadelphia, having understood that it was planned by the editor of the "Banner of the Constitution" and a member of congress from South Carolina—(a happy union of *constitution* and *nullification!*) and four other persons; and that about *fifteen* individuals afterwards met in Philadelphia, and appointed *sixteen* delegates to the "general convention" one of whom is an *unnaturalized Englishman*, and at least one of the rest a *regular British agent*, &c.

The Richmond "Whig" of July 29, contains the *official* account of the proceedings of what is called "a meeting of *the* citizens of Williamsburg" to take into consideration the propriety of sending delegates to the anti-tariff convention to be held at Philadelphia, at which Robert Saunders was chairman, and John M. Gregory, secretary. They passed several *flaming* resolutions, and appointed *five* delegates to the convention. But Robert Anderson having made a motion to postpone the resolutions indefinitely, the strength of the meeting was shewn by the votes—(2 for, 15 against the motion), to be exactly seventeen!* The same paper has a representation of this meeting by an "Eye Witness." At the first call of the *mayor*, by public advertisement, a few persons only attended, and an adjournment took place, all the runners sent out not being able to gather persons enough to keep one another in countenance. Next day, *the court-house bell was rung*, and much noise made, and behold, though seventeen persons collected, only 13 voted on most of the resolutions adopted or rejected—and *five* of the thirteen were connected with the college of William and Mary—professor Semple making a *large* speech! Mr. Anderson offered certain opposing resolutions, which were lost—4 for, 9 against them! He then offered the following—

Resolved, That the late refusal of the thirteen individuals, (four of whom are now present, and among whom are the president, the *professor* of morals, and the professor of *law*, with three of the visitors of William and Mary college), who have taken possession of the Old Bruton parish state church, and style themselves rector, wardens, and vestry thereof—to permit a fellow-parishioner, *then* mayor of Williamsburg, to introduce a respectable, intelligent, and pious Christian minister to its pulpit, for the purpose of preaching there—and their refusal, also, to permit that parishioner to enter the church and offer his individual devotions at the altar of his forefathers—are acts of glaring usurpation, deserving in a much greater degree, the condemnation of this meeting, than any acts of congress imposing a tariff.

But the meeting refused, by an *overwhelming* majority, nine against three, to consider this resolution—and then the orthodox resolutions were passed, and the meeting adjourned, *sine die.*

We should not have noticed these proceedings except to shew that this convention is to be *carried-on* in close keeping with its *getting-up*—"beggarly accounts" of individuals taking it upon themselves to express public opinion, and so mislead the public mind.

It is not the first time that such things have happened—the "*chamber of commerce*," of Baltimore once attempted to direct the government in an important matter—and so gross was the affair, that, though we made zealous enquiries at the time, the *names* of the persons present at the meeting could not be ascertained—for public use and record. This sort of *management* is always a fair subject for reproof.

We shall probably have a meeting in Baltimore, pretty soon, with the view of forming a state association to support the PROTECTING SYSTEM, according to the recommendation of the convention held at New York, in May last—and we hope that as many persons will be present, without regard to *political* parties, as might pick up and carry away the whole city of Williamsburg, and cast it into the "*swamps* of the Patapsco," (which Dr. Cooper spoke of as being the sites for manufacturing establishments!) should there exist a will to "nullificate" that venerable remnant of other days. But let "the remnant be saved!"

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WOOL AND WOOLLENS. Since our last we have received a number of the "*New York Evening Journal*," which ought to have reached us several days before, from which we extract the interesting article below. It is well and plainly written and speaks the truth, and requires no commentary from us. We prefix two or three interesting little articles.

From the Canandiagua Repository of July 27: It is only within the last few years that any considerable quantity of this article [wool] has found a market in our village. Last year 53,300 lbs. were purchased, amounting to $18,655. This year, our merchants have bought 135,690 lbs., for which the sum of $91,739 30, in *cash*, has been paid to the enterprising farmers of this and the adjoining counties.

It ought to be remarked, that the unwise and impolitic speculation entered into last fall, in slaughtering many thousands of common sheep for their pelts, withdrew from this market not less than 100,000 pounds of wool, which would have readily brought 50 cents per pound, and given an additional sum of $50,000 to the wealth of this county.

We would respectfully urge upon the farmers and wool-growers of this section of our state, the importance of devoting more time and attention to the im-

Immortal number!—Seventeen members of the senate of New York denied the people of that state the *power* of suffrage for the "preservation of *the* republican party," and to *force* Mr. Crawford into the presidency of the United States, *in obedience to the orders of the caucus*, and its *magical* agent.

provement and condition of their flocks, as well as to the manner of cleaning and putting up their wool for market; and it gives us great pleasure to know, that the labors of that most respectable portion of our community, have been so richly rewarded during the past year, by receiving the *highest* prices for every product of their industry, while every article which is necessary for the comfort and happiness of the farmer, has been sold by the merchants at the *lowest* prices. These are truly happy and prosperous times for our country.

The Steubenville (Ohio) Herald says—We understand that about fifty thousand dollars have been paid for wool, of the growth of this neighborhood, and delivered in this town the present season. This section of country, we have reason to believe, was never in a more prosperous condition than at present.

Extract from a letter dated London June 14th.—"This country has not been so bare of wool for thirty years, as within six months past. Stocks in the hand of the staplers and farmers, 12 to 15 years old have all been taken. Some millions of pounds of low grades have been shipped to Prussia and Austria on government contracts. I have just been conversing with an extensive manufacturer from Yorkshire, who says that the manufacturers in that region have no stocks on hand, and buy from hand to mouth hoping for a decline to last year's prices, but I am confident they will be disappointed. Low wools will not be any lower this year."

The Petersburg Intelligencer, speaking of the proposed anti-tariff convention at Philadelphia, remarks—"We are not for attacking the tariff by a *coup de main*. We would have the duties taken off as they were imposed, *by degrees*."

"But the high duties on woollen goods constitute the great bone of the contention—and we hope the proposed anti-tariff convention at Philadelphia will speak in such a tone, and place the subject in so clear a light, as to induce the northern manufacturers to consent to a satisfactory modification, upon the guarantee of a monopoly of the home market for sale of their cotton fabrics."

☞ If the "*high duties* on woollen goods" are interfered with, the growth of wool must be literally destroyed, except for *family purposes* only. Not less than two-thirds of the value of cloths in the United States beyond the cost of like goods in England, is now passing into the pockets of the farmers on account of their *wool*. The breeding of *sheep*—because of the value of their wool and flesh, is a far more important concern than the planting of *cotton*, COTTON, COTTON; and the world, thank heaven!—is not made of *COTTON*: it is not the only thing that we have to *eat* or *drink* or wear—to build *houses* with or make *shoes!* We invite the attention of the *farmers* to the article that follows—and hope that they will send a strong representation to the general convention of *agriculturalists, manufacturers* and *mechanics*, which is to be held at New York on the second Wednesday of October next—that the doings of the "free trade" convention at Philadelphia, may be corrected.

TO FARMERS.

Mr. Jenks—In the Albany Argus of July 18, is an article under the head of "queries to farmers," which, though it carries with it evidence sufficient to refute it; yet as it may possibly mislead some who may not give it due consideration, I will thank you for a place in your paper for comment upon it.

It is put in the form of a number of questions, the purpose of which undoubtedly is, to insinuate that the manufacturers of cloths have an enormous protection; that they are exacting sacrifices from all other members of the community, while they are combining for the purpose of lowering the price of wool; and further, to aid the election of Mr. Clay.

The late convention of wool growers and manufacturers held in this city, is attacked in many of the papers friendly to the present administration. In the Poughkeepsie Journal of the 20th, the same strain is kept up as in the piece above referred to in the "Argus."

I sent you for publication, some little time since, a statement by which I clearly proved to you, that when cloths costing abroad a dollar the square yard were fairly and honestly imported, the wool grower was protected to nearly the whole amount of the duty on the cloth, because every yard contained two pounds of wool which was taxed fifty per cent. Since then I have consulted several extensive woollen manufacturers of an adjoining state; and they inform me that a yard of cloth will take two and quarter pounds of wool. Now as this is really a very important matter to our farmers, let us see whether or no it is their interest to sustain the duties on cloths.

One yard of cloth costing in England one dollar and fifty cents per running yard, that is, per yard as it is bought by farmers out of the shops, is made of ENGLISH WOOL costing there about thirty-five cents per pound, and as before stated, each yard contains two and a quarter pounds.

2¼ lbs. of ENGLISH WOOL at.....c35 is...	c79
Now the duty on this wool is first 4 cents per pound specific, which is.....	c 9
An ad valorem duty of fifty per cent. is fifty-five per cent. on the cost per lb. because in all cases of ad valorem duty, ten per cent. is added to the cost; this duty then is fifty per cent. on 87 cents, which is.....	c43½
	52½
The duty on a yard of cloth is.....	c68
Deduct the duty on the foreign wool, of which it is made, as above stated.....	c52½
	c16½

The manufacturer then, on cloth of this description, has a protection of 16½ cents, on $1 50, which is ELEVEN PER CENT —the remaining forty-four per cent. is a protection to the wool grower.

But the late convention held in this city was not called for the purpose of interfering with this law, but to put a stop to frauds by which the wool grower and manufacturer are entirely deprived of all protection. Very many cases have occurred, and it is believed yet occur, in which cloths pay but sixty-eight cents per yard which cost two dollars per yard. The case then stands thus:—

2¼ lbs. of foreign wool, costing 50 cts. per lb. is $1	12½
Specific duty as above.....	c 9
Ad valorem duty as above on—	
2¼ pounds of wool, at c50, is.....	62
	71

Thus, the real duty which such a cloth ought to pay, if legally imported, is 71 cents on the two and a quarter pounds of wool for the benefit of the wool grower; but, being fraudulently imported, it only pays 52½ cents.—Nor does it indeed pay this for his benefit, for being fraudulently imported, it deprives the manufacturer entirely of his protection, and is sold in this market at a price ruinous to his business, which entirely takes away from him the power to buy wool at any price whatever, by which the wool grower can live—of course it is also ruinous to the interest of the wool grower.

The convention then instead of meeting for the purpose charged against them, met *for the express purpose of raising the price of wool.*

Our farmers will surely understand this matter, and not let the anti-tariff politicians cheat them out of their market for the sale of their wool.

It is easily to be seen what object these men have—they have been driven from every argument they have brought forward against protection to the home industry and now they are endeavoring to create a jealousy between the wool grower and the manufacturer of cloth; but they will fail in this as they have failed in every other scheme they hate got up, to sustain themselves, at the sacrifice of the great interests of agriculture and manufactures.

As to the charge of the late convention being political and sustaining the interests of Mr. Clay to the presidency, there is an unblushing impudence and falsehood in this assertion, greater than those they usually resort to. The president, the honorable Nathan Williams of Utica, is a well known Jackson-man and it is not to be presumed either that the members of the convention would have chosen him to that office, or that he would have served

in it had there been any intention to make it a political engine to serve Mr. Clay.

But our wool growers are invited to join with their manufacturing friends and send a delegate from each congressional district to the convention, to meet in this city on the second Wednesday of October next, and then they will learn all about the motives of the manufacturers, who will never desert them.

The writer of this article is authorised to state that they will never consent to the reduction of any part of the present duty on wool—on the contrary that they go for the protection of the home industry as a system, and as such, will give it every support in their power.

FRANKLIN.

LOCOMOTIVES. The *West Point*, at Charleston, is performing five miles in nineteen minutes, with a train of cars attached containing about 120 persons, and one laden with cotton.

The usual time of the passage between Liverpool and Manchester--32 miles, is 90 minutes, with a train of cars and 300 passengers. The journey has been made in 58 minutes! On a late occasion, three locomotives, with 35 carriages and 900 passengers, were on the road together, and made a splendid show--in some parts of the road going a mile in a minute!

A letter from Liverpool says—Guerney's locomotive has been running on the common turnpike road, from Cheltenham to Gloucester for the last 4 months, full of passengers, without a single accident. The cause of the accident, the other day to his locomotive at Glasgow, was, that when he left that town to return to Cornwall, he took from it several important parts of the machinery, to prevent it from being used during his absence, but, contrary to his orders, the missing parts were supplied, by a person ignorant of the principles of the machine, and when put in motion the accident occurred, which you will see mentioned in the newspapers. Mr. Guerney has been most unfairly treated. The distance between Cheltenham and Gloucester is upwards of 9 miles, and the journey is accomplished within the hour.

DAVID WILLIAMS, the last of the captors of Andre, died on the 2nd inst. at Rensselaerville, N. Y. in the 79th year of his age. His remains were interred with military honors. The FIDELITY of *Paulding*, *Van Wart* and *Williams* will give their names to the latest posterity of the American people.

CHOLERA MORBUS. This dreadful disease is powerfully proceeding westward. Its desolation has been greater than any other scourge with which mankind has been latterly afflicted. It is spreading in Russia and Poland—and said to be of the very worst kind. On the 7th of June it reached Dantzic, and of 28 persons attacked *fifteen* died. At Riga, from 125 to 150 were attacked, daily—some die in six hours after the first symptoms appear, and not more than one-third recover. Strict quarantines had been estsblished at the Danish ports on the Baltic—and at Berlin, bills of health granted in Russia, Poland and Galicia are declared nullities. About forty vessels from the Baltic were quarantined in England.

It is said that the emperor of Russia has written, through his secretary, to the Prussian general Gneiscard, requesting him to offer to the inhabitants of Warsaw, the assistance of a celebrated physician, to prevent the ravages of the cholera morbus.

The Russian and Prussian physicians concur in the opinion that the disorder is not contagious.

INDIAN TREATY. The last received Mad River Courant states, that a treaty was holden on the 20th inst. between Mr. J. B. Gardner, acting on the part of the United States, and the Lewistown Indians, which resulted in the cession of the reserve belonging to the latter, The terms on which the purchase was made, are reported to be as follows: The Indians are to be paid for their lands at the rate of $ 1 25 per acre, so soon as the same shall be sold by government: and are besides to receive twice the quantity of land west of the Mississippi, where they are to be removed at the expense of the United States. They are likewise to be allowed some compensation for the improvements, and to be furnished with a certain quantity of farming utensils. The paper states, that a treaty for the same purpose was expected to be held in a few days with the Waughpalkonnetta Indians, who appeared willing to dispose of their lands in order to move further west.

THE CHEROKEE ANNUITY. The proceedings stated below are eminently calculated to destroy the national character of the Cherokees, and render the annuity unavailing—except to the profit of agents employed in the payment of it.

We observed not long since that the people throughout the nation had signed a protest against the mode contemplated for the distribution of the annuity, and that they had authorised Mr. John Martin to draw the money according to the manner heretofore practised. Mr. Martin, we understand, sometime since went to the agency and presented his papers, which the agent refused to accept, and gave as a reason that he must do his duty, and comply with the instructions from the president, requiring him to pay to *individuals*, and not to the *nation*. We supposed all along that no attention would be paid to those papers, but the Cherokees have done their duty in protesting against this little business of the government. It has now become notorious, that the wishes of a great majority of the *individuals*, for whose interest so much attention seems to be used by the great men at Washington, have been most shamefully disregarded. In these measures the object of the president is too obvious to be misunderstood.

We have heard the agent has succeeded in inducing some individuals, the majority of whom are women, to receive their proportion of the annuity, *fifty cents a piece!* It is further said that most of them have taken corn, (they preferred it we suppose), and the agent has received the money.—It is a money-making business for him and particular friends. We shall have occasion to recur to this subject hereafter.

The captive missionaries were still in close confinement, at the station of the Georgia guard, on the morning of the 14th inst. We have not understood whether they have since been delivered over into the hands of the civil authorities in Georgia. [*Cherokee Phœnix.*

THE MACKEREL FISHERY. *From the Gloucester* (Mass.) *Telegraph*—We have been politely favored with the following statement of the number of barrels of mackerel packed in this state, the last 26 years. The halves are reduced to whole barrels.

1804	8,079½	1818	*47,210
1805	8,956½	1819	105,433
1806	8,473	1820	236,243
1807	10,904½	1821*	111,009½
1808	7,738½	1822	160,294½
1809	8,865½	1823	145,006
1810	13,058½	1824	191,650½
1811	19,632	1825	254,381½
1812	5,018½	1826	158,740½
1813	3,832½	1827	190,310½
1814	1,349	1828	237,324½
1815 (12 tcs.)	16,394½	1829	225,882
1816	30,021	1830	308,462
1817	37,982		

"THE AMERICAN SYSTEM!" In the town of Georgia, Vermont, a few days since, a party of ladies met at the house of a friend, whose ages and descendants, as far as known, are as follows.

	Ages.	*Children.*	*Grand children.*	*Great g. children.*	*Great g. g. children.*
Polly Blatchley.....	82	9	22	1	
Mary Chamberlin.....	87	10	96	95	3
Miriam Dee.....	81	12	88	54	
Elizabeth Newton.....	86	7	51	3	
Elizabeth Stoddard.....	86	7	27	40	7
	422	45	284	193	10

*The first year after the division of the states.

They all reside within one mile and a half of each other. Great numbers were present to witness this assemblage of extraordinary personages. It is seldom that a party of five have been found together, whose descendants amounted to such a number, viz. 532 persons.

☞ The preceding would throw Mr. Malthus and other like anti-population "philosophers" into hysterics! But we, in America, rejoice in the progress of *lawful manufactures* of all sorts! Our manufacturing villages are "generative" concerns. There are more young and virtuous *married* women at them, than can be found among the same number of like persons any where else.

FEMALE INGENUITY. The following anecdote is related in a late English paper.—"A short time since, a lady made her appearance in a box at the theatre Della Scala, in Milan, attired in the three insurrectionary colors—red, white and green. The police handed her out; but the next day, three ladies, each of whom had selected one of those colors for her dress, were seen sitting in the same box: they were received with loud applause by the audience, and then dismissed from the house by the argus-eyed minions of power."

DUTY OF POST MASTERS. *From the Christian Advocate.* The following extract of a letter from the post master general settles most clearly and definitely a very important point, in relation to which we have heretofore suffered grievously from the neglect of too many post masters to comply with the law and their instructions on the subject mentioned. The remedy to which the post master general has decided that we are entitled, is in exact accordance with what we have long believed to be both the law and the equity in the case, and is thoroughly efficient and satisfactory. If post masters do not give due notice *to the publishers*, in case any of our papers are not taken from their offices, "*they are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscribers.*"

"*Post office department, July* 13, 1831.

"*Gentlemen:*—Your letter of the 8th inst. enclosing one from E. T. Bridge, is received at this department; and the post master of Savage's mills, Me. will be immediately written to upon the subject.

"The duty of post masters is very plainly laid down, upon the subject of which you speak, in the 12th section of the seventeenth instruction of the post office laws. *They are bound to give immediate notice to the publishers of newspapers which arrive at their office, and which are not taken out by the persons to whom they are directed. In case they neglect this duty, they are liable to pay the sum which would be due from the subscriber.* As to the right of post masters to sell the papers for the postage, as mentioned by Mr. Bridge, *it does not accrue until after three months from the notice before spoken of*, and it has reference only to the papers sent during and after that time. I am gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

"*Messrs. J. Emory and B. Waugh.*"

STEAM ENGINES. One of our late London papers says, it has been ascertained that there are in England not less than 15,000 steam engines at work, some of them of almost incredible power. There is one in Cornwall of *a thousand horse power*! Taking it for granted that, on an average, these engines are only of 25 horse power each, it would be equal to 375,000 horses.

BRITISH POPULATION. A new census is taking. The returns so far as published, shew a very large increase in the last 10 years—especially in the manufacturing districts.

THE NEW BRITISH PARLIAMENT. A late London paper presents the following view of the new house of commons—

	For reform.		
	No. of members.	*Population.*	*Property.*
England	287	10,500,003	£17,193,866
Wales	13	361,937	1,011,061
Scotland	24	994,592	.....
Ireland	68	5,224,319	.....
	392	17,180,852	£18,204,927

	Against.		
	No. of members.	*Population.*	*Property.*
England	202	661,434	£2,550,668
Wales	10	346,595	1,126,055
Scotland	21	1,098,863	.....
Ireland	32	1,569,485	.....
	265	3 678,377	£3,678,723

Another paper gives a list of 28 peers who send 134 members—of 6 persons, not peers, who send 21 more—adding, that 48 other persons send 2 each, and 89 one member each—in recapitulation, 171 *persons send* 340 *members to parliament.* "Reform" was, indeed, necessary!

We have a long account of the election of the sixteen Scotch peers—two of those present were the husbands of two of *Mrs. Jordan's* children, the earl of Erroll and viscount Falkland. Both were candidates, but the latter only was elected. The earl of Erroll, however, has a seat in the house of lords by virtue of an *English* peerage which the king has given him. Falkland's wife was the centre of attraction at the ball or entertainment given after the election of the Scotch peers—and, in the homage paid her, perhaps—*perhaps* only, had heart enough to reflect that her *mother*, without any just cause, *cast-off* by the man she calls father, died at Paris in want of the usual necessaries of life—when the "royal duke," on the decease of the princess Charlotte, hastened to get married that the blood of the Guelphs might descend in a right line to bless the United Kingdom!

Mr. Thornby, a merchant at Liverpool and a candidate for a seat in parliament, was publicly objected to because "engaged in the American trade!"—that is, he traded with America and in American goods, as our shop-keepers do in British calicoes and pins—only on a larger scale.

THE KING AND ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE are very popular. They are easy of access, of plain manners, and very simple in their costume. The princesses often receive company in plain white muslin dresses, without any display of jewels, lace, &c. and their intercourse with individuals is unaffectedly frank and easy. The king conducts himself in the same way—but yet maintains the dignity of his place, as chief magistrate of a mighty nation. In his late tour, he was every where received with a generous enthusiasm—but sometimes embarrassing incidents occurred. We notice one of them, as characteristic of the king.

At Metz, after having harangued the mayor, and spoke favorably of the national guard, the king was about retiring, when a captain stepped forth, holding in his hand a written paper he was about to read to him. The king said, "Are you the commandant of the national guard?" 'No, sire, but I am delegated by the commandant."—'The king then permitted him to proceed, and he commenced his discourse as follows: "Sire, more than once since the revolution in July, the national guard of Metz has addressed to your majesty the expression of its devotion to the throne of the citizen king, and its vows in behalf of those institutions which ought to sustain it. Sire, you will find in our ranks a new manifestation of our affection. Yes, we bear on our standard the motto, 'liberty, public order.' In our view, these ideas are inseparable. If order be an indispensable condition of liberty, has not experience proved that the surest means of establishing order is to satisfy the progressive wants of civilization, by liberal and popular laws? Among these laws the most decisive for the future prosperity of France, is that which is to organize the second branch of the legislative power."—

At these words, the king, interrupting the officer, said, "*The armed force does not deliberate:* you are no longer the organ of the national guard: therefore I ought to hear no more."

The Moniteur says it was afterwards ascertained that this officer was *not* delegated by the commandant of the national guards.

PORTUGAL. England has obtained redress for the wrongs committed by order of the tyrant of Portugal, and France is sending a strong fleet to enforce her claims. We have heard of no movement on the part of the Unit-

ed States, to obtain "satisfaction for the past, or security for the future."

ALGIERS. France seems to be silently giving stability to her conquests on the coast of Barbary. When their contiguity to Europe and other great local advantages are considered, it is not improbable that this hitherto neglected and desolate tract of country may, under the benign influence of civilization, become the seat of a large population and an active commerce. It is a remarkable proof of the enlightened spirit of the age, that this acquisition of France has not excited the jealousy of rival nations. [*N. Y. Courier.*

[We rather think that the "rival nations" are too much afraid of *their own people*, and of one another, to interfere, just now.]

PROVISIONS. The following extract of a letter, has been received at the department of state:—

"The exportation of provisions from the provinces of Volhinia and Podolia being prohibited, in consideration of the demand for the supply of the Russian army; and two-thirds of the provisions at Odessa being likewise taken up, there is every reason to suppose that, in the spring, provisions will be scarce and dear. In order, as much as possible to obviate these inconveniences, the government proposes purchasing all the cargoes now on the spot which, including wheat and barley, amount to 200,000 *Kilos.*"

[There is no use in speaking about weights or measures of capacities generally unknown. What is a "Kilos?" We have referred to several books without being able to ascertain its quantity. Even Oddy, in his table of Russian weights and measures, does not mention it.]

FOREIGN NEWS. We have given our usual brief history of foreign events, under their own proper head. An arrival from England, one day later, informs—

That Mr. Perrier had retired from the head of the French ministry, and was succeeded by marshal Soult. The affairs of Belgium were unchanged, except a report prevailed that a French army would soon march into that country. The French stocks had fallen.

The accounts from Warsaw are one day later. They shew the prevalence of the best spirit among the Poles. The general in chief had recruited his strength, and was about to leave Praga to attack the grand army of Russia. Their enemies appear very much harrassed and discouraged. It was reported that general Chrzanowski had just obtained a great victory over them, near Zamose.

The cholera is making dreadful ravages in Galicia, and is said to have broken out at *Hamburg*. The plague has made its appearance at *Smyrna*. France was quiet. The price of bread stuffs was declining in England. Cotton dull.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrivals at New York bring Liverpool dates to the 27th of June.

ENGLAND.

The British parliament was opened by the king, in person, on the 21st of June.

On Tuesday, June 21st, at an early hour, every roof, window, balcony and doorway, from St. James to St. Stephens, were beseiged with eager and expecting beholders. "At length, the roar of cannon announced the departure of the royal party from the palace. The intermediate time, until its arrival at the parliament, was marked by the reverberations of the multitudinous voices that hailed the king at every turn. 'Along the line the signal ran,' and the *feu de joie* of loyal voices in continued cheers, notwithstanding the parched lips of fiery faces, was kept up with little intermission. The king, we thought, looked pale and dispirited; and the cheering was not so loud and enthusiastic as the crowd would have led us to expect."

About 2 o'clock, he entered the antique chamber, in magnificent robes, and took his seat on the throne of that long line of kings, amongst whom there have been few more popular than himself. The commons were summoned, and his majesty, in a voice apparently affected by a slight cold, delivered the following

ADDRESS:

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the late parliament.

"Having had recourse to that measure for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the representation, I have now to recommend that important question to your earliest and most attentive consideration, confident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhere to the acknowledged principles of the constitution, by which the prerogatives of the crown, the authority of both houses of parliament, and the rights and liberties of the people, are equally secured.

"The assurances of a friendly disposition which I continue to receive from all foreign powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Europe, and the contest now existing in Poland, the general peace will be maintained.

"To the preservation of this blessing my most anxious care will be constantly directed.

"The discussions which have taken place on the affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement continues to subsist between the powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London. The principle on which these conferences have been conducted has been that of not interfering with the right of the people of Belgium to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish their government according to their own views of what may be most conducive to their future welfare and independence, under the sole condition, sanctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of the neighboring states should not be endangered.

"A series of injuries and insults, for which, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon, with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures; but I have to regret that I have not yet been able to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portuguese government.

"*Gentlemen of the house of commons,*

"I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely with confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the farther application of the sum granted by the last parliament; always keeping in view the necessity of a wise and wholesome economy in every branch of the public expenditure.

"*My lords and gentlemen,*

"It gives me great satisfaction to state to you, that the large reduction of taxes which took place in the last and in the present year, with a view to the relief of the laboring classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminution of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material abridgement of the comforts of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources, and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation, will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed, in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports in the Baltic, whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominions, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a malady into this country

"Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which, in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to authorise the application of such means as were immediately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount, and can only be temporary in its effect. The possibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resources of the country, may tend to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the most anxious interest to me, and to you of the most grave and cautious consideration.

"Local disturbances, unconnected with any political causes, have taken place both in this part of the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for some time been carried on to an alarming extent, for the repression of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the executive government with further powers, will, I trust, be prevented.

"To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adoption of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

Addresses to the king were moved in the two houses, as usual, and carried. In the house of lords on the 24th, the lord chancellor announced the presentation of the address from that body, and the king's answer as follows: "I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I receive with pleasure the assurance that you will proceed to the early consideration of the matters which I have recommended to your attention, and I rely with confidence on your zealous support of my endeavors to maintain peace and promote the prosperity of my dominions."

In the house of commons on the 24th June, lord John Russell moved the reform bill, and made a speech of considerable length, in which he gave an exposition of the views of the government in relation to the subject.

After he had concluded his speech, the second reading of the bill, at the instance of sir Robert Peel, was made the order of the day for Monday week. There was no opposition to the details of the bill on its first reading, the opposition having determined to reserve their resistance to the second. Its passage through the house of commons will be effected, it is thought, by an overwhelming majority, and should it be defeated in the house of lords, it is presumed that the king will raise a sufficient number of the more wealthy and influential commoners to the benches of that body, to counteract the majority which may exist there, and thus secure the passage of the bill.

In the house of lords, the debates opened in an angry mood. The earl of Winchelsea formally notified earl Grey, that he could no longer adhere to his administration. The reform question was incidentally introduced, and it is supposed that the indications are against the passage of the reform bill. The address to the king was moved in the house of lords by the duke of Norfolk,* a Catholic Peer, who has taken his seat since the emancipation bill. This is his first parliamentary effort. In the house of commons, Mr. Pelham moved the address.

In answer to a question put to him, earl Grey remarked that the measures pursued by France towards Portugal, were such as England, under similar circumstances, would have adopted. The duke of Wellington strongly recommended that all possible friendship should be maintained between England and France.

* The duke of Norfolk is the *first peer* of England, and hereditary earl marshal—but excluded from a seat in the house of peers until the passage of the late emancipation bill—the dukes of Norfolk being Roman Catholics, from 1483 to the present day.

Mr. Washington Irving, charge d'affaires of the United States, was introduced to the king, at a levee on the 22d June.

A notice from the navy office, has appeared at Lloyd's, of 2,000 tons of good coppered shipping being wanted, to be employed as regular transports. The object for which these vessels are wanted is not known, though supposed to be used to prevent the introduction of the cholera.

FRANCE.

Paris has been restored to quiet, and all parties disavow any connexion with the late mobs. The elections are not expected to create riots, as there are but about 12,000 electors. The *Journal des Debats* announces as certain, the triumph of the constitutional monarchy party. Louis Bonaparte, son of the ex-king of Holland, had addressed a letter to the editor of the *Times*, complaining that political motives should have been ascribed to his visit to his mother in London, and affirming that if he had not been afraid that his name would have alarmed a too timid diplomacy, while his sympathy would have been attributed to personal ambition, he should have joined the ranks of freedom in Belgium or Poland. The fleet of Toulon was proceeding to Portugal. Twelve thousand francs had been subscribed at Paris for the relief of the Irish—two-thirds by English and one-third by French residents.

POLAND.

Count Deibitsch, the commander in chief of the Russian army died at Kleezewo, near Pultusk, the Russian head-quarters, on the morning of Friday the 10th of June, at one o'clock. He was well and in fine spirits the day before. By one account his malady is said to have been the cholera morbus, and by another apoplexy—or, "hard drinking." His death has placed the command of the army temporarily in the hands of count Toll, who will maintain it until relieved by general Paskewitch, who is said to have been appointed the successor of Deibitsch previous to his death. One of the Paris journals ascribes the death of general Deibitsch, to the chagrin caused by his dismissal from command; but the Russian accounts are silent as to his being superceded.

The Russian forces in Poland are much divided. The news from Podolia is every day more cheering. The insurgents have taken possession of Satanow and made prisoners of the whole garrison, with the exception of one officer who escaped. They had taken several pieces of cannon, and were at leat 30,000 strong. A party of them in their impetuosity in pursuit of the Russians, had entered the frontier of Galicia, and were attacked and defeated by the Prussians. The conduct of the Prussian government is considered culpably partial to the Russians, affording them every facility and throwing every obstacle in the way of the Poles.

Letters from Lithuania state that general Chlapowski, aided by the insurgents, had taken the town of Stonim, and that the grand duke Constantine had gone to Minsk.

The emperor of Russia had ordered his own private physician to Warsaw, to give the benefit of his intimate knowledge of the nature and cure of the plague to the Poles.

The national guards of Warsaw have given a grand entertainment to the Polish soldiers.

—

An arrival at New York brings intelligence from Europe three days later than that previously received, being from Liverpool to the 1st July.

ENGLAND.

The English papers are silent as to the reform battle then about to be fought in parliament.

William Roscoe, the eminent historian and scholar, died at Liverpool on the 30th June.

There are five bills introduced into parliament to regulate church livings, compositions of tithes, restraining the holding of plurality of benefices, &c.—none, however, seem to promise solid reformation, in the relief of burthens

FRANCE.

It is supposed that the French elections will go against the ministers, and that they will have to give way to the liberal party, or retire. The king was well received every where, and was expected back to Paris on the 23rd

July. Paris was considered to be still in a feverish state.

BELGIUM.

Prince Leopold has accepted the throne of Belgium, on conditions which it is supposed will prove satisfactory. The Belgian congress were busily engaged in arranging the budgets of the respective departments of government. The works for the projected attack of Antwerp had been suspended.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

General Toll was still in command of the Russian army in Poland, general Paskewitch, the successor of general Deibitsch, being ill at St. Petersburgh. The official account of the Russian commander in chief of the battle of Ostrolenka, set down his losses at about 3,000. These were computed by the Poles, it will be recollected, at 20,000. The reported victories of general Geilgud over general Sacken are confirmed.

The districts of Hungary are taking an active interest in the affairs of the Poles, which it is supposed will have a good effect. The Polish corps of gen. Dwernecki which surrendered to the Austrians have suffered greatly, having marched for several days and nights with little or no food. Their necessities have been relieved by the emperor of Austria, but he directed their officers to be separated from them. This separation was painfully affecting.

PORTUGAL.

The arrival of Don Pedro in London has produced a wonderful effect in Lisbon. He was well received by the king of England, and is said to be making arrangements to assert the rights of his daughter to the throne of Portugal. He is said to have half a million of money, besides various other available means which he is ready to appropriate to the above object.

The cholera morbus has again appeared at Ritinsk and in the government of Mahilew. It had not reached Hamburgh and Lubeck as had been stated; those places were healthy—it had broken out in Archangel—2,341 persons had been attacked with it at Riga, of whom 1,202 had died.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Intemperance. The clerk of Rensselaer county, New York, states—that of 705 paupers thrown on the county during the year and costing $7,871 38—the large amount of $7,084 25 was expended on persons reduced to pauperism by intemperate habits—leaving only $787 13 for the halt, the lame and the blind, the aged and the infirm!

British East India company. It appears from statements recently submitted to the British parliament, that the commercial profits of the East India company, or the nett return yielded by their commercial capital, from 1814-15 to 1828-9 inclusive, was £20,126,001. Greatest profits in any one year during this period, £2,157,203, viz: in 1824-5. Least profits £810,385, viz: in 1828-9. Tea duty collected by the company and paid over to the government in the fourteen years mentioned, £53,574,416.

Revenue from idolatry. There are many temples in India from which the East India company receive tribute, of which the principal are Gya, Allahabad, and Tripetty. The total amount of revenue received from all these sources is unknown; but that supplied from the following four temples amounts to a prodigious sum. Mr. Poynder estimates it as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Clear profit for the seventeen years ending in 1829, exclusively for Juggernaut	99,205	15	0
Clear profit for the sixteen years ending in 1829, inclusively, for Gya	455,980	15	0
Clear profit for the sixteen years ending in 1829, inclusively, for Allahabad	159,429	7	6
Clear profit for the seventeen years ending in 1829, inclusively, for Tripetty	205,799	18	6
Total tribute received from idolatrous worshippers for seventeen years	£920,215	15	0

Lawson's history of North Carolina. In announcing the burning of our capitol and the loss of the state library, the fact was incidentally mentioned by us, that Lawson's history had shared the common ruin. The circumstance having come to the knowledge of Mr. Madison, that distinguished citizen has sent to gov. Stokes a copy of this rare work, which he had in his private library, with a request that it may supply the place of the one destroyed. [*Raleigh Register.*

Bunker Hill monument. A few members of this association convened on the 17th June, and elected 12 directors, *all anti-masons.* The board not being filled, a further election took place on Monday last, which resulted in the choice of 18 anti-anti-masons!

The Siamese youths, being on a gunning excursion at Lynnfield, Mass. were much pressed on by the neighboring inhabitants; and after some "sparring" one of them struck a certain colonel, who returned the compliment by severely wounding one of them with a stone, on which they wheeled and fired a platoon at him—their guns, however, were then charged only with powder. They much alarmed the colonel and the rest of the lookers-on; and they afterwards charged with ball. They were arrested and bound over, &c.

The United States frigate Hudson, capt. Cassin, arrived at N. York last week from Rio Janeiro—all well.

"POLITICS OF THE DAY."

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs Gales and Seaton—I perceive in the publication made by me, of certain conversations with col. Johnson, there is an error in the date. The conversation referred to, took place in January, 1830, not in 1831. This error, I have no doubt, was made in copying the paper, as I found a similar one in another copy, which I retained. I would thank you to notice this matter in your paper, that it may be correctly understood. Your's, &c respectfully, S. D. INGHAM.

New Hope, 27th July, 1831.

From the Washington Telegraph of Aug. 5.

GOV. BRANCH.—The following letter from governor Branch to the editor, confirms what has before been said by Mr. Berrien and Mr. Ingham.

Anfield, Aug. 1st, 1831.

SIR: I have observed in the Globe, which came to hand by the last mail, the following paragraph in Mr. Blair's letter of the 21st of July to judge Berrien: "When the statement which I made, predicated upon col. Johnson's letter, was impeached in your second note, I made the application to the president which you seem to think I ought now to make. He immediately put into my hands the original memorandum which he wrote, and which he read to Messrs. Branch, Ingham, and yourself, &c."

I cannot believe that gen. Jackson has authorised any person to say that he ever read, or made known to me, the paper or memorandum mentioned. If he has, then we are at issue. No paper of the kind was ever read, or made known to me, by gen. Jackson, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I have as yet prepared no narrative of the circumstances connected with the dismissal of Mr. Ingham, judge Berrien, and myself; and, in truth, where is the necessity *now* for me to do so?

The president in his letter to Mr. Ingham, judge Berrien and myself, says, that "*the want of harmony in the cabinet,*" *&c.* was the cause of our dismissal; or, in other words, *for his re-organization;* and judge Berrien and Mr. Ingham, *I know,* have truly interpreted the meaning of this *mystical* expression—*want of harmony.*

I have too much respect for the intelligence of the American people to believe that they will be at any loss to arrive at an accurate conclusion from the facts already placed in their possession.

If, however, it becomes necessary hereafter for me to appear before the public, I trust that I shall unhesitatingly do so. Respectfully, yours, &c.

JOHN BRANCH.

To the editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

☞ The National Intelligencer, of yesterday, contains a letter of colonel Richard M. Johnson, in reply to Mr. Ingham's statement relative to the proposition alleged to have been made by the former gentleman, in behalf of general Jackson, to Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien. Col. Johnson denies having called at the *request* of general Jackson, but admits that it was with his *permission and approbation.* He states that "the complaint made by general Jackson against this part of his cabinet [Messrs. Ingham, Branch and Berrien] was specific, that he had been informed, and was

induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have major Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and thus drive him from office, and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had the desired effect. He proposed no mode of accommodation, but declared expressly, that if such was the fact, he would dismiss them from office." He also states that the president then read to him a paper containing the principles upon which he meant to act. "To prevent a rupture," colonel Johnson says, he "requested the president to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday, to allow him an opportunity of two days to converse with them."

We shall give the whole letter in our next.

—

THE WARS OF EDITORS, &c.

From the U. S. Telegraph of Aug. 5.

Late "official."

"PISTOLS FOR TWO."

The Globe of this morning says:

"Col. Johnson will, we have no doubt, do himself justice. He is an honest, brave, true hearted, and persevering man, and he will prove to the American people that he is as prompt and capable in defending his own character, as he has shown himself to have been in defending his country. By making him a witness in the attempt to disparage the president, and then seeking to impeach his credibility, he is called on to vindicate a character in which his countrymen take deep interest. His kind offices towards Mr. Berrien and his colleagues in this business, have been very ungratefully requited. Their attempt to sacrifice him, we trust, will meet a more appropriate retribution.

"Until col. Johnson is heard upon this subject, we shall confine our remarks to the collateral points presented in the publication of the ex-secretaries."

And is it possible that gen. Jackson, who struck the name of the *midshipmen* from the roll, thus calls upon col. Johnson to *fight* down all contradiction!! Is the Globe *authorised* to make this call on col. Johnson? Who does not read in this appeal to *arms* the condemnation, the self-condemnation, of the "malign influence?" Who does not see in it the clearest proof of the truth of those statements which the Globe was authorised to deny?

From the Globe.

Official.

In certain remarks on Mr. Ingham's last letter, the *Globe* said—

"We most solemnly and upon honor assure Mr. Ingham that the president of the United States was not consulted, nor had he the slightest agency in the production of the paragraph which has called forth from him seven solid columns of animadversion. We, moreover, assure him, that the president never read it, heard it read, nor heard of it, until it appeared in the newspaper, and as he was deeply engaged in public business when the paragraph was published, we doubt exceedingly whether it even caught his attention after it was published. We must, therefore, take upon ourselves the whole responsibility of this unlucky article, and do hereby assert our claim to Mr. Ingham's letter which he has misdirected to the president, with the exception of so much thereof as properly appertains to the negotiation with regard to the trial of the assassins; a subject which must be settled by Mr. Trist and himself."

From the Telegraph—in reply.

When it is recollected that the Globe was established by the special patronage of the administration; that it professes to be its chosen organ, that it boasts that it speaks by authority of the president; and that the article of the 11th of July, gives a private letter written by the president to Mr. Ingham, which could have been obtained only from the president himself, it requires all the reckless boldness of the organ to assert, that "the president never read it, nor heard of it, until it appeared in the newspaper." And it requires no less than such a witness to assert a belief that "it has not even caught his attention after it was published."

The blundering of the Globe has already involved the president in inextricable difficulties. If the statement of the Globe now made be true, if the president had no hand or lot in the publication referred to, what are we to think of a chief magistrate who permits such fellows as Blair and Kendall to make such use of his name and private letters? If it be false, who does not pity the condition of the chief magistrate, who, two years ago, was the most popular man in the union, and is now reduced to such an alternative?

Will the Globe please to inform us upon what authority it presumes to be the official organ of the executive. If it be true that it is authorised to speak in the name of the president, and that to give the force of his name to its articles, it uses his private papers, without so much as consulting him, it establishes the fact, that the president is in the leading strings of those who manage the Globe, and that they have so little respect for him and his opinions, that they do not even think it worth while to ask his consent to use his name in a controversy, in which he is personally concerned, and involving the motives of one for the most decided and marked acts of his life!!! To such deplorable and disreputable shifts, has the "malign influence" reduced the hero of New Orleans!!! What true friend of his does not weep over the wreck of such a popularity? Who that loves his country, does not exclaim: "*O tempora, O mores!!!*"

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

One of the New York officials.

As the chevalier *Huygens*—the representative of the king of Holland, was the only married minister at Washington, Madame Huygens is the lady alluded to, and there can be no impropriety in mentioning her name. She is now in this city. Madame Huygens says, she is not conscious that any thing occurred at which she ought to have taken offence; and is very certain that she neither "thought herself aggrieved," or, by her conduct, authorised such an inference; and so far from gen. Jackson's having understood or believed, that on the occasion alluded to, the Dutch minister or his lady, insulted Mrs. Eaton—It so happened that the chevalier became indisposed in consequence of exposure on that evening, and, two days afterwards, was called upon by gen. Jackson in person, who made many kind enquiries after his health, and spent some time with madame Huygens in friendly conversation. Both the chevalier and madame Huygens, are held in high estimation by the president, and they have ever expressed a warm personal friendship for Mr. *Van Buren*.

From the Telegraph—in reply.

"This [preceding] article is copied into the Globe, accompanied by a statement of the editor, affirming its truth. It purports to be on the authority of Mrs. Huygens. It is impossible that that lady can have made any such statement. The fact that the Russian minister did give the party; the fact that it was understood to be for the special purpose of bringing Mrs. Eaton forward; the fact that baron Krudener did pay the *first* honors of his table to Mrs. Eaton; the fact that it was so arranged that major Eaton offered to attend Mrs. Huygens to the table, and that she for a long time refused to permit him to do so; the fact that when she entered the room she refused to take a seat at the table; the fact that she called for her husband, and immediately left the room accompanied by him; the fact that she considered the treatment which she received on that occasion as highly improper; are all well known, and can be established in the city. To suppose that the baron and his lady can have authorised the statement made in the Enquirer, is to suppose them capable of doing that of which we believe them to be incapable. The statement that the president waited upon Mrs. Huygens, is we believe untrue.

"The Globe labors to prove that Mr. Ingham's statement is false, because the lady and her husband have visited the president. The answer to this is, that they had no right to consider the president as a party to the insult offered to Mrs. H., nor does it now appear that he was. It does appear that he disapproved of the refusal of Mrs. H. to recognize the lady of the secretary of war; but this is no cause why the baron should refuse to recognize the president of the United States. The argument, therefore, that Mr. Ingham's statement is contradicted by the fact that the baron visits the president, fails of its object. But there is one fact which speaks for itself: when the baron and his amiable family resided in

this city, their hospitable mansion was the centre of attraction for the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. Where are they now? They have left us."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There is little doubt, says the Detroit Courier, that major Eaton will succeed gen. Cass, as governor of Michigan.

Gen. *Cass* partook of a public dinner at Detroit on the 26th ult. given by the people in testimony of their high respect and esteem for him. On being toasted, he delivered a very neat and appropriate address.

Mr. *McLane* was invited to a public dinner at New York, but declined the compliment.

Mr. *Wheeler*, postmaster at Providence, has been removed, and col. Mallett appointed in his stead. The colonel is *son-in-law* of Mr. Fenner, whom the people of Rhode Island lately removed from the office of governor.

In that spirit of impartiality, and fearlessness in appealing to the reason of the people, by which we desire to mark our editorial course—but of which we cannot find *one* imitator among all our opponents—we have laid-off the speech of the *governor* of South Carolina, at the meeting of "Free trade and State Rights" folks, at Charleston, on the 4th of July. To such men as *James Madison, William H. Crawford* and *Daniel Webster*—with the present rival candidates for the presidency, *Andrew Jackson* and *Henry Clay*, we leave the "nullificatory" part of this speech—but some of the strange doctrines and round assertions that it contains, about the "tariff" or "free trade," we feel able to expose, and may do so at a season of leisure. There is a wildness in some of the sentences that surprizes us, much as we have been accustomed to the flights of the ardent author of them.

The United States Gazette of the 3rd inst. contains "Letter I." to the public, from Stephen Simpson, one of the signers of the famous protocol, and well known a few years ago for his virulent hostility to president Adams, and as ardent support of general Jackson. The most remarkable passage of this epistle is the following:

"His" [Mr. Van Buren's] "insincerity of friendship towards gen. Jackson, had been made manifest, by the *long interval during which he kept open the avenue of approach* between himself and Mr. Adams; had that great and [permit me to add as an act of justice and atonement], injured statesman, deemed him of sufficient importance, to court, conciliate, or win him over. But Mr. Adams disdained to surround himself by *purchased enemies*, to promote his re-election, by imposing the letters of great patronage upon the antagonist leaders—choosing to fall as he rose, *by the weight of his integrity;* and Mr. Van Buren was left to make such contract and bargain with general Jackson, as circumstances might warrant or major Eaton suggest."

Other letters of Mr. Simpson's series have appeared. They have extraordinary point and severity. He has lashed our friend Mr. Ritchie with a "whip of scorpions."

We see some objection, because that gov. *Cass*, the lately appointed secretary of war, is designated as from *Ohio*—seeing that he has not resided in that state for 17 or 18 years—but this valued gentleman being all that time in the service of the United States, would not lose his residence—the construction of the legislature of New Jersey, in the case of Mr. Southard, to the contrary notwithstanding!

The Camden (S. C.) Journal says, "if Mr. Calhoun disavows the nullification doctrine, he loses a *party* in South Carolina—Let him avow it, and he loses the people of twenty-three states, and *three-fourths of those of South Carolina.*"

Mr. A. H. PoweH—a friend of Mr. Clay, elected a member of the house of delegates by the people of Frederick county, Virginia, after a severe contest—died suddenly, of apoplexy, while doing business in the court-house.

The idea is freely given out in some of the late very decided administration papers of Pennsylvania—that president Jackson, notwithstanding all that has been said and *done*, will not be a candidate for re-election. The following toasts, drank at a "Jackson" party on the 4th of July, at Doylestown, are direct to this point—and many of like tendency have been uttered at other places:

By C. Ely. The democratic party of Pennsylvania—They elevated gen. Jackson to the presidency. The day has arrived when the best return he can make, will be to retire from it.

By J. R. Thatcher. Gen. Andrew Jackson—As he can no longer unite the people who elected him, the principles he has always avowed will oblige him to retire from the next presidential canvass.

"National republican" meetings are being called in many of the counties of Pennsylvania, to appoint delegates to the general convention to be held in Baltimore in December next. The calls for some of the meetings are signed by very numerous persons. Some of them are headed "our country," but most of them "Not the glory of Cæsar, but the welfare of Rome."

The following sentences from Mr. Ingham's late letter are very direct:

"I have but touched the corrupting cause of all the diseases of your administration. Nourished by a deplorable infatuation, its operations have been most extensive and injurious. Had I consented to bring my family within the sphere of its influence, I should have been among the chiefest of your favorites; but I would not thus consent to expose them, and therefore have, as it appears, experienced the efforts of your secret and abiding hostility."

The Georgia Courier says—"The tariff will be made the pretext in the south for deserting the president. He is for the protective policy, and will not split hairs with the *ultra* patriots in fixing the precise point where that ends and the revenue system begins. He is not afraid to pursue a policy sanctioned by a long course of legislation under the constitution, and recommending itself to his good sense by the daily benefits of its operation."

The following is extracted from a late article in the Richmond Enquirer, in which the people were urged to put aside Mr. *Boulden* and elect Mr. *Randolph*, before it was known the latter had declined. It looks very like Mr. *Ritchie's* own make—though called a communication, and is worth preserving:

"Will you at this *most critical* period of our history, when doctrines are afloat *destructive* of your rights, and the sovereignty of the states—when parties are *breaking up*, and *combinations forming*—when Mr. *Adams* is elected to the house of representatives, and Mr. *Clay*, in all probability, will meet with him there—when Virginia wants her *practised* statesmen—her *master workmen*—her men who can speak *to the nation and be heard.* Will you, I say, at this time elect *John Randolph of Roanoke* or *Thomas Tyler Bouldin*, esq.? This is the question and the only question—work it as you will."

From the New York Standard of August 6. Mr. Ingham says he did not intend to be exposed to major Eaton's pistols and stiletto without defence; so, according to one of his statements, he went about armed, and yet we are informed, that when he sneaked away from Washington, he left his house by the back door. He left the treasury by a similar vomitory. He hates "red ink," and therefore is killing himself by too free a use of black.

PROCEEDINGS IN MICHIGAN.

A few days since it was officially announced in the "Globe" that Stephens Thompson Mason had been appointed by the president to be secretary of the territory of Michigan, in the place of John T. Mason, (his father), who had resigned. Mr. Mason, the father, is *brother-in-law* of Mr. postmaster-general Barry—and the lad, Mason, of course, the *nephew* of Mr. B. and being so appointed and having qualified, he is now really the governor of Michigan, being *ex-officio* such in the absence of the governor—Gen. Cass having resigned and now being at Washington, and the place which he held not yet filled, or at least *occupied*, in consequence of a new appointment. The "Detroit Courier" seems positively to understand that maj. *Eaton* will be the new governor.

In consequence of this appointment certain proceedings took place at Detroit, which, because of their extraordinary character, we shall record at full length. It is hard to believe, however, that the age of the boy was

known to the president—but the *youth* and his *uncle* were at Washington when the matter was arranged. It is said that another office was provided for Mason, the father—but it has not been announced.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT,

In relation to the appointment of S. T. Mason.

At a general meeting of the citizens of the city of Detroit, held at the city council room, on Saturday evening, the 23d day of July, in consequence of the recently announced appointment by the president of the United States, of "Stevens Thompson Mason, of Kentucky, to be secretary of the territory of Michigan;" an individual represented to be a minor, and otherwise ineligible to that office—col. David C. McKinstry was appointed chairman and Alexander D. Frazer, secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, and several citizens having expressed their views on the subject, and the alleged appointment appearing to the meeting to be in every point of view, so injudicious and objectionable as to make it improbable, if not impossible, that such should have been made, it was deemed advisable to be possessed of more certain information in regard to it, and the circumstances under which it was made, before the expression of any opinion on the subject; wherefore it was

Resolved unanimously, That a committee of five, to consist of the chairman, col. Andrew Mack, Shubael Conant, Oliver Newberry, esq. and col. John E. Schwarz, be appointed to enquire into and report to this meeting all the facts and circumstances connected with said alleged appointment.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

D. C. McKINSTRY, *chairman.*

A. D. Frazer, secretary.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city of Detroit, held on Monday evening, the 25th of July, at the city council room—col. McKinstry in the chair, and A. D. Frazer, secretary.

The committee heretofore appointed to make enquiry into and report to this meeting all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged appointment of Stevens Thompson Mason as secretary of the territory, made their report, which was received by the meeting.

REPORT.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the citizens on Saturday evening, to make inquiry relative to the appointment of Stevens Thompson Mason, to the office of secretary of the territory, beg leave to report that they called on him this morning, and were informed by him, that he had received that appointment from the president and had just qualified, *and that the president in making the appointment was well acquainted with the circumstance of his being under the age of twenty-one, all of which he frankly ackowledged.*

D. C. McKINSTRY,
OLIVER NEWBERRY,
SHUBAEL CONANT,
J. E SCHWARZ.

And upon discussion of the matter it was

Unanimously resolved, That a committee of five, to consist of E. P. Hastings, H. S. Cole, David C. McKinstry, Oliver Newberry and A. D. Frazer, esquires, be appointed to draw up a memorial to the president of the United States on the subject of said appointment, together with such resolutions as may be deemed expedient, to be reported at an adjourned meeting to morrow, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

D. C. McKINSTRY, *chairman.*

A. D. Frazer, sec'ry.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of the city of Detroit, held at the council room on the 26th day of July inst.

Col. McKinstry in the chair, A. D. Frazer, secretary. The committee appointed last evening to draft a memorial and resolutions relative to the appointment of S. T. Mason, *a minor*, as secretary of the territory, made their report, and submitted to the meeting a memorial and resolutions, which having been read, the meeting *passed unanimously* the following resolution.

Resolved, That the recent exercise of the appointing power, by the president of the United States, by which the second office in this territory, an office of great responsibility and trust, has been conferred on *Stevens Thompson Mason, a minor*, is in the opinion of this meeting, a violation of the principles of our fundamental law and of the genius and spirit of the constitution; and is in the highest degree derogatory to the freemen over whom he is thus attempted to be placed; and that we hold it to be our duty to take prompt measures, with a view to his removal from that office.

MEMORIAL.

To the president of the United States.

Your memorialists, citizens of Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, respectfully represent:

That they have learned with astonishment and indignation, they find it difficult to repress, that *Stevens Thompson Mason* has been appointed by the president, to be secretary of Michigan territory, and has been sworn into that office.

The person thus appointed to an office of dignity and trust, your memorialists have known but a short time. To a large majority of them, although residents in the same city, he is personally an entire stranger. They know only that he is yet *a minor*, with character and rules of action unformed and with all the associations and habits common to his age. Of his capacity, they have no means of judging; of the estimate which his father, the late secretary, to whom he must be well known, has formed of his ability, they have very conclusive evidence in the fact, that another young man has been employed as the principal clerk in the office, while the son has only held the subordinate one of an associate.

Your memorialists would respectfully, but earnestly and firmly remonstrate against the committal to the discretion of one so young, uninformed, and inexperienced, of the vast powers, which the ordinance and the several acts of congress provide, shall be exercised by the secretary, in a contingency, which has hitherto often happened, and is likely frequently to occur hereafter.

They would request of you the perusal of the several provisions in those instruments.

The third clause of the ordinance of 1787, provides, "that there shall be appointed from time to time by congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department; and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to congress." It further provides, "that the governor for the time being, shall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the offices in the same, below the rank of general officers."

The second section of the act of congress of 1789, provides "that in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor of the said territory, the secretary thereof shall be, and he is hereby authorised and required to execute all the powers and perform all the duties of the governor, during the vacancy occasioned by the removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the said governor."

The third section of the act of congress of 1792 provides, "that the official duties of the secretary of said territory shall be under the control of such laws as are or may be in force in said territory."

The third section of the act of congress of 1805, by which Michigan was set apart, provides, "that the emoluments of the superintendent of Indian affairs shall be united with those of governor."

The fifth section of the act of congress of 1823, provides, "that the governor of the said territory, shall have power to grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said territory, and reprieves for those against the United States, until the decision of the president thereon shall be known."

Your memorialists would emphatically ask, whether it was ever contemplated by the grave law-givers of this union, that powers so various—so momentous—so fraught, in their exercise, with consequences of "weal or woe" to the dearest rights of the people of Michigan, should be for a moment entrusted to one—*whom the law does not invest with the right of suffrage*, who has not yet attained the age, at which he would be eligible by the act of congress *to any office whatever*, under the territorial laws; to one, whose minority itself is an apparent, palpable disqualification from holding a *freehold estate* of a solitary acre of land, unless it be conveyed in trust and for specific purposes? whether one, whom his father has heretofore employed only as an assistant clerk, shall be presumed to possess such precocity of talent, weight of character, and strength of judgment, as to entitle him to this high distinction?

Shall it be expected of independent freemen, of mature age and understanding—having valuable interests—property, reputation, character—every thing at stake, that they should tamely submit to an act which places all they hold dear, at the hazard of a discretion to be exercised by a mere youth *under twenty years of age—a lad not out of his teens?* Can such an individual be supposed to be sufficiently acquainted with the diversities of human character, to exercise wisely the right of making important civil and military appointments;—of deciding correctly on the multifarious and difficult questions daily growing out of the complicated relations with the Indian tribes;—of exercising discreetly, the important power of pardoning offenders? Can such an one be deemed sufficiently capable of gravely conferring with the legislative department in regard to the propriety and expediency of such enactments as the varied rights and interests of forty thousand freemen from time to time require, or even of construing accurately, the laws proper for the regulation of his limited and more peculiar duties as secretary—Above all, of exercising justly the highly responsible and delicate duty of placing the executive veto upon the legislative acts of the councils of Michigan?

Your memorialists speak plainly, for the subject requires it, and their privileges as freemen justify it, decidedly, as becomes men who feel themselves aggrieved—humiliated—outraged by the appointment of a youth to an office of high honor and responsibility.

Your memorialists trust that the facts which they submit will be carefully considered, and then they cannot permit themselves to doubt that an appointment which in our judgment, is opposed to the theory of republicanism, and the principles of the constitution—will be revoked.

Detroit, July 26, 1831.

Resolved, That the memorial reported by the committee and just read, be adopted by this meeting and that it be signed by the citizens generally and be by the committee transmitted to the secretary of state of the United States, with a request to present the same to the president of the United States, together with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens generally, throughout the territory to co-operate with us in these measures.

Resolved, That said memorial and the proceedings of this, and the several meetings heretofore held on the subject be published in all the newspapers of this territory.

And then the meeting adjourned.

D. C. McKINSTRY, *chairman.*

A. D. Frazer, secretary.

Note—Since the adoption of the above memorial, we have been assured that there has been an accuracy in the statement that ge-

neral Mason had employed in his office a chief clerk, to whom his son was subordinate. We are assured that the young gentleman alluded to was and is the clerk of gov. Cass, and paid by him—that young Mr. Mason is the only clerk ever employed by his father in the office. [*Ed. Jour.*

NORTH WESTERN INDIANS.

The "Vandalia Intelligencer" contains the articles given below, and passes a high compliment on gen. Gaines for his moderate and prudent conduct, by which the difficulties with the Indians were removed without bloodshed.

Head quarters, western department,
Rock Island, July 1st, 1821.

The prompt and efficient movement of the Illinois volunteers, under general *Duncan* combined with the artillery under captain *Legate*, and the companies of the 3rd and 6th infantry, under major *Bliss*, and captain *Brown*, having contributed to induce the British band of Sac Indians, with their old allies, the Winnebago, Pottawattamie, and Kickapoo nations to abandon their position, and sue for peace; peace is accordingly granted them, upon conditions which are deemed sufficient to afford permanent security to the frontier inhabitants; to render this hostile band of Sac Indians submissive, and obedient to the friendly Sac chiefs; to confine the offenders within the limits of their own nation, west of the Mississippi; and finally to cut off all intercourse between them and their old allies, of Upper Canada, from whom they have long received the annual reward of their former treachery, and continued hostility towards the United States.

These essential objects being accomplished, the troops will as soon as practicable, return to their respective positions, with the exception of one company of the 1st infantry, which will remain at fort Armstrong until further orders.

The Illinois volunteers will be inspected and mustered forthwith, by major *Bliss*, and they will be disbanded by their immediate commanding officers, at the time of their return to their first place of rendezvous.

The prompt and effective measures of his excellency governor *Reynolds*, and of general *Duncan*, to assemble the volunteers, and their energetic movement with their troops, to the exposed border of the state, cannot be too highly appreciated. The commanding general tenders his thanks to them, and to each individual volunteer, officers and men, and offers his best wishes for their health, and speedy return to their families.

By order of maj. gen. Gaines,
GEO. A. McCALL, *aid de camp, and adj't. gen.*

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CAPITULATION,

Made and concluded this thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between *E. P. Gaines*, major general of the U. S. army, on the part of the United States, *John Reynolds*, governor of Illinois, on the part of the state of Illinois, and the chiefs and braves of the band of Sac Indians, usually called the British band of Rock river, with their old allies of the Pottawattamie, Winnebago, and Kickapoo nations.

Witnesseth that, whereas, The said British band of Sac Indians have, in violation of the several treaties entered into between the United States and the Sac and Fox nations, in the years 1804, 1816, and 1825, continued to remain upon, and to cultivate the lands on Rock river, ceded to the United States by the said treaties, after the said lands had been sold by the United States to individual citizens of Illinois and other states: *And whereas*, the said British band of Sac Indians, in order to sustain their pretensions to continue upon the said Rock river lands, have assumed the attitude of actual hostility toward the United States, and have had the audacity to drive citizens of the state of Illinois from their homes, destroy their corn, and invite many of their old friends of the Pottawattamie, Winnebago, and Kickapoos to unite with them (the said British band of Sacs) in war, to prevent their removal from said lands: *And whereas*, many of the most disorderly of their several tribes of Indians, did actually join the said British band of Sac Indians prepared for war against the United States, and more particularly against the state of Illinois; from which purpose they confess that nothing could have restrained them but the appearance of force far exceeding the combined strength of the said British band of Sac Indians, with such of their aforesaid allies as had actually joined them; but being now convinced that such a war would tend speedily to annihilate them, they have voluntarily abandoned their hostile attitude and sued for peace.

Peace is therefore granted them upon the following condition to which the said British band of Sac Indians, with their aforesaid allies agree; and for the faithful execution of which the undersigned chiefs and braves of the said band and their allies mutually bind themselves, their heirs and assigns forever:

2. The British band of Sac Indians are required peaceably to submit to the authority of the friendly chiefs and braves of the united Sac and Fox nations, and at all times hereafter to reside and hunt with them upon their own lands west of the Mississippi river, and be obedient to their laws and treaties, and no one or more of the said band shall ever be permitted to recross said river to the place of their usual residence, nor to any part of their old hunting ground east of the Mississippi, without the express permission of the president of the United States, or the governor of the state of Illinois.

3. The United States will guarantee to the united Sack and Fox nations, including the said British band of Sac Indians, the integrity of all the lands claimed by them westward of the Mississippi river pursuant to the treaties of the years 1825 and 1830.

4. The United States require the united Sac and Fox nations, including the aforesaid British band to abandon all communication and cease to hold any intercourse with any British post, garrison, or town, and never again to admit among them any agent or trader who shall not have derived his authority to hold commercial or other intercourse with them from the president of the United States or his authorised agent.

5. The United States demand an acknowledgement of their right to establish military posts and roads within the limits of the said country guaranteed by the 3d article of this agreement and capitulation, for the protection of the frontier inhabitants.

6. It is further required by the United States, that the principal friendly chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes bind themselves to enforce as far as may be in their power, the strict observance of each and every article of this agreement and capitulation, and at any time they may find themselves unable to restrain their allies the Pottawattamies, Kickapoos, or Winnebagoes, to give immediate information thereof to the nearest military post.

7. And it is finally agreed by the contracting parties, that henceforth permanent peace and friendship be established between the United States and the aforesaid band of Indians.

(Signed) EDMOND P. GAINES,
major general by brevet commanding.
(Signed) JOHN REYNOLDS,
governor of the state of Illinois.

The preceding is also signed by Pashepaho (stabbing chief) Weesheat (sturgeon-head), and other chiefs; and by Mucata Mubicatak, (Black Hawk) Kakekamah (All Fish) and others—in the usual form; and by many persons as witnesses.

MR. ADAMS' ORATION,

Pronounced at Quincy, Mass. July 4, 1831.

We have a copy of this oration. We cannot publish the whole, and it is difficult to make preferable extracts, the whole being so good—but we offer two, bearing upon the new doctrine of "nullification," as most apt to the present state of things. The oration closes with the latter.

"The separate states of the union, using a term which appears to have been judiciously avoided in the Declaration of Independence, declared themselves not only free and independent, but *sovereign* states;—and then their lawyers, adopting the doctrine of Blackstone, the oracle of English law, inferred that *sovereign* must necessarily be uncontrolable, unlimited, despotic power. Assuming, like the eminent commentator, that in all governments this power must exist *somewhere*, and that it is inherent in the very definition of sovereignty, with about as much plausibility as he deposits it in the British parliament, they made no hesitation to entrust it to the governments of the separate states."

"It were an abuse of your time and patience, fellow-citizens, to recall to your memory all the vagaries into which this political sophism of identity between *sovereign and despotic* power, has led, and continues to lead some of the statists of this our happy but disputatious union. It seizes upon the brain of a heated politician, sometimes in one state, sometimes in another, and its natural offspring is the doctrine of nullification;—that is, the *sovereign* power of any one state of the confederacy to nullify any act of the whole twenty-four states, which the *sovereign* state shall please to consider as unconstitutional; an error sustained by reasoners too respectable to be treated with derision, and, apart from that consideration, too absurd to be encountered with serious argument. Even under our present federal constitution, it has been directly asserted, or imprudently countenanced, at one time in Virginia and Kentucky, at another in Massachusetts and Connecticut, now in the temperate climate of Pennsylvania, and again in the warmer regions of the south. Fortunate has it been for our country, that the paroxysms of this fever have hitherto proved not extensively contagious! But we are admonished by one of the profoundest philosophers of modern ages, not to measure the danger of discontentments in the body politic by this—whether they be just or unjust; nor yet by this, whether the griefs whereupon they rise be great or small—neither to be secure, because they have often or long, without ensuing peril. Not every fume or vapor turns indeed to a storm, but from vapors and exhalations imperceptibly gathered, the tempest of desolation does come at last. * * * * * * *

"Fellow-citizens, I trespass upon the indulgence that I have invoked. Time fails me to pass in review the experiences of the other nations of the European continent, which, in the last half century, have been, and yet are, convulsed with the revolutionary spirit. In comparing their history during this period with our own, there is one point of difference between them, on which our attention cannot be too intensely riveted. Our Declaration of Independence, our confederation, the constitution of the United States, and all our state constitutions, without a single exception, have been voluntary compacts, deriving all their authority from the free consent of the parties to them. It may be doubted whether a single constitution has been formed in Europe or in Southern America, without some violence, some admixture of conflicting physical force in its confection. In the early and significant age of the ancient mythology, the god of boundaries was the only deity never to be propitiated by sacrifices of blood. He, too, was the only god who refused to yield his place even to Jupiter. Here is the landmark, bloodless and immovable, more unerring than the magnet from the pole, firm as the everlasting hills, between freedom and force. It is not in the proclamation of principles. Declarations of the rights of man, as full, as copious, as formal as our own, have decorated the constitutions of Europe. Those constitutions, after a short and fitful existence, have passed into the memory of things beyond the flood; leaving the principles behind—blood stained and defaced—monuments only of their own mutilation. We have proclaimed the principles, we have adhered to the practice; and our history has been a record of internal peace and general prosperity almost uninterrupted. Let the contemplation of the past, be the instructive lesson of the future. And in this connexion let us survey with calm, unblenching eye, the newly revived doctrine of

nullification; a word which contains within itself an absurdity, importing a pretended right of one state in this union, by virtue of her *sovereignty*, to *make* that null and void, which it presupposes to be null and void before. The doctrine is not new, nor are those who now maintain it responsible for its introduction. It has been the vital disease of confederacies from the day when Philip of Macedon obtained a seat among the Amphyctions of Greece. It has never been, perhaps, involved in quite so much absurdity, as when appearing in its newest shape. It is now the claim for one state in this union, by virtue of her sovereignty, not only to make, but to unmake the laws of the twenty-four, each equally sovereign with herself. This claim in its extent is most emphatically illustrated by its application to a revenue law—The constitution of the United States declares that all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States. It forbids any preference to be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another. The claim for the sovereign state is to nullify these provisions of the constitution, indissolubly connected with all the acts of congress for raising revenue. The constitution of the United States, in express terms, supersedes all state constitutions and laws conflicting with it. The sovereign state claims by her laws to supersede the constitution of the United States, and the laws of all the other states in the union. As a member of the union, this advances a claim of appeal from the whole to a twenty-fourth part. As a sovereign state, a claim to make laws, not only for herself but for others. Philosophically, politically, morally considered, it is an inversion of all human reasoning; it cannot be conceived without confusion of thought, it cannot be expressed without solecism of language, and terms of self contradiction.

Its most hideous aspect is, not that its practical operation must insue in a severance of the union, but that it substitutes physical force in the place of deliberate legislation. Stripped of the sophistical argumentation in which this doctrine has been habited, its naked nature is an effort to organize insurrection against the laws of the United States; to interpose the arm of state sovereignty between rebellion and the halter, and to rescue the traitor from the gibbet. The plan which it proposes, if pursued by merely individual association, would be levying war against the United States. It would not the less be levying war against the union, it conducted under the auspices of state sovereignty; but as a state cannot be punished for treason, nullification would case herself in the complete steel of sovereign power, as the heroes of ancient poetry were furnished with panoply from the armory of the gods

You have seen my fellow-citizens, from the Declaration of Independence, that the states of this confederation were the offspring of the union; that their sovereignty is not, and never was, a sovereignty as defined by Blackstone and the English lawyers, identical with unlimited power; that sovereignty, thus defined, is in direct contradiction to the Declaration of Independence, and incompatible with the nature of our institutions; that the states, united, and the states, separate, are both sovereign, but creatures of the people, and possess none but delegated power; that the power of nullifying an act of congress, never has been delegated to any one state, or to any partial combination of states, and that any and every attempt at such nullification, by one or more states, less than the number required, and otherwise than in the forms prescribed for amendment of the constitution, would, however colored, and, however varnished, be neither more nor less than treason, skulking under the shelter of despotism.

Nullification is the provocative to that brutal and foul contest of force, which has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the European and Southern American nations, to introduce among them constitutional governments of liberty and order. It strips us of that peculiar and unimitated characteristic of all our legislation—free debate. It makes the bayonet the arbiter of the law; it has no argument but the thunderbolt. It were senseless to imagine that twenty-three states of the union would suffer their laws to be trampled upon by the despotic mandate of one. The act of nullification would itself be null and void. Force must be called in to execute the law of the union. Force must be applied by the nullifying state to resist its execution—

"Ate, hot from hell,
"Cries havoc! and lets slip the dogs of war."

The blood of brethren is shed by each other. The citizen of the nullifying state is a traitor to his country, by obedience to the law of his state, a traitor to his state, by obedience to the law of his country. The scaffold and the battle-field stream alternately with the blood of their victims. Let this agent but once intrude upon your deliberations, and freedom will take her flight for heaven. The Declaration of Independence will become a philosophical dream, and uncontrolled, despotic sovereignties will trample with impunity, through a long career of after ages, in interminable or exterminating war with one another, upon the indefeasible and unalienable rights of man.

The event of a conflict in arms, between the union and one of its members, whether terminating in victory or defeat, would be but an alternative of calamity to all. In the holy records of antiquity, we have two examples of a confederation ruptured by the severance of its members, one of which resulted, after three desperate battles, in the extermination of the seceding tribe. And the victorious people, instead of exulting in shouts of triumph, 'came to the house of God, and abode there till even before God; and lifted up their voices, and wept sore, and said,—O Lord God of Israel, *why* is this come to pass in Israel, that there should be to-day one tribe lacking in Israel?' The other was a successful example of resistance against tyrannical taxation, and severed forever the confederacy, the fragments forming separate kingdoms; and from that day, their history presents an unbroken series of disastrous alliances, and exterminating wars—of assassinations, conspiracies, revolts, and rebellions, until both parts of the confederacy sunk into tributary servitude to the nations around them; till the countrymen of David and Solomon hung their harps upon the willows of Babylon, and were totally lost amidst the multitudes of the Chaldean and Assyrian monarchies, "the most despised portion of their slaves."

In these mournful memorials of their fate, we may behold the sure, too sure prognostication of our own, from the hour when force shall be substituted for deliberation in the settlement of our constitutional questions. This is the deplorable alternative—the extirpation of the seceding member, or the never-ceasing struggle of two rival confederacies, ultimately bending the neck of both under the yoke of foreign domination, or the despotic sovereignty of a conqueror at home. May heaven avert the omen! The destinies, not only of our posterity, but of the human race, are at stake.

Let no such melancholy forebodings intrude upon the festivities of this anniversary. Serene skies and balmy breezes are not congenial to the climate of freedom. Progressive improvement in the condition of man, is apparently the purpose of a superintending Providence. That purpose will not be disappointed. In no delusion of national vanity, but with a feeling of profound gratitude to the God of our fathers, let us indulge the cheering hope and belief, that our country and her people have been selected as instruments for preparing and maturing much of the good yet in reserve for the welfare and happiness of the human race. Much good has already been effected by the solemn proclamation of our principles—much more by the illustration of our example. The tempest which threatens desolation, may be destined only to purify the atmosphere. It is not in tranquil ease and enjoyment, that the active energies of mankind are displayed. Toils and dangers are the trials of the soul. Doomed to the first by his sentence at the fall, man by submission, converts them into pleasures. The last are since the fall, the condition of his existence. To see them in advance, to guard against them by all the suggestions of prudence, to meet them with the composure of unyielding resistance, and to abide with firm resignation the final dispensation of him who rules the ball—these are the dictates of philosophy—these are the precepts of religion—these are the principles and consolations of patriotism—these remain when all is lost—and of these is composed the spirit of independence—the spirit embodied in that beautiful personification of the poet, which may each of you, my countrymen, to the last hour of his life, apply to himself—

"Thy spirit *Independence*, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart, and eagle eye!
Thy steps I follow, with my bosom bare.
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."

In the course of nature, the voice which now addresses you, must soon cease to be heard upon earth. Life and all which it inherits, lose their value as it draws towards its close. But for most of you, my friends and neighbors, long and many years of futurity are yet in store. May they be years of freedom—years of prosperity—years of happiness, ripening for immortality! But, were the breath which now gives utterance to my feelings, the last vital air I should draw, my expiring words to you and your children should be, *independence and union forever!*

MR. McLANE—AT LONDON.

From the London Albion, June 13.

The following correspondence announces the approaching departure of Mr. McLane, the American minister to our court, on his return to the United States. It would be difficult to decide whether that gentleman has given more satisfaction to his own government, or to that to which he had been accredited. During his mission, points of difficulty and delicacy, requiring no ordinary intelligence and address have been happily adjusted in a spirit of conciliation and kindness, and at the same time with the candor and firmness of a man alive to the important interests committed to his care. The delay of communication arising from the distance of America, renders it peculiarly incumbent on its government to select men of superior talent, integrity and discretion, for European diplomacy, and in this instance of Mr. McLane, they could not have made a more prudent choice.

St. James' street, London, June 8, 1831.

Dear sir—We have the honor to enclose to you the accompanying communication, and are, with the greatest regard,

Your most obedient servants,
JOSHUA BATES,
RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD,
JOSH. HILL CLARK.

His excellency Louis McLane, &c. &c. &c.

London, June 8, 1831.

Sir—Your fellow-citizens in this place having learned that it is your intention shortly to return to the United States, would not do justice to their own feelings if they were to permit you to depart without making known to you their high sense of your distinguished public services, and of your private urbanity and politeness. In addition to the sentiments which they in common with their countrymen at home entertain of your faithful and successful discharge of the important interests committed to your care, and for which no one who has the welfare of his country at heart will fail to acknowledge his gratitude and obligation, your fellow citizens here feel themselves under an additional obligation for that kindness and hospitality which they have uniformly experienced at your hands.

The zeal and ability which you have exhibited in the discharge of your public trusts, have not only enabled you to bring to a successful and highly beneficial issue a most responsible and arduous negotiation, but have also, combined, with a high and honorable frankness of character, which has peculiarly marked your intercourse, been the means of producing a most favorable and conci-

ating spirit on the part of the British government towards the United States.

Such being the sentiments of your fellow citizens here, they feel desirous to manifest them to you, and beg you will honor them with your company, to a dinner which they propose to give you on such a day as may be most agreeable, and which they hope you will find it consistent with your avocations to appoint. They have requested the undersigned to convey to you this invitation and expression of their sentiments.

We have the honor to be, with the highest sentiments of respect and consideration, your most obedient and humble servants,

Joshua Bates,	George Wildes,
Timothy Wigging,	John Revere,
Thomas Aspinwall,	B. M. Carter,
Alexander H. Stevens,	Gilbert Smith,
J. T. Kirkland,	Robert R. Morris,
C. R. Leslie,	Richard Biddle,
Joseph Hill Clark,	T. Willing,
Richard M. Blatchford,	Richard L. Morris,
G. S. Newton,	J. P. Schermerhorn.
William E. West,	

To his excellency Louis McLane, &c. &c. &c.

12, *Devonshire street, June 10th*, 1831.

Gentlemen—I have to thank you for your letter of the 8th inst. written in behalf of my "fellow citizens in London," expressing their sense of my conduct, and inviting me to partake of a public dinner before my departure for the United States.

I am quite incapable of disguising, or of adequately expressing how much I am gratified by this manifestation of kindness on the part of my fellow citizens, and by the estimate they place upon the humble services which the feelings of my heart, no less than a sense of duty, have prompted me to render to the country, and to them individually, during my residence at this court.

Though well assured that you do not exaggerate the importance of cultivating friendly relations between the two countries, I cannot but be sensible that your kindness has over-rated my agency in producing the favorable state of things to which you refer. I have but acted as an auxiliary to the efforts of my own government, and it is but just to say my task has been facilitated by the frank and amicable spirit with which those efforts have been met by this government in my negotiations, and the national good will manifested by this people in my general intercourse.

I wish it were in my power, while making you my acknowledgements for your kindness, to avail myself of the occasion you offer of meeting my countrymen together. I have, however, already made arrangements for leaving London early in the next week, with which a compliance with your wishes would be altogether incompatible. I am therefore, constrained to decline your very flattering invitation.

I must rely upon the spirit by which your letter was evidently dictated, to excuse any disappointment I may occasion, and tendering you my wishes for the prosperity of yourselves, and of those in whose behalf you write,—I am gentlemen, with sentiments of sincere regard, faithfully, your fellow citizen.

LOUIS McLANE.

To Messrs. *Joshua Bates and others.*

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY TAXATION.

The following table of the adjusted valuation of real and personal property in the several counties of this commonwealth, made taxable for the purpose of raising county rates and levies, was taken at Harrisburg, from documents in possession of the committee of ways and means. We presume it is sufficiently accurate for the purpose of showing the relative amount of tax to be paid by the people of each county, in pursuance of the act of last session "increasing the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth."

	Valuation.	*Tax.*		*Valuation.*	*Tax.*
Adams	4,999,885	4,999	Lebanon	5,185,853	5,185
Allegheny	8,022,920	8 022	Lehigh	4,805,645	4,805
Armstrong	1,101,785	1,101	Luzerne	1,029,617	1,029
Beaver	1,770,784	1,770	Lycoming	1,351,455	1,351
Bedford	1,164,167	1,164	McKean	562,787	562
Berks	7,316,118	7,316	Mercer	1,531,699	1,531
Bradford	1,716,591	1,716	Mifflin		
Bucks	14,422,564	14,422	Montgomery	8,965,982	8,965
Butler	1,107,734	1,107	Northampton	6,560,969	6,560
Chester	14,151,750	14,451	Northumberland	2,449,849	2,449
Cumberland	9,014,941	9,014	Perry		
Cambria	407,752	407	Philadelphia	40,751,787	40,751
Columbia	2,800,000	2,800	Pike	683,787	683
Centre	2,711,548	2,711	Potter	476,670	476
Clearfield	715,138	715	Schuylkill	1,900,451	1,900
Dauphin	4,470,799	4,470	Somerset	1,194,868	1,194
Delaware			Susquehannah	1,004,465	1,004
Erie	2,222,852	2,222	Tioga	765,701	765
Fayette	4,568,358	4,568	Union	2,891,851	2,891
Franklin	6,668,495	6,668	Venango	730,000	730
Greene	1,203 647	1,203	Warren	518,201	518
Huntingdon	3,597,615	3,597	Washington	4,700,203	4,700
Indiana	975,248	975	Westmoreland	3,475,004	3,475
Jefferson	524,578	524	York	8,243,343	8,243
Lancaster	24,350,818	24,350			

THE LANDERS AND THE RIVER NIGER.

The two Landers arrived here on Tuesday last in the William Harris transport, from Rio Janeiro, having reached that country from Fernando Po. They both appear in good health, and state that in their progress through Africa they found the climate perfectly healthy, experiencing no inconvenience in this regard, until they reached the pestilential influence of the coast, and Fernando Po. These travellers have, doubtless, thrown a very considerable light on African geography: how far their discoveries will be beneficial to our commerce, or enable us to communicate with the interior as to aid in the suppression of the slave trade in its origin, remains yet to be proved. It appears the Landers landed at Badagry on the 22d March, 1830, and immediately proceeded on horseback to the northward, to a city called Boussa, which is known to be on the Niger, and which city is described to be of great extent, being upwards of twenty miles in circumference, though it may not contain more than four thousand houses. These, however, in general, are little better than huts, and like Timbuctoo, contains no large buildings. It is situated about latitude 10° north. They remained nearly three months at this place, and ascertained that it was not an island, as had been supposed. The king of this place treated them very kindly; indeed they speak in high terms of the kindness and gentleness of the negroes in the interior, who, so far from offering to molest them, afforded them all the information and assistance in their power. It was only when they approached the vicinity of the coast that they experienced insult and impediment. During their sojourn at Boussa, they made excursions round it, and ascended the Niger against the stream for three days, visiting another city, which will be found in Clapperton's map, called Youri, directly north of Boussa. At the end of the three months, during which time the water in the river had been rising, from the influence of the rainy season, and which they were told would be requisite to ensure their safe passage over the rocks and other impediments, which form rapids, &c. they began to descend, and soon found the river easterly till they reached the vicinity of Funda; which city should be placed on the maps at least two degrees further east than it now is. Near Funda the Niger was joined by a large river, which, from description, was doubtless the Shary, and which the natives said came in a direct line from Tchad lake, distant fifteen days journey in the north east, thus clearly proving that the Niger receives from, instead of extending its waters in, that lake. With regard to the Tchad lake, it was understood it sent out its waters to other rivers, further east than Funda, and running to the southward, most probably supplying the great rivers Zaire and Congo. Below Funda, at a place called Thirree, these adventurous travellers were pursued and captured by a fleet of 30 or 40 war canoes. In the pursuit (it does not appear why the Landers should have fled) their canoes were swamped, and all their writings, collections, and instruments were lost. This took place about ten days journey from the coast. The natives of Thirree, after their capture, treated them kindly, and forwarded them towards the coast. Below Funda they fell in with a river which branched to the westward, and which they ascertained to be the river Benin. They reached the sea by the Nun river, a few miles to the eastward of cape Formosa, and about two degrees from Badagry, from whence they started. They conjectured they had come down the Niger at least 900 miles, but having lost their instruments and papers, they had no means of ascertaining the exact position and distance of the many towns they passed on either side of its banks. When they arrived at the mouth of the Nun river, they discharged a servant, Antonio, who set off up the river to return to his own country; but on the arrival of the Landers at Fernando Po, they ascertained that this servant, after proceeding up the river Nun, branched off to the eastward, and reached the coast again by the New Calabar river, thus proving that the Benin, the Nun, and the New Calabar rivers were all mouths of the great Niger, with a direct communication to the Tchad lake. After their capture they were purchased by a slave-dealer, who doubtless knew he should obtain a good price for giving them up. They reached the sea about the 30th of November, 1830. During the time they were in the interior, a volume of Watt's hymns fell into their hands, which had formerly belonged to Dr. Anderson, who was in company with Mungo Park at the time of his death. [*Portsmouth (Eng.) paper.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞Believing that our readers generally would expect a prompt insertion of Mr. *Calhoun's* exposition of the thing which is called "NULLIFICATION," we have nullified, or withdrawn, a number of articles intended for the present sheet, that his *lengthy* article might appear without a division.

The sentiments just expressed by this distinguished gentleman naturally leads us to contrast them with those which he so firmly entertained in the "*red jacket*" days of the radicals, or as promulgated by his *friend*, Mr. McDuffie! A little while ago, he seemed to think that the *national* government possessed nearly *all* power—but now would instruct us that a *single state*, by merely starting a doubt as to the rightful exercise of that power, may arrest or suspend its operation, in all cases whatsoever, and bring *twenty three states* into special judgment upon the question presented! We contess our astonishment at many parts of his argument, but have not either time, room, nor present inclination to make any remarks upon them, except to say, that Mr. Calhoun has much distressed and completely *dispersed* the numerous friends that he had in Baltimore—for, let us differ about other things as we may, we are united against *nullification*, and in favor of a *protecting tariff*.

☞The U. S. *Telegraph* is goading the Washington *Globe* to publish the "last words of Mr. Crawford," which Mr. Green gives the public to understand have for some time been in the *keeping* of Mr. Blair. The former intimates that the publication of Mr. Crawford's remarks on the "Calhoun correspondence" will bring out "secrets worth knowing," and bear heavily upon certain important persons.

RAIL ROADS. Mr. Davis' locomotive conveyed three cars and 66 persons, the whole weighing eight tons, to Ellicott's mills, 13 miles, on Tuesday last, in 50 minutes—and returned, with four cars and 120 persons, in 55 minutes. Over those parts of the road where the curves are not numerous, a mile was passed in three minutes. The turn-outs, also, caused a prudent reduction of speed.

The rail road from Albany to Schenectady is in operation. The cars, at present, are drawn by horses, but two locomotives will soon be upon the road. This is a valuable improvement.

The Ithaca and Owego rail road is about to be commenced, under very flattering prospects.

ELECTIONS. The returns from *Kentucky* are yet incomplete. It seems admitted, however, that a considerable majority of the members of the legislature elected; are friendly to Mr. Clay. Messrs. *Johnson*,* *Lecompte*, *Wickliffe* and *Lyon*, and probably *Daniel*, have been re-elected, and gen. *Adair* has beaten Mr. Kincaid. Messrs. Letcher and Chilton have been re-elected; Mr. Allan succeeds Mr. Clark, who declined a poll; Mr. Marshall has beaten *Coleman*, and Mr. Tompkins supercedes *Yancey*. The result in Mr. *Gaither's* district is not certainly known. We have not yet a return of the votes given to the different gentlemen, which will be important to shew the real political character of the state.

A *fourth* trial has been had both in the Essex North and Bristol districts of *Massachusetts*, to elect members of congress, and no choice has been made in either—because of the diversion caused by the anti-masonic candidates.

In Indiana, there were *three* candidates for governor—by the returns before us, Mr. Noble obtained 13,335 votes, Mr. Stapp 4,743—and Mr. *Read*, the only Jackson candidate, 10,203. The returns for members of congress are not yet sufficient to lead to any certain conclusion—but there is reason to believe that Mr. Test is left out, being opposed by another friend of Mr. Clay, as well as by the regular Jackson candidate Mr. *McCarty*.

Mr. Blair has been re-elected in *Tennessee*, though warmly opposed, for he was not considered *the* Jackson candidate. Mr. Arnold has beaten Mr. *Lea*, the late member.

Nearly all the old members of congress from North Carolina have been re-elected, without much opposition. Messrs. *Branch* and *McKay* are new members. Mr. *W. B. Shepard* was opposed by Mr. *Wheeler*—the latter was beaten, by a very large majority.

The *Virginia* elections are going on, and we shall soon have the returns. Nothing worthy of special remark has yet been decided.

There is again no choice in the 4th congressional district in *Vermont*.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. George B. Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be governor of the Michigan territory, in place of Lewis Cass, resigned.

Lucius Lyon, of Michigan, to be commissioner on the part of the United States for ascertaining the northern boundary line of the state of Illinois.

POLITICAL NOTICES. Mr. Van Buren, and his secretary and sons, sailed from New York for London on Tuesday last, in the packet ship President—and not in the Potomac frigate, as was expected.

Mr. Livingston, secretary of state, Mr. Woodbury, secretary of the navy, commodores Rogers and Stewart, navy commissioners, and Mr. Goldsborough, secretary to the navy commissioners, arrived in New York a few days since, and paid a visit to the Potomac, lying ready for sea in the North river, on which occasion the yards were manned, and a salute of seventeen guns was fired.

BALTIMORE MANUFACTURES. There are very few, if any, of our citizens who have a just idea of the extent and importance of the manufacturing establishments of Baltimore. We have several times contemplated a complete list of them, but for want of time, or some other cause, have not yet been able to shew the amount and power, and *effect* of our works in metals and minerals, mineral and other earths, wood, stone, cotton, wool, hides and skins, furs, and a long list of other materials—but we know enough of the business of this city to hazard the expression of a belief, *that its various manufactures create an annual value of at least five millions of dollars:* and herein is the true cause of that general prosperity, or happy state of *ease*, which is so manifest in Baltimore—shewn in the fulness of our population, and the numerous buildings that are going on, for the better accommodation of the people or to invite new inhabitants. It may be metaphorically said, that no house, fit for persons to live in, is without its tenant.

Our present purpose, however, is to notice one establishment that we lately expended an hour in passing through and examining—in company with several gentlemen, also invited to witness the various operations carried on—the coach factory of Messrs. *Stockton* and *Stokes*, on Belvidere street, under the superintendence of Mr. *Richard Imlay*—of the extent of which few among us had a correct opinion. Fifty men and thirty lads are employed in this factory—and they are aided by *scientific power* in a remarkable manner, in every department of this extensive concern. It is ingeniously applied in all possible cases—to the fashioning of iron, the sawing of timber, the smoothing of boards, the turning of iron and wood, the boring or drilling of holes in

* Those in *italic* are "Jacksonians."

wood or metal, &c. propelled by the surplus water of the canal leading to the "city mill." We also observed many improvements—among them a new plan, by Mr. Mervin, of Pennsylvania, for heating the tires of wheels, by which that process, for a whole set, may be performed in *four* minutes, at the expense of much less than a bushel of charcoal, and in that time the work seemed much better done than in the old mode. Manual labor is saved in all manner of ways, and yet eighty males here have an abundant, and, from the appearance of the people, a happy employment; and the accuracy and despatch that attends their operations, often astonishes those unacquainted with the *means* of Messrs. Stockton and Stokes to complete the orders given them. This results from the *harmony* of the various branches of their business—the strict discipline that prevails, and the cheerfulness of the working people—zealous to please. These are divided into several principal bodies—such as smiths, carriage-makers, body-makers, trimmers, painters and harness makers—every one having his own business to do—*and doing it.*

A magnificent four horse coach, made by the *boys*, attracted particular attention—also a splendid rail-road car, called the *Virginia*, soon hoped to reach the state after which it is named, on the Baltimore and Ohio road, unless embarrassed by the "meshes of the law" or a *stand-still* policy.

Messrs. Stockton & Stokes' mail and other coaches have long since obtained the public approbation, for a happy combination of strength and beauty with safety—but we may expect many yet further improvements because of their own manufacture of such articles, under charge of their ingenious, and, we may well add, patriotic superintendent,—who seems to regard all the boys as his own children, and is anxious to raise them up into valuable men.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT. All savings made in the cost of transportations—and also the *time* occupied in them—are as much a part of the general wealth of a community in new creations of articles of value—as gold digged from the earth. Thus—a farmer has 100 bushels of wheat over the wants of his family—and his neighbors, being also cultivators of wheat, are as well supplied as himself; his surplus wheat is, therefore, of no more value *at home* than so many bushels of sand. At the nearest *market*, some manufacturing or commercial town, wheat is worth 100 cents per bushel—but, because of the distance, bad roads or want of water conveyance, the transportation of wheat to this market, (whereat only it can obtain value), will cost him 25 cents per bushel, and this does not seem much for the carriage of 60 *lbs.* But, because of the making of a rail road or canal, the cost of transportation is reduced to 6¼ cents for 60 lbs. to the same place. Then the farmer's 100 bushels of wheat, *at home*, is of as much value to him as 119 bushels, (nearly) were before such road or canal was constructed, and herein is a *clear gain of nineteen per cent. to the public*—producers or consumers, because of the improvement being made. This gain must *disperse* itself to the profit of the people at large.

Mines of coal and iron, &c. with forests of oak and other timber, are often so located as to give no value to the owners of the soil—yet 5,000 dollars per acre would be paid for some such lands, if close to the market. But science has enabled us, if not absolutely to "conquer space," to subject it sufficiently to our dominion, for all useful purposes. Coal, from Cumberland—will soon arrive in Baltimore, charged with only about one cent. per bushel for transportation, though these places, by the nearest roads, are not less than one hundred and thirty-five miles apart. And at present, coal, at Cumberland, is hardly worth more than the cost of digging and carting it. We believe that the *expense* of these constitutes the present *actual* value of this powerful and indispensable agent in the hands of man, at the place just named!

Again—the *time* and *subsistence* of a man travelling may be fairly rated at two dollars a day, and the stage-fare will generally cost at least one dollar for every twenty miles travelled. Now, it used to require 10 days of pretty hard travelling to proceed from Baltimore to some point on the Ohio, say 300 miles distant. We intend to make this journey, travelling *very* moderately, in 30 hours, and carry passengers the 300 miles for nine dollars or less. Let us see how the account will stand:

By the old mode.	
10 days time and subsistence	20
300 miles stage fare is	15
	35
By the rail road.	
1½ days time and subsistence	3
300 miles travel	9
	12
Actual saving	23

We have no means of ascertaining the amount of persons who travel the various roads between the east and the west, in stages or other carriages for passengers. Suppose they are only 50,000, both ways—and then there will appear an actual gain by internal improvement, *in this respect only*, of 1,150,000 dollars a year! This is a very moderate calculation.

Seeing that such mighty *national* benefits flow from cheapening the cost of transportations, is it not melancholy to reflect upon the opposition which exists to appropriations of a small part of the *national* revenue to the making of roads and canals and clearing out obstructions to the navigation of rivers? We have not time now, nor does it seem necessary, to go into a statement and examination of the causes of such opposition: but we have thought that all opposition might be quieted by a very simple arrangement—as follows:

Whenever a state shall undertake with its own funds, or incorporate a company with theirs, to make *any* road or canal [on which tolls are to be charged]—the probable cost of such road or canal being carefully estimated and laid before the president of the United States, shall be by him submitted to congress, with such remarks as he may think proper in relation to it: whereupon congress, unless some special reason shall exist for the contrary, shall appropriate a sum equal to *one-fifth* of the estimated cost of such road or canal, payable at such time and manner as the state or company shall ACTUALLY pay for the furtherance of such work—provided that the sum paid, or to become payable at the treasury of the United States, shall not exceed —— millions of dollars in any one year. And, to avoid all jealousy on the part of the states or corporations, and prevent undue influences on the part of the United States, let the whole *management* be in and remain with the states or corporations, respectively.

We cannot see any reasonable objection to this broad project. The *actual* investment of four-fifths of the funds required, is the best of all possible guaranties of the propriety of undertakings—the revenue in the way of tolls, derived from them, would pass into the public treasury to assist in new enterprizes, and no fear could be entertained as to infringements upon the "*rights of the states.*" Many new improvements would be started with such certain support on the part of the *nation*, and the people of those states who might be unwilling to embark in such works, or have no need of them, could not be such "dogs in the manger" as to refuse the assistance to others, for the common good of the whole.

Suppose that two millions were thus annually appropriated, for only twenty years? It might, and possibly would, insure the disbursement of 200,000,000 of dollars in roads, canals, bridges, &c. during that short period! What man is bold enough to calculate the rise in the value of lands and other property that would follow such a sublime proceeding? The money, expended among ourselves, would not be lost to the amount of a single cent. It would only change hands—be given up to the "circulation of values."

Two millions a year, which may be spared without being at all felt—would be amply sufficient on the plan proposed, and the plan of proceeding so arranged as to quiet all jealousies because of preferences. There might yet be some great works that ought to be performed as undoubtedly *national* objects—which should be subject to particular legislation, as presenting themselves for adoption.

THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS. The National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. contained some ex-

tracts from a speech of Mr. *William H. Crawford*, in the senate, in favor of renewing the charter of the old bank of the United States—which, because of certain *constitutional* points urged, we have laid off for publication. Mr. *Ritchie*, in his head-long support of Mr. Crawford for the presidency in 1824, no doubt, (as his fashion is), *conveniently forgot* this and other like speeches of that gentleman. We present the following brief paragraphs, by way of a desert for his supper.

"Permit me, sir, to make one or two observations upon the competency of the state governments *to resist* the authority or the execution of a law of congress. What kind of resistance can they make which is constitutional? *I know of but one kind, and that is* BY ELECTIONS.

"The people and the states have a right to change the members of the national legislature, and in that way, AND THAT ALONE, can they effect a change of the measures of this government. It is true, there is another kind of resistance, which may be made, but it is unknown to the constitution. This resistance depends upon physical force—it is an appeal to the sword, *and by the sword must that appeal be decided*, and not by the provisions of the constitution."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. The appointment of Mr. Livingston to the office of secretary of state, has rendered his opinions on the *constitutional* right of the national government to appropriate money to the making of roads and canals, highly important. We therefore copy from our journal of the proceedings of the senate, the following paragraphs—that Mr. *Ritchie* may have the better appetite for his supper, when they are presented to his recollections—for he has surely *forgotten* them!

In senate.

Dec. 17, 1829. A resolution submitted by Mr. *Livingston* enquiring into the expediency of constructing a direct road from *Washington* to *New Orleans*, was considered and agreed to.

Dec. 21. Certain resolutions submitted by Mr. *Livingston* on Thursday last, on the subject of opening a water communication between the Mississippi and lake Ponchartrain, of erecting a light house at the mouth of Tchifuncti; and of constructing embankments and bridges, and making roads on the public lands in Louisiana, at the expense of the United States, were considered and agreed to.

THE CHOLERA. The following proclamation has been issued by the mayor of New York:

By virtue of authority vested in me by law, I WALTER BOWNE, mayor of the city of New York, do order and direct, that from and after the publication of this proclamation, and until it shall be revoked, all vessels arriving in the port of New York from any place in the Levant, the Gult of Venice, or any place in the Mediterranean sea, in the passage from which it is necessary to pass the fifteenth degree of east longitude, as calculated from London, and seventy-fifth as calculated from New York, and all vessels from any port in the Baltic, including the ports in Denmark, shall anchor at the quarantine ground, and be submitted to the examination of the health officer, and in all respects be subjected to the provisions of the health law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the mayoralty of the city of New York, this sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

[L. S.]

WALTER BOWNE, *mayor*.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Philadelphia county, 1st August, 1831.

I am an advocate for free trade—but the weather is now too warm to permit me to attempt to carry off your prize of terrapins and oysters; and, although a temperate man, I should like to taste your wine, at a convenient season. I declare myself an advocate of free trade upon the broadest and most extended principles, and hope we may both live to enjoy its advantages with all others, of which we are capable. But by free trade, sir, I do not mean *the privilege* of importing my hat, boots and dress-coat from a foreign country, which will not allow me to send flour or beef in exchange. Nor do I call it an advance towards free trade when an English blacksmith in Philadelphia, whose stomach is so fastidious as to require *Cheshire* cheese, asks congress to reduce the duties upon certain kinds of imported iron, while those *upon provisions of every description* are continued at so high a rate as in the ports of Great Britain and *Ireland*, and their dependencies.

But, Mr. Editor, with your shrewdness, ingenuity and practice, have you not been a little hasty in promising a premium for the discovery of free trade, when the *only example of it* lies so near to you, in the regulations of commerce between the different United States of North America? If any other can be discovered or created, unless the condition of the people is changed—politically, morally and physically—I don't care if I promise to add a few fat wethers, some hams and Mercer potatoes, to assist the exertion. A plain man, who is not very obstinate, is almost borne down by the multitude of terms, which, at first, he thinks he understands, but finds they have a *sacred meaning*, when used by such as call themselves political economists. I do not attempt them. An anti-tariff convention is to be held at Philadelphia—an anti-masonic one passed off very quietly there—much to the distress of some of the excited members. I hope the members of the next meeting will be able to *enjoy themselves*, if they cannot make proselytes—for it has strangely happened that all the averments of the ill effects of "the abominable tariff" have been disproven *by experience*. Our country generally, and at large, was never in a more prosperous condition, and although changes, unusual, have occurred in the administration of the general government, the arrangements previously made with regard to the tariff, *have worked uncommonly well*.

No doubt the interests of some particular individuals may have been partially affected—but there exists fewer causes for complaint than we have known, particularly among the mercantile class of society. When we look at the large investments of capital made in different sections of *our own country*, the variety of *beneficial improvements*—the *new branches of industry* brought forward—and the active occupation and advancement of all classes of society, *except mere politicians*, we have cause to be particularly thankful. We daily discover fresh sources of wealth, of convenience, and of advantage, in the beautiful and varied territories in which we reside: and a contrast with the condition of any European power, will certainly not encourage us to expect better customers there for our productions than at home—for the governments *must*, in order to keep up their expensive establishments, tax them severely. As an American, I do not think I am called upon to encourage their industry, for although I pity the condition of the poor in those countries, I do not think it right, by purchasing the products of their manufacturers, *to support systems of government so much at variance in principle and practice with my own*. And this, in my opinion, every one does who consumes such productions. We do not support their industrious poor by our purchases—but *we give means* of *increased profligacy—expense—war—oppression—or extravagance to their rulers*. This is a subject that goes a little further than the consumption of bread stuffs and the supplies of clothing. The tariff regulations influence all, morally and physically, as well as politically. While the noble minded Fulton was busily engaged in his experiments and trials with steam, and being assured of their influence—with that decisive feeling which marks the man of genius, he did not confine his views to the transportation of passengers or the defence of sea ports, but he looked to *the ultimate effects upon the interests of nations*.

The restrictions of the tariff, arranged by the congress of the United States, give to our country a control and power which are not calculated by some politicians who would contract their influence by objections *which are already answered by our present experience*.

"I was convinced," says Mr. Fulton, "that society must pass through ages of progressive improvement, before *the freedom of the seas* could be established *by an agreement of nations*—that it was for the true interest of the whole." And what does he to induce this desirable object?

He contrives the most terrible engines of destruction—the most awful means, except those ordained by nature's laws, for the extermination of an invading enemy—the steam frigate and torpedoes. And why? Because in his own words—"I saw that the growing wealth and commerce, and the increasing population of the United States, would compel them to look for *a protection by sea*, and perhaps drive them to the necessity of *resorting to European measures*, by establishing a navy. Seeing this, I turned my whole attention to find out *means of destroying such engines of oppression*, by some method which would *put it out of the power of any nation to maintain such a system*, and would *compel every government to adopt the simple principles of education, industry, and a free circulation of its produce.*"* And I believe, sir, if the influences of the American restrictive system are fairly and fully proven, that they will be found to have the effect to *oblige* other governments to yield to the *true principles of free trade*, and expose the false pretensions of those who only wish *so much freedom of trade as suits their own convenience and interest*—and use most futile arguments to interrupt the progress in knowledge, independence and successful industry of those who alone live under free institutions.

These, at any rate, are the views of a very plain farmer, who wishes success to every branch of industry, and to the people of every nation—and firmly believes *he assists them most prudently by supporting the American System.*

CARPETS. We see that the "Banner of the Constitution" is making a grand display about the *tax* on Ingrain carpets, which is put down at 40 cents a yard. Now, we can buy *any* quantity of such carpets at 75 cents a yard, *retail price*†—and the duty being 40 cents, only 35 cents are left as the *real value* of the article!—So with cotton goods—the *tax*, or duty, on which being deducted from the selling price of the article, would hardly leave enough to pay the South Carolina planter for his *cotton* consumed in making them—and so it would appear that the "overgrown capitalists" of the north must obtain people *to work for nothing and find themselves!* We guess they would'nt do *that*—very long!

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY. In the course of two weeks, the receipts arising from the traffic on the railway amounted to £8,500, being considerably above £200,000 a year. On one day 470 tons of goods were taken, besides passengers; being one-third of the whole quantity carried between the two towns. The £100 shares are now worth £195.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at New York brings Liverpool dates to the 7th July, inclusive.

ENGLAND.

In the house of commons, on the 4th of July, lord John Russel moved the second reading of the reform bill. Sir J. Walsh considered the bill as fatal to the liberties of the country, and moved its postponement for six months. He was seconded by Mr. Tynes Clinton. Sir James McIntosh advocated the bill at great length and ability. The debate on the bill continued until the evening of the 6th. Mr. R. A. Dundas, sir J. Malcolm, col. French, Mr. K. Douglass, sir R. Peel and sir Geo. Murry, opposed the bill. It was supported by Mr. Macauley, lord Althorp, sir Francis Lopez, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bulyer, sir Francis Burdett and lord John Russell. Sir Francis denied that the claims of the people, still so justly urged, resulted from any events on the continent; they were only the continuation of what had been consistently maintained for 50 years. On a division of the house, there were for the second reading 367, against it 231, majority in its favor 136. The bill was to be considered again on the 12th, but the grand debate may be considered as over, so far as the house of commons is concerned.

The debates, in the opinion of the London Courier, have not been very spirited. The speeches of sir James McIntosh, Mr. Macauly and Mr. Bulyer, (the author of Pelham), on the side of reform, and that of sir Robert Peel against it, are said to have been the ablest.

The weather throughout England had been highly favourable for the crops—the gardens were sending forth their profusion of fruits and flowers; wheat was getting into ear, and every prospect augured well for the harvest.

Lt. gen. sir Richard Vivian, bart. and K. C. B. had been appointed to serve as lieutenant general upon the staff of the army in Ireland, for the purpose of succeeding gen. sir John Byng in command of the troops.

Government had determined on the persons to be promoted to the peerage.

The British official revenue returns of the last quarter, ending on the 5th ult. have just been published. They exhibit a decrease on the year of £1,656,282, and on the quarter of £697,659, a defalcation which would be alarming enough were it not easily accounted for. Since the 5th July last year a large amount of taxes has been repealed, and the deficiency would have been twice or thrice as great but for the increase of consumption, which almost invariably attends a reduction of taxation on articles in general use. The following are the principal taxes which have been repealed:—Beer, £2,804,000; hides, £371,000; cider, £44,000; candles, £471,000; printed goods, £499,000; making a total of £4,189,000, besides the coal duties, which were estimated at £800,000 a year, and which ceased on the 1st of March.

Twelve hundred of the Oldham cotton spinners had been thrown out of work, in consequence of refusing to accede to a further reduction of their wages. The partial turn-out of the colliers still exists, without any appearance of the old hands being again employed.

The London Courier mentions a coinage of five franc pieces, to the value of £50,000 sterling, with "Henry V. Roi de France," on one side, and the fleur de lys on the other, and states that proclamations to the French people, in the name of Henry V. have been printed in London.

The rigorous enforcement of the quarantine had materially diminished the custom house duties on goods from the north of Europe.

Orders had been received at Portsmouth for the squadron under the command of sir Edward Codrington to proceed to sea, as soon as the ships' companies receive their advance wages.

The Catholic bishops have held a synod in Dublin, and agreed to petition parliament about the education of the poor, and in favor of poor laws.

Letters received in London state that Russia and Austria have 400,000 men, armed and equipped, and ready to take the field. Some of the British journals conclude from this, that there will speedily be a convulsion on the continent.

FRANCE.

The affairs on the continent wore a lowering aspect, and France is much agitated. The monarch and his ministers are alarmed, and it is affirmed will recommend an abolition of the hereditary peerage. It is said that there are many persons in France ready to receive the ex-royal family, and that an attempt at a counter revolution in their favor is not improbable.

The celebration of the anniversary of the revolution is looked upon by some with fear. A report that the Dutchess de Berri was travelling on the continent, had given rise to many speculations with respect to her object.

The French government have agreed to pay to the American claimants as an indemnity for property taken, 25,000,000 francs, (say 5,000,000 dollars)—the original sum claimed, says the account before us, was 60,000,000; but the truth is that it was nearer 100,000,000.

POLAND.

Advices from this country are contradictory. A Berlin paper represents the situation of the Poles as extremely critical, the Russians having crossed the Vistula below Plock, and the corps of generals Kreutz and Rudigo, having effected a junction with the main army. Letters from Warsaw on the other hand, of the 23d June, make no mention of any of these circumstances. The Polish accounts represent the insurrection in the Russian Polish provinces as spreading rapidly; that

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* The life of Robert Fulton by his friend, C. D. Colden, page 25.

† The price, according to quality; is from 75 to about 137½ cents a yard—the *duty* being the same on all.

general Geilgud was at the head of 40,000 men, and that in Samogotia 20,000 insurgents are under arms. General Dembinski, with another force, had entered Lithuania, at Olitta, 50 or 60 miles west of Wilna, where he had been joined by a large body of insurgents, who had previously beaten a Russian detachment and captured two pieces of cannon and supplies near Troki. General Chlapowski had arrived at Lida.

The Polish government has announced a loan of 60,000,000 florins.

The Prussians are said to be constructing a bridge for the Russians at Drewenca, to facilitate their passage over the Vistula.

The papers are loud in their denunciations against the Prussians on account of their partiality towards the Russians. General Toll derives all his supplies from them. General Schryznecki had made a demonstration upon the enemy by marching towards Siecnica, but had returned to Praga.

The Poles have taken the important fortress of Bobrouysek in Lithuania, which served as a Russian depot for arms and ammunition.

A levy *en masse* has been decided upon in Poland, to to give the Russians a mortal blow.

A spirit unfriendly to gen. Schryznecki is said to exist at Warsaw—he is charged with keeping about him unskilful officers, because they belong to great families. In the midst of these private dissentions, a Russian corps is said to be advancing on Warsaw, having thrown bridges across the Narew. Lubienski, it is thought will succeed to the command-in-chief, should Schryznecki be removed or resign.

RUSSIA.

The emperor, considering the distinguished success of general Deibitsch, has ordered that his regiment shall retain its name of Deibitsch Salbansky.

The death of general Deibitsch was produced by the cholera. He left his property amounting to 1,600,000 francs, in equal portions to his brother Arnold Deibitsch, a hatter at Stettin, in Prussian Pomerania, and to his sister Albertin, a nun of the convent of St. Ulrica, at Wolfhart, in the neighborhood of Konigsburg.

The appointment of field marshal count Paskewitsch, as the successor of general Deibitsch, is announced in a general order dated June 16th.

BELGIUM.

In the sitting of the national congress of Belgium, on the 28th June, the treaty agreed upon by the ministers of the five great powers at London, as the basis of the arrangement of the differences between Holland and Belgium, was read. The treaty consists of eighteen articles, but is not binding on either party until acceded to by both, the rejection by each of any part or the whole of them, the articles become null and void. A letter from prince Leopold was received, agreeing to accept the crown on condition that the Belgian congress confirm the treaty above alluded to, and promising, on being so notified, to proceed forthwith to Belgium to assume the duties of the sovereignty.

The discussions relative to the articles of the treaty were still going on at the latest advices. Their promulgation had caused a popular commotion in the Louvain. An ex-editor of a paper by the name of Adolphe Roussel, had put himself at the head of the disaffected. A proclamation had been issued urging the people to reject the treaty, and a deputation from Louvain had waited on the regent protesting against it. The reply of the regent is said to have contained a disapproval of the proceedings of the people, and of the irregular method of presenting their petition, but at the same time avowing his dissent from the preliminaries of the treaty. There appears to be several parties at Brussels, and various rumors of plots and counter plots are daily afloat; a little time, however must settle the question of peace or war between Belgium and Holland, as, from the present excited state of feeling throughout the former country, it is not likely that the people will submit to have the affairs of the government remain much longer in their present unsettled state.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

The following proclamation has been issued by the governor of Florida:

To the judges and clerks of the several counties in th territory aforesaid:

Whereas, an election for delegate to congress was held in this territory on the first Monday in May last, in conformity to law, when *James Gadsden* and *Joseph M. White*, were voted for as candidates: And whereas, it appears from the returns accompanied by a transcript of the poll books, transmitted to the executive, from the several counties of said territory, that James Gadsden and Joseph M. White (the said candidates) have the same number of votes; now therefore, be it known to the judges and clerks of the several counties of this territory, that in conformity with the provisions of an act of the legislative council, passed on the 18th November, 1828, entitled, an "act to provide for holding an election for delegate to congress from this territory," that another election is hereby ordered to be holden, for delegate to congress, throughout the territory, on the *first Monday in October*, 1831. The said judges and clerks of the several counties, are hereby charged with the due execution of this proclamation in strict accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name at the city of Tallahassee, this 2d day of July, 1831, and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-fifth year. WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

Colonel White has published a long reply and severe examination of the proceedings of governor Duval, in this matter. He takes a bold view of the subject in general, utterly rejects the authority of the governor to act in the case—that the highest number of votes being given for *him*, the governor had no other duty to perform than to certify the fact—each house of congress being judges of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. He requests his friends to treat the proclamation with "contempt," and advises the people not to attend the polls—being resolved to proceed to Washington and claim his seat, by virtue of the election already held.

Col. White had a returned majority of 171 votes—but gov. Duval, rejecting so many, has made a *tie* between him and col. Gadsden. These proceedings will lead to a long and interesting, and probably serious investigation of facts, and establish some important particulars.

MR. CALHOUN'S SENTIMENTS.

From the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger.

Mr. Symmes, I must request you to permit me to use your columns, as the medium to make known my sentiments on the deeply important question, of the relation, which the states and general government bear to each other, and which is at this time a subject of so much agitation.

It is one of the peculiarities of the station I occupy, that while it necessarily connects its incumbent with the politics of the day, it affords him no opportunity officially to express his sentiments, except accidentally on an equal division of the body, over which he presides. He is thus exposed, as I have often experienced, to have his opinions erroneously and variously represented. In ordinary cases I conceive the correct course to be to remain silent, leaving to time and circumstances the correction of misrepresentations; but there are occasions so vitally important, that a regard both to duty and character would seem to forbid such a course; and such I conceive, to be the present. The frequent allusion to my sentiments, will not permit me to doubt, that such also is the public conception, and that it claims the right to know, in relation to the question referred to, the opinions of those, who hold important official stations; while on my part desiring to receive neither unmerited praise, nor blame, I feel, I trust the solicitude, which every honest and independent man ought, that my sentiments should be truly known whether they be such, as may be calculated to recommend them to public favor, or not. Entertaining these impressions, I have concluded that it is my duty to make known my sentiments: and I have adopted the mode, which on reflection seemed to be the most simple, and best calculated to effect the object in view.

The question of the relation which the states and general government bear to each other, is not one of recent

origin. From the commencement of our system, it has divided public sentiment. Even in the convention, while the constitution was struggling into existence, there were two parties, as to what this relation should be, whose different sentiments, constituted no small impediment in forming that instrument. After the general government went into operation, experience soon proved, that the question had not terminated with the labors of the convention. The great struggle, that preceded the political revolution of 1801, which brought Mr. Jefferson into power, turned essentially on it; and the doctrines and arguments on both sides were embodied and ably sustained; on the one, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and the report to the Virginia legislature; and on the other, in the replies of the legislature of Massachusetts and some of the other states. These resolutions and this report, with the decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania about the same time, (particularly in the case of Cobbett, delivered by chief justice McKean and concurred in by the whole bench) contain what I believe to be the true doctrine on this important subject. I refer to them, in order to avoid the necessity of presenting my views, with the reasons in support of them in detail.

As my object is simply to state my opinions, I might pause with this reference to documents, that so fully and ably state all the points immediately connected with this deeply important subject, but as there are many, who may not have the opportunity, or leisure to refer to them, and, as it is possible, however clear they may be, that different persons may place different interpretations on their meaning, I will, in order that my sentiments may be fully known, and to avoid all ambiguity, proceed to state summarily the doctrines which I conceive they embrace.

Their great and leading principle is, that the general government emanated from the people of the several states, forming distinct political communities, and acting in their separate and sovereign capacity, and not from all of the people forming one aggregate political community; that the constitution of the United States is in fact a compact, to which each state is a party, in the character already described; and that the several states or parties, have a right to judge of its infractions, and in cases of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of a power not delegated, they have the right, in the last resort, to use the language of the Virginia resolution, "*to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them.*" This right of interposition, thus solemnly asserted by the state of Virginia, be it called what it may, state right, veto, nullification, or by any other name, I conceive to be the fundamental principle of our system, resting on facts historically as certain as our revolution itself, and deductions, as simple and demonstrative, as that of any political, or moral truth whatever; and I firmly believe that on its recognition depends, the stability and safety of our political institutions.

I am not ignorant, that those opposed to the doctrine have always, now and formerly, regarded it in a very different light, as anarchical and revolutionary. Could I believe such in fact to be its tendency, to me it would be no recommendation. I yield to none, I trust, in a deep and sincere attachment to our political institutions and the union of these states. I never breathed an opposite sentiment; but on the contrary, I have ever considered them the great instruments of preserving our liberty, and promoting the happiness of ourselves and our posterity; and next to these, I have ever held them most dear.—Nearly half my life has passed in the service of the union, and whatever public reputation I have acquired, is indissolubly identified with it. To be too national has, indeed, been considered by many, even of my friends, to be my greatest political fault. With these strong feelings of attachment, I have examined with the utmost care, the bearing of the doctrine in question: and so far from anarchical, or revolutionary, I solemnly believe it to be, the only solid foundation of our system, and of the union itself, and that the opposite doctrine, which denies to the states the right of protecting their reserved powers, and which would vest in the general government, (it matters not through what department), the right of determining exclusively and finally the powers delegated to it, is incompatible with the sovereignty of the states, and of the constitution itself, considered as the basis of a federal union. As strong as this language is, it is not stronger than that used by the illustrious Jefferson, who said, to give to the general government the final and exclusive right to judge of its powers, is to make "*its discretion* and *not the constitution the measure of its powers;*" and that "*in all cases of compact between parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the operation, as of the mode and measure of redress.*" Language cannot be more explicit; nor can higher authority be adduced.

That different opinions are entertained on this subject, I consider, but as an additional evidence of the great diversity of the human intellect. Had not able, experienced and patriotic individuals, for whom I have the highest respect, taken different views, I would have thought the right too clear to admit of doubt; but I am taught by this, as well as by many similar instances, to treat with deference opinions differing from my own. The error may possibly be with me; but, if so, I can only say, that after the most mature and conscientious examination, I have not been able to detect it. But with all proper deference, I must think, that theirs is the error, who deny, what seems to be an essential attribute of the conceded sovereignty of the states; and who attribute to the general government, a right utterly incompatible with what all acknowledge to be its limited and restricted character; an error originating principally, as I must think, in not duly reflecting on the nature of our institutions, and on what constitutes the only rational object of all political constitutions.

It has been well said by one of the most sagacious men of antiquity, that the object of a constitution is to *restrain the government, as that of laws* is to restrain *individuals.* The remark is correct, nor is it less true, where the government is vested in a majority, than where it is in a single or a few individuals; in a republic, than a monarchy or aristocracy. No one can have a higher respect for the maxim, that a majority ought to govern, than I have, taken in its proper sense, subject to the restrictions imposed by the constitution, and confined to subjects in which every portion of the community have similar interests; but it is a great error to suppose, as many do, that the right of a majority to govern is a natural and not a conventional right; and, therefore absolute and unlimited. By nature every individual has the right to govern himself; and governments, whether founded on majorities, or minorities, must derive their right from the assent, expressed or implied, of the governed, and be subject to such limitations, as they may impose. Where the interests are the same, that is where the laws that may benefit one, will benefit all, or the reverse, it is just and proper to place them under the control of the majority; but where they are dissimilar, so that the law, that may benefit one portion may be ruinous to another, it would be on the contrary unjust and absurd to subject them to its will; and such, I conceive to be the theory on which our constitution rests.

That such dissimilarity of interest may exist, it is impossible to doubt. They are to be found in every community, in a greater, or less degree, however small or homogeneous; and they constitute, every where, the great difficulty of forming and preserving free institutions. To guard against the unequal action of the laws, when applied to dissimilar and opposing interests, is, in fact, what mainly renders a constitution indispensable; to overlook which, in reasoning on our constitution, would be to omit the principal element, by which to determine its character. Were there no contrariety of interest, nothing would be more simple and easy than to form and preserve free institutions. The right of suffrage alone would be a sufficient guaranty. It is the conflict of opposing interests which render it the most difficult work of man.

Where the diversity of interests exists in separate and distinct classes of the community, as in the case in England, and was formerly the case in Sparta, Rome, and most of the free states of antiquity, the rational constitutional provision is, that each should be represented in the government, as a separate estate, with a distinct

voice, and a negative on the acts of its co-estates, in order to check their encroachments. In England, the constitution has assumed expressly this form; while in the governments of Sparta and Rome the same thing was effected under different but not much less efficacious forms. The perfection of their organization, in this particular, was that which gave to the constitution of these renowned states all of their celebrity, which secured their liberties for so many centuries and raised them to so great a height of power and prosperity. Indeed, a constitutional provision given to the great and separate interests of the community the right of self-protection, must appear to those who will duly reflect on the subject, not less essential to the preservation of liberty, than the right of suffrage itself—they in fact have a common object, to effect which, the one is as necessary as the other; to secure *responsibili'y* that is, *that those who make and execute the laws should be accountable to those, on whom the laws in reality operate; the only solid and durable foundation of liberty.* If without the right of suffrage, our rulers would oppress us, so, without the right of self-protection, the major would equally oppress the minor interests of the community. The absence of the former would make the governed the slaves of the rulers, and of the latter, the feebler interests the victim of the stronger.

Happily for us, we have no artificial and separate classes of society. We have wisely exploded all such distinctions; but we are not, on that account, exempt from all contrariety of interests, as the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, unfortunately, but too clearly proves. With us they are almost exclusively geographical, resulting mainly from difference of climate, soil, situation, industry, and production, but are not, therefore, less necessary to be protected by an adequate constitutional provision, than where the distinct interests exist in seperate classes. The necessity is, in truth greater, as such separate and dissimilar geographical interests are more liable to come into conflict, and more dangerous when in that state, than those of any other description; so much so that *ours is the first instance on record, where they have not formed in an extensive territory separate and independent* communities, *or subjected the whole to despotic sway*—That such may not be our unhappy fate also, must be the sincere prayer of every lover of his country.

So numerous and diversified are the interests of our country, that they could not be fairly represented in a single government, organized so as to give to each great and leading interest, a separate and distinct voice, as in the governments to which I have referred. A plan was adopted better suited to our situation, but perfectly novel in its character. The powers of the government were divided not as heretofore, in reference to classes, but geographically. One general government was formed for the whole, to which was delegated all the powers supposed to be necessary to regulate the interests common to all of the states, leaving others subject to the separate control of the states, being from their local and peculiar character, such, that they could not be subject to the will of the majority of the whole union, without the certain hazard of injustice and oppression. It was thus that the interests of the whole were subjected as they ought to be to the will of the whole while the peculiar and local interests were left under the control of the states separately, to whose custody only, they could be safely confided. This distribution of power settled solemnly by a constitutional compact, to which all the states are parties, constitutes the peculiar character and excellence of our political system. It is truly and emphatically *American, without example or parallel.*

To realize its perfection, we must view the general government and the states as a whole; each in its proper sphere, sovereign and independent, each perfectly adapted to their respective objects; the states acting separately, representing and protecting the local and peculiar interests; acting jointly through one general government, with the weight respectively assigned to each by the constitution, representing and protecting the interests of the whole; and thus perfecting, by an admirable but simple arrangement, the great principle of representation and responsibility, without which no government can be free or just. To preserve this sacred distribution, as originally settled, by coercing each to move in its prescribed orb, is the great and difficult problem, on the solution of which, the duration of our constitution, of our union, and in all probability, our liberty depends. How is this to be effected?

The question is new when applied to our peculiar political organization, where the separate and conflicting interests of society are represented by distinct, but connected governments; but is in reality an old question under a new form, long since perfectly solved. Whenever separate and dissimilar interests have been separately represented in any government; whenever the sovereign power has been divided in its exercise, the experience and wisdom of ages have devised but one mode, by which such political organization can be preserved; the mode adopted in England and by all governments ancient and modern, blessed with constitutions deserving to be called free; to give to each co-estate the right to judge of its powers, with a negative, or veto on the acts of the others, in order to protect against encroachments, the interest it particularly represents; a principle which all of our constitutions recognize in the distribution of power among their respective departments, as essential to maintain the independence of each, but which to all, who will duly reflect on the subject, must appear, far more essential, for the same object in that great and fundamental distribution of powers between the states and the general government. So essential is the principle that to withold the right from either, where the sovereign power is divided, is in fact *to annul the division* itself, and to *consolidate* in the one, left in the exclusive possession of the right, all of the powers of the government; for it is not possible to distinguish, practically, between a government, having all power and the one having the right to take what power it pleases. Nor does it in the least vary the principle, whether the distribution of power be between co-estates, as in England, or between distinctly organized, but connected governments, as with us. The reason is the same in both cases, while the necessity is greater in our case, as the danger of conflict is greater, where the interests of a society are divided geographically, than in any other, as has already been shown.

These truths do seem to me to be incontrovertible, and I am at a loss to understand how any one who has maturely reflected on the nature of our institutions, or who has read history, or studied the principles of free governments to any purpose, can call them in question. The explanation must, it appears to me, be sought in the fact, that in every free state, there are those who look more to the necessity of maintaining power than guarding against its abuses. I do not intend reproach, but simply to state a fact, apparently necessary, to explain the contrariety of opinions among the intelligent, where the abstract consideration of the subject would seem scarcely to admit of doubt. If such be the true cause, I must think the fear of weakening the government too much in this case to be to a great measure unfounded, or, at least, that the danger is much less from that, than the opposite side. I do not deny that a power of so high a nature may be abused by a state; but, when I reflect that the states unanimously called the general government into existence with all of its powers, which they freely surrendered on their part, under the conviction that their common peace, safety and prosperity required it; that they are bound together by a common origin, and the recollection of common suffering, and a common triumph in the great and splendid achievement of their independence; and that the strongest feelings of our nature, and among them the love of national power and distinction, are on the side of the union; it does seem to me, that the fear, which would strip the states of their sovereignty, and degrade them, in fact, to mere dependent corporations, lest they should abuse a right indispensable to the peaceable protection of those interests, which they reserved under their own peculiar guardianship, when they created the general government, is unnatural and unreasonable. If those who voluntarily created the system, cannot be trusted to preserve it, what power can?

So far from extreme danger, I hold that there never was a free state, in which this great conservative princi-

ple, indispensable in all, was ever so safely lodged. In others, when the co-estates, representing the dissimilar and conflicting interests of the community, came into contact, the only alternative was compromise, submission, or force. Not so in ours. Should the general government and a state come into conflict, we have a higher remedy: the power which called the general government into existence, which gave it all of its authority, and can enlarge, contract, or abolish its powers at its pleasure, may be invoked. The states themselves may be appealed to, three-fourths of which, in fact, form a power, whose decrees are the constitution itself, and whose voice can silence all discontent. The utmost extent, then, of the power is, that a state, acting in its sovereign capacity, as one of the parties to the constitutional compact, may compel the government, created by that compact, to submit a question touching its infraction, to the parties who created it; to avoid the supposed dangers of which, it is proposed to resort to the novel, the hazardous, and I must add, fatal project of giving to the general government the sole and final right of interpreting the constitution, thereby reversing the whole system, making that instrument the creature of its will, instead of a rule of action impressed on it at its creation, and annihilating, in fact, the authority, which imposed it, and from which the government itself derives its existence.

That such would be the result, were the right in question vested in the legislative or executive branch of the government, is conceded by all. No one has been so hardy as to assert, that congress or the president ought to have the right, or to deny, that, if vested finally and exclusively in either, the consequences which I have stated would not necessarily follow; but its advocates have been reconciled to the doctrine, on the supposition, that there is one department of the general government which, from its peculiar organization, affords an independent tribunal through which the government may exercise the high authority, which is the subject of consideration, with perfect safety to all.

I yield, I trust, to few, in my attachment to the judiciary department. I am fully sensible of its importance, and would maintain it to the fullest extent in its constitutional powers and independence; but it is impossible for me to believe, that it was ever intended by the constitution, that it should exercise the power in question, or that it is competent to do so, and, if it were, that it would be a safe depository of the power.

Its powers are judical and not political, and are expressly confined by the constitution "to all *cases* in law and equity under this constitution, the laws of the U. States, and the treaties made or which shall be made, under its authority;" and which I have high authority in asserting, excludes political questions, and comprehends those only where these are parties amenable to the process of the court.* Nor is its incompetency less clear than its want of constitutional authority. There may be many and the most dangerous infractions on the part of congress, of which, it is conceded by all, the court, as a judicial tribunal, cannot, from its nature, take cognizance. The tariff itself is a strong case in point; and the reason applies equally *to all others, where congress perverts a power from an object intended to one not intended—the most insidious and dangerous of all the infractions; and which may be extended to all of its powers, more especially to the taxing and appropriating.* But, supposing it competent to take cognizance of all infractions of every description, the insuperable objection still remains, that it would not be a safe tribunal to exercise the power in question.

It is an universal and fundamental political principle, that the power to protect, can safely be confided only to those interested in protecting, or their responsible agents, a maxim not less true in private than in public affairs. The danger in our system, is, that the general government, which represents the interests of the whole, may encroach on the states, which represent the peculiar and local interests, or that the latter may encroach on the former. In examining this point, we ought not to forget, that the government through all its departments, judicial, as well as others, is administered by delegated and responsible agents; and that *the power which really controls ultimately all the movements is not in the agents but those who elect or appoint them.* To understand then its real character, and what would be the action of the system in any supposable case, we must raise our view from the mere agents, to this high controlling power which finally impels every movement of the machine. By doing so, we shall find all under the control of the will of a majority, compounded of a majority of the states, taken as corporate bodies, and the majority of the people of the states estimated in federal numbers. These united constitute the real and final power, which impels and directs the movements of the general government. The majority of the states elect the majority of the senate; of the people of the states, that of the house of representatives; the two united, the president; and the president and a majority of the senate appoint the judges; a majority of whom, and a majority of the senate and the house with the president, really exercise all of the powers of the government, with the exception of the cases where the constitution requires a greater number than a majority. The judges are, in fact, as truly the judicial representatives of this united majority, as the majority of congress itself, or the president, is its legislative or executive representative; and to confide the power to the judiciary to determine finally and conclusively, what powers are delegated, and what reserved, would be in reality to confide it to the majority, whose agents they are, and by whom they can be controlled in various ways; and, of course to subject, (against the fundamental principle of our system, and all sound political reasoning), the reserved powers of the states, with all of the local and peculiar interests, they were intended to protect; to the will of the very majority, against which the protection was intended. Nor will the tenure by which the judges hold their office, however valuable the provision in many other respects, materially vary the case. Its highest possible effect would be to *retard* and not *finally* to resist, the will of a dominant majority.

But it is useless to multiply arguments. Were it possible that reason could settle a question where the passions and interests of men are concerned, this point would have been long since settled forever, by the state of Virginia. The report of her legislature, to which I have already referred, has really, in my opinion, placed it beyond controversy. Speaking in reference to this subject, it says, "it has been objected" (to the right of a state to interpose for the protection of her reserved rights) "that the judicial authority is to be regarded as the sole expositor of the constitution; on this objection it might be observed, first, that there may be instances of usurped powers, which the forms of the constitution could never draw within the control of the judicial department; secondly, that if the decision of the judiciary be raised above the sovereign parties to the constitution, the decisions of the other departments, not carried by the forms of the constitution before the judiciary, must be equally authoritative and final with the decision of that department. But the proper answer to the objection is, that the resolution of the general assembly relates to those great and extraordinary cases, in which all of the forms of the constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions dangerous to the essential rights of the parties to it. The resolution supposes that dangerous powers, not delegated, may not only be usurped and executed by the other departments, but that the judicial department may also exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grant of the constitution, and consequently that the ultimate right of the parties to the constitution to judge whether the compact has been dangerously violated, must extend to violations by one delegated authority, as well as by another—by the judiciary, as well as by the executive or legislative."

Against these conclusive arguments, as they seem to me, it is objected, that if one party has the right to judge of infractions of the constitution, so has the other, and that, consequently, in cases of contested powers between a state and the general government, each would have a right to maintain its opinion, as is the case when sover-

*I refer to the authority of chief justice Marshall, in the case of Jonathan Robbins. I have not been able to refer to the speech, and speak from memory.

eign powers differ in the construction of treaties or compacts, and that, of course, it would come to be a mere question of force. The error is in the assumption that the general government is a party to the constitutional compact. The states, as has been shown, formed the compact, acting as sovereign and independent communities. The general government is but its creature; and, though in reality a government with all the rights and authority which belong to any other government, within the orb of its powers, it is, nevertheless, a government emanating from a compact between sovereigns, and partaking, in its nature and object, of the character of a joint commission; appointed to superintend and administer the interests in which all are jointly concerned, but having, beyond its proper sphere, no more power than if it did not exist. To deny this would be to deny the most incontestible facts, and the clearest conclusions; while to acknowledge its truth is to destroy utterly the objection, that the appeal would be to force, in the case supposed. For if each party has a right to judge, then, under our system of government, the final cognizance of a question of contested power would be in the states, and not in the general government. It would be the duty of the latter, as in all similar cases of a contest between one or more of the principals and a joint commission or agency, to refer the contest to the principals themselves, such are the plain dictates of reason and analogy both. On no sound principle can the agents have a right to final cognizance, as against the principals, much less to use force against them, to maintain their construction of their powers. Such a right would be monstrous; and has never, heretofore, been claimed in similar cases.

That the doctrine is applicable to the case of a contested power between the states and the general government, we have the authority not only of reason and analogy, but of the distinguished statesmen already referred to. Mr. Jefferson, at a late period of his life, after long experience and mature reflection, says, "with respect to our state and federal governments, I do not think their relations are correctly understood by foreigners. They suppose the former subordinate to the latter. This is not the case. They are co-ordinate departments of one simple and integral whole. But you may ask if the two departments should claim each the same subject of power, where is the umpire to decide between them? In cases of little urgency or importance, the prudence of both parties will keep them aloof from the questionable ground; but if it can neither be avoided nor compromised, a convention of the states must be called, to ascribe the doubtful power to that department which they may think best." It is thus that our constitution, by authorising amendments, and by prescribing the authority and mode of making them, has, by a simple contrivance, with its characteristic wisdom, provided a power which in the last resort supersedes effectually the necessity, and even the pretext for force; a power to which none can fairly object; with which the interests of all are safe; which can definitely close all controversies in the only effectual mode, by freeing the compact of every defect and uncertainty, by an amendment of the instrument itself. It is impossible for human wisdom, in a system like ours, to devise another mode which shall be safe and effectual, and at the same time consistent with what are the relations and acknowledged powers of the two great departments of our government. It gives a beauty and security peculiar to our system, which, if duly appreciated, will transmit its blessings to the remotest generations; but if not, our splendid anticipation of the future will prove but an empty dream. Stripped of all its covering and the naked question is, whether ours is a federal or a consolidated government; a constitutional or absolute one; a government resting ultimately on the solid basis of the sovereignty of the states, or on the unrestrained will of a majority; a form of government, as in all other unlimited ones, in which injustice and violence and force must finally prevail. *Let it never be forgotten that where the majority rules, the minority is the subject;* and that if we should absurdly attribute to the former, the exclusive right of construing the constitution, there would be in fact between the sovereign and the subject, under such a government, no constitution; or at least nothing deserving the name, or serving the legitimate object of so sacred an instrument.

How the states are to exercise this high power of interposition, which constitutes so essential a portion of their reserved rights, that it *cannot be delegated without an entire surrender of their sovereignty*, and converting our system from a *federal* into a *consolidated* government, is a question that the states only are competent to determine. The arguments which prove that they possess the power, equally prove, that they are, in the language of Jefferson, "*the rightful judges of the mode and measure of redress.*" But the spirit of forbearance, as well as the nature of the right itself, forbids a recourse to it, except in cases of dangerous infractions of the constitution; and then only in the last resort, when all reasonable hope of relief from the ordinary action of the government has failed; when, if the right to interpose did not exist, the alternative would be submission and oppression on one side, or resistance by force on the other. That our system should afford, in such extreme cases, an intermediate point between these dire alternatives, by which the government may be brought to a pause, and thereby an interval obtained to compromise differences, or, if impracticable, be compelled to submit the question to a constitutional adjustment, through an appeal to the states themselves, is an evidence of its high wisdom; an element not, as is supposed by some, of weakness, but of strength; not of anarchy or revolution, but of peace and safety. *Its general recognition would of itself in a great measure, if not altogether, supersede the necessity of its exercise, by impressing on the movements of the government, that moderation and justice so essential to harmony and peace, in a country of such vast extent, and diversity of interests as ours;* and would, if controversy should come, turn the resentment of the aggrieved, from the system to those who had abused its powers, (a point all important), and cause them to seek redress, *not in revolution or overthrow, but in reformation.* It is, in fact, properly understood, *a substitute where the alternative would be force, tending to prevent, and if that fails, to correct peaceably the aberrations to which all political systems are liable, and which, if permitted to accumulate without correction, must finally end in a general catastrophe.*

I have now said what I intended in reference to the abstract question of the relation of the states to the general government, and would here conclude, did I not believe that a more general statement on an abstract question, without including that which may have caused its agitation, would be considered by many imperfect and unsatisfactory. Feeling that such would be justly the case, I am compelled, reluctantly, to touch on the tariff, so far at least as may be necessary to illustrate the opinions which I have already advanced. Anxious, however, to intrude as little as possible on the public attention, I will be as brief as possible; and with that view, will, as far as may be consistent with my object, avoid all debateable topics.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist in relation to the principle or the effect on the productive industry of the country, of the present, or any other tariff of protection, there are certain political consequences flowing from the present, which none can doubt, and all must deplore. It would be in vain to attempt to conceal that it has divided the country into two great geographical divisions, and arrayed them against each other, in opinion at least, if not interests also, on some of the most vital of political subjects; on its finance, its commerce, and its industry, subjects calculated, above all others, in time of peace, to produce excitement, and in relation to which the tariff has placed the sections in question in deep and dangerous conflict. If there be any point on which the (I was going to say southern section, but to avoid, as far as possible, the painful feelings such discussions are calculated to excite, I shall say) weaker of the two sections is unanimous, it is that its prosperity depends, in a great measure, on free trade, light taxes, economical, and, as far as possible, equal disbursements of the public revenue, and an unshackled industry, leaving them to pursue whatever may appear most advantageous to their interests. From the Potomac to the Mississippi there are few, indeed, however divided on other points, who would not, if dependent on their volition, and if they regarded the interest of their particular section only, remove from

commerce and industry every shackle, reduce the revenue to the lowest point that the wants of the government fairly required, and restrict the appropriations to the most moderate scale, consistent with the peace, the security, and the engagements of the public; and who do not believe that the opposite system is calculated to throw on them an unequal burthen, to repress their prosperity, and to encroach on their enjoyment.

On all these deeply important measures, the opposite opinion prevails, if not with equal unanimity, with at least a greatly preponderating majority in the other and stronger section; so much so, that no two distinct nations ever entertained more opposite views of policy than these two sections do, on all the important points to which I have referred. Nor is it less certain that this unhappy conflict, flowing directly from the tariff, has extended itself to the halls of legislation, and has converted the deliberations of congress into an annual struggle between the two sections; the stronger to maintain and increase the superiority it has already acquired, and the other to throw off or diminish its burdens: a struggle in which all the noble and generous feelings of patriotism are gradually subsiding into sectional and selfish attachments.* Nor has the effect of this dangerous conflict ended here. It has not only divided the two sections on the important point already stated, but on the deeper and more dangerous questions, the constitutionality of a protective tariff, and the general principles and theory of the constitution itself; the stronger, in order to maintain their superiority, giving a construction to the instrument which the other believes would convert the general government into a consolidated, irresponsible government, with the total destruction of liberty; and the weaker seeing no hope of relief with such assumption of powers, turning its eye to the reserved sovereignty of the states, as the only refuge from oppression. I shall not extend these remarks, as I might, by showing that while the effect of the system of protection was rapidly alienating one section, it was not less rapidly, by its necessary operation, distracting and corrupting the other; and between the two, subjecting the administration to violent and sudden changes, totally inconsistent with all stability and wisdom in the management of the affairs of the nation, of which we already see fearful symptoms. Nor do I deem it necessary to enquire whether this unhappy conflict grows out of true or mistaken views of interest, on either, or both sides. Regarded in either light, it ought to admonish us of the extreme danger to which our system is exposed, and the great moderation and wisdom necessary to preserve it. If it comes from mistaken views—if the interests of the two sections, as affected by the tariff, be really the same, and the system, instead of acting unequally, in reality diffuses equal blessings, and imposes equal burdens on every part, it ought to teach us how liable those who are differently situated, and who view their interests under different aspects, are to come to different conclusions, even when their interests are strictly the same; and consequently, with what extreme caution any system of policy ought to be adopted, and with what a spirit of moderation pursued, in a country of such great extent and diversity as ours. But if, on the contrary, the conflict springs really from contrariety of interests—if the burden be on the one side, and the benefit on the other, then are we taught a lesson not less important, how little regard we have for the interests of others, while in pursuit of our own, or, at least, how apt we are to consider our own interest the interest of all others; and of course, how great the danger in a country of such acknowledged diversity of interests, of the oppression of the feeble by the stronger interest, and in consequence of it, of the most fatal sectional conflicts. But which ever may be the cause, the real or supposed diversity of interest, it cannot be doubted that the political consequences of the prohibitory system, be its effects in other respects beneficial or otherwise, are really such as I have stated; nor can it be doubted that a conflict between the great sections on questions so vitally important, indicates a condition of the country so distempered and dangerous, as to demand the most serious and prompt attention. It is only when we come to consider of the remedy, that, under the aspect I am viewing the subject, there can be, among the informed and considerate, any diversity of opinion.

Those who have not duly reflected on its dangerous and inveterate character, suppose that the disease will cure itself; that events ought to be left to take their own course; and that experience, in a short time, will prove that the interest of the whole community is the same, in reference to the tariff; or, at least, whatever diversity there may now be, time will assimilate. Such has been their language from the beginning, but unfortunately the progress of events has been the reverse. The country is now more divided than in 1824, and then more than in 1816. The majority may have increased, but the opposite sides are beyond dispute more determined and exerted, than in any preceding period. Formerly the system was resisted mainly, as inexpedient: but now, as unconstitutional, unequal, unjust, and oppressive. Then relief was sought exclusively from the general government; but, now, many driven to despair, are raising their eyes to the reserved sovereignty of the states, as the only refuge. If we turn from the past and present, to the future, we shall find nothing to lessen, but much to aggravate the danger. The increasing embarrassment and distress of the staple states, the growing conviction, from experience, that they are caused by the prohibitory system principally, and that, under its continued operation, their present pursuits must become profitless, and with a conviction that their great and peculiar agricultural capital, cannot be diverted from its ancient and hereditary channels, without ruinous losses, all concur to increase, instead of dispelling the gloom, that hangs over the future. In fact, to those who will duly reflect on the subject, the hope that the disease will cure itself, must appear perfectly illusory. The question is in reality one between the exporting and non-exporting interests of the country. *Were there no exports there would be no tariff;* it would be perfectly useless. On the contrary, so long as there are states which raise the great agricultural staples, with the view of obtaining their supplies, and which must depend on the general market of the world for their sales, the conflict must remain, if the system should continue, and the disease become more and more inveterate. Their interest, and that of those who, by high duties, would confine the purchase of their supplies to the general market, must from the nature of things, in reference to the tariff, be in conflict. Till then, we cease to raise the great staples, cotton, rice, and tobacco, for the same markets; and till we can find some other profitable investment for the immense amount of capital and labor now employed in their production, the present unhappy and dangerous conflict cannot terminate, unless with the prohibitory system itself.

In the meantime, while idly waiting for its termination through its own action, the progress of events in another quarter is rapidly bringing the contest to an immediate and decisive issue. We are fast approaching a period very novel in the history of nations, and bearing directly and powerfully on the point under consideration —the final payment of a long standing funded debt; a period that cannot be sensibly retarded, or the natural consequences of it eluded, without proving disastrous to those who may attempt either, if not to the country itself. When it arrives, the government would find itself in possession of a surplus revenue of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 of dollars, if not previously disposed of, which presents the important question, what previous disposition ought to be made—a question that must press ungently for decision at the very next session of congress. It cannot be delayed longer, without the most distracting and dangerous consequences.

The honest and obvious course is, to prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury, by a timely and judicious reduction of the imposts; and thereby to leave the money in the pockets of those who made it, and from whom it cannot be honestly nor constitution-

*The system, if continued, must end, not only in subjecting the industry and property of the weaker section to the control of the stronger, but in proscription and political disfranchisement. It must finally control elections and appointments to offices, as well as acts of legislation, to the great increase of the feelings of animosity, and of the fatal tendency to a complete alienation between the sections.

ally taken, unless required by the fair and legitimate wants of the government. If, neglecting a disposition so obvious and just, the government should attempt to keep up the present high duties, when the money was no longer wanted, or to dispose of this immense surplus by enlarging the old, or devising new schemes of appropriations, or finding that to be impossible, it should adopt the most dangerous, unconstitutional, and absurd project ever devised by any government, of dividing the surplus among the states, (a project which, if carried into execution, could not fail to create an antagonist interest between the states and general government, on all questions of appropriations, which would certainly end in reducing the latter to a mere office of collection and distribution), either of these modes would be considered by the section suffering under the present high duties, as a fixed determination to perpetuate forever what it considers the present unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive burthen; and from that moment, it would cease to look to the general government for relief. This deeply interesting period, which must prove so disastrous should a wrong direction be given, but so fortunate and glorious should a right one, is just at hand. The work must commence at the next session, as I have stated, or be left undone, or at least be badly done. The succeeding session would be too short, and too much agitated by the presidential contest, to afford the requisite leisure and calmness; and the one succeeding would find the country in the midst of the crisis, when it would be too late to prevent an accumulation of the surplus, which I hazard nothing in saying, judging from the nature of men and government, if once permitted to accumulate, would create an interest strong enough to perpetuate itself, supported as it would be by others, so numerous and powerful; and thus would pass away a moment never to be quietly recalled; so precious, if properly used, to lighten the public burden—to equalize the action of the government—to restore harmony and peace—and to present to the world the illustrious example, which could not fail to prove most favorable to the great cause of liberty every where—of a nation the freest, and at the same time the best and most cheaply governed—of the highest earthly blessing, at the least possible sacrifice.

As the disease will not, then, heal itself, we are brought to the question—can a remedy be applied, and, if so, what ought it to be?

To answer in the negative, would be to assert that our union has utterly failed; and that the opinion, so common before the adoption of our constitution, that a free government could not be practically extended over a large country, was correct. And that ours had been destroyed by giving it limits so great, as to comprehend not only dissimilar, but irreconcilable interests. I am not prepared to admit a conclusion, that would cast so deep a shade on the future, and that would falsify all the glorious anticipations of our ancestors while it would so greatly lessen their high reputation for wisdom. Nothing but the clearest demonstration, founded on actual experience, will ever force me to a conclusion so abhorrent to all of my feelings. As strongly as I am impressed with the great dissimilarity, and, I must add, as truth compels me to do, contrariety of interests in our country, resulting from the causes already indicated, and which are so great, that they cannot be subjected to the unchecked will of a majority of the whole, without defeating the great end of government—and without which it is a curse—justice: yet I see in the union, as ordained by the constitution, the means, if wisely used, not only of reconciling all diversities, but also the means and the only effectual one, of securing to us justice, peace, and security, at home and abroad, and with them that national power and renown, the love of which, Providence has implanted for wise purposes so deeply in the human heart; in all of which great objects every portion of our country, widely extended and diversified as it is, has a common and identical interest. If we have the wisdom to place a proper relative estimate on these more elevated and durable blessings, the present and every other conflict of like character, may be readily terminated; but if, reversing the scale, each section should put a higher estimate on its immediate and peculiar gains; and, acting in that spirit, should push favorite measures of mere policy, without regard to peace, harmony, or justice, our sectional conflicts would then, indeed, without some constitutional check, become interminable, except by the dissolution of the union itself. That we have, in fact, so reversed the estimate, is too certain to be doubted; and the result is our present distempered and dangerous condition. The cure must commence in the correction of the error, and not to admit we have erred, would be the worst possible symptom. It would prove the disease to be incurable through the regular and ordinary process of legislation; and would compel, finally, a resort to extraordinary, but I still trust, not only constitutional, but safe remedies.

No one would more sincerely rejoice than myself, to see the remedy applied from the quarter where it could be most easily and regularly done. It is the only way by which those who think that it is the only quarter from which it can constitutionally come, can possibly sustain their opinion. To omit the application by the general government, would compel even them to admit the truth of the opposite opinion; or force them to abandon our political system in despair: while, on the other hand, all their enlightened and patriotic opponents would rejoice at such evidence of moderation and wisdom on the part of the general government, as would supersede a resort to what they believe to be the higher powers of our political system, as indicating a sounder state of public sentiment than has ever heretofore existed in any country, and thus affording the highest possible assurance of the perpetuation of our glorious institutions to the latest generation. For, as a people advanced in knowledge, in the same degree they may dispense with mere artificial restrictions in their government: and we may imagine, (but dare not expect to see it), a state of intelligence so universal and high, that all the guards of liberty may be dispensed with, except an enlightened public opinion, acting through the right of suffrage. But it pre-supposes a state, where every class and every section of the community are capable of estimating the effects of every measure, not only as it may affect itself, but every other class and section; and of fully realizing the sublime truth, that the highest and wisest policy consists in maintaining justice, and promoting peace and harmony; and that, compared to these, schemes of mere gain are but trash and dross. I fear experience has already proved that we are far removed from such a state, and that we must consequently rely on the old and clumsy, but approved mode of checking power, in order to prevent, or correct abuses; but I do trust, that, though far from perfect, we are at least so much so, as to be capable of remedying the present disorder in the ordinary way; and thus to prove, that with us public opinion is so enlightened, and our political machine so perfect, as rarely to require for its preservation the intervention of the power that created it. How is this to be effected?

The application may be painful, but the remedy, I conceive, is certain and simple. There is but one effectual cure: an honest reduction of the duties to a fair system of revenue, adapted to the just and constitutional wants of the government. Nothing short of this will restore the country to peace, harmony, and mutual affection. There is already a deep and growing conviction in a large section of the country, that the impost, even as a revenue system, is extremely unequal, and that it is mainly paid by those who furnish the means of paying the foreign exchanges of the country, on which it is laid; and that the case is not varied, taking into the estimate the entire action of the system, whether the producer or consumer pays in the first instance.

I do not propose to enter formally into the discussion of a point so complex and contested; but as it has necessarily a strong practical bearing on the subject under consideration, in all its relations, I cannot pass it without a few general and brief remarks.

If the producer in reality pays, none will doubt but the burden would mainly fall on the section it is supposed to do. The theory that the consumer pays in the first instance, renders the proposition more complex, and will require, in order to understand where the burden in reality ultimately falls, on that supposition, to consider the protective, or, as its friends call it, the

American System, under its three-fold aspect, of taxation, of protection, and of distribution; or, as performing at the same time the several functions of giving a revenue to the government, of affording protection to certain branches of domestic industry, and furnishing the means to congress of distributing large sums through its appropriations; all of which are so blended in their effects, that it is impossible to understand its true operation, without taking the whole into the estimate.

Admitting then, as supposed, that he who consumes the article pays the tax in the increased price, and that the burden falls wholly on the consumers, without affecting the producers as a class, (which, by the by, is far from being true, except in the single case, if there be such a one, where the producers have a monopoly of an article, so indispensable to life, that the quantity consumed cannot be affected by any increase of price), and that considered in the light of a tax, merely, the impost duties fall equally on every section, in proportion to its population—still, when combined with its other effects, the burden it imposes, as a tax, may be so transferred from one, to the other, as to take it from one and place it wholly on the other. Let us apply the remark first to its operation as a system of protection.

The tendency of the tax, or duty, on the imported article is, not only to raise its price, but also, in the same proportion, that of the domestic article of the same kind, for which purpose, when intended for protection, it is in fact laid; and of course, in determining where the system ultimately places the burden in reality, this effect also, must be taken into the estimate. If one of the sections exclusively produces such domestic articles, and the other purchases them from it, then it is clear, that to the amount of such increased prices, the tax or duty, on the consumption of the foreign articles, would be transferred from the section producing the domestic articles to the one that purchased and consumed them, unless the latter in turn be indemnified by the increased price of the objects of its industry, which none will venture to assert to be the case with the great staples of the country, which form the basis of our exports, the price of which is regulated by the foreign and not the domestic market. To those who grow them, the increased price of the foreign and domestic articles both, in consequence of the duty on the former, is in reality, and in the strictest sense, a tax, while it is clear that the increased price of the latter acts as a bounty to the section producing them, and that as the amount of such increased prices, on what it sells to the other section, is greater or less, than the duty it pays on the imported articles, the system will in fact operate as a bounty or tax; if greater, the difference would be a bounty; if less a tax.

Again, the operation may be equal in every other respect, and yet the pressure of the system, relatively, on the two sections, be rendered very unequal by the appropriations, or distribution. If each section receives back what it paid into the treasury, the equality, if it previously existed, will continue; but if one receives back less, and the other proportionally more than it paid, then the difference in relation to the sections will be to the former a loss, and to the latter a gain; and the system in this aspect would operate to the amount of the difference, as a contribution from the one receiving less than it paid, to the other that receives more. Such would be incontestibly its general effects, taken in all its different aspects, even on the theory supposed to be most favorable to prove the equal action of the system, that the consumer pays in the first instance the whole amount of the tax.

To show how, on this supposition, the burden and advantages of the system would actually distribute themselves between the sections, would carry me too far into details; but I feel assured, after full and careful examination, that they are such as to explain, what otherwise would seem inexplicable, that one section should consider its repeal a calamity, and the other, a blessing; and that such opposite views should be taken by them, as to place them in a state of determined conflict, in relation to the great fiscal and commercial interests of the country. Indeed, were there no satisfactory explanation, the opposite views that prevail in the two sections as to the effects of the system, ought to satisfy all of its unequal action. There can be no safer or more certain rule than to suppose each portion of the country equally capable of understanding their respective interests; and that each is a much better judge of the effects of any system of measures on its peculiar interest, than the other can possibly be.

But whether the opinion of its unequal action be correct or erroneous, nothing can be more certain than that the impression is widely extending itself, that the system, under all its modifications, is essentially unequal; and if to that be added, a conviction still deeper and more universal, that every duty imposed *for the purpose of protection, is not only unequal, but also unconstitutional*, it would be a fatal error to suppose that any remedy short of that which I have stated, can heal our political disorders.

In order to understand more fully the difficulty of adjusting this unhappy contest on any other ground, it may not be improper to present a general view of the constitutional objection, that it may be clearly seen how hopeless it is to expect that it can be yielded by those who have embraced it. They believe that all the powers vested by the constitution in congress, are not only restricted by the limitations expressly imposed, but also by the nature and object of the powers themselves. Thus, though the power to impose duties on imports be granted in general terms, without any other express limitations, but that they shall be equal, and no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another, yet, as being a portion of the taxing power, given with the view of raising revenue, it is, from its nature, restricted to that object as much so as if the convention had expressly so limited it; and that to use it to effect any other purpose, not specified in the constitution, is an infraction of the instrument in its most dangerous form; an infraction by perversion, more easily made, and more difficult to resist, than any other. The same view is believed to be applicable to the power of of regulating commerce, as well as all the other powers. To surrender this important principle, it is conceived, would be to surrender all power, and to render the government unlimited and despotic; and to yield it up, in relation to the particular power in question, would be in fact to surrender the control of the whole industry and capital of the country to the general government, and would end in placing the weaker section in a colonial relation with the stronger. For nothing are more dissimilar in their nature, or may be more unequally affected by the same laws, than different descriptions of labor and property; and if taxes, by increasing the amount and changing the intent only, may be perverted, in fact, into a system of penalties and rewards, it would give all the power that could be desired, to subject the labor and property of the minority to the will of the majority, to be regulated without regarding the interest of the former, in subserviency to the will of the latter. Thus thinking, it would seem unreasonable to expect that any adjustment, based on the recognition of the correctness of a construction of the constitution, which would admit the exercise of such a power, would satisfy the weaker of the two sections, particularly with its peculiar industry and property, which experience has shewn may be so injuriously affected by its exercise. Thus much for one side.

The just claims of the other ought to be equally respected. Whatever excitement the system has justly caused in certain portions of our country, I hope and believe all will concede that the change should be made with the least possible detriment to the interests of those who may be liable to be affected by it, consistently with what is justly due to others and the principles of the constitution. To effect this, will require the kindest spirit of conciliation, and the utmost skill; but, even with these, it will be impossible to make the transition, without a shock greater or less; though I trust, if judiciously effected, it will not be without many compensating advantages. That there will be some such, cannot be doubted. It will, at least, be followed by greater stability, and will tend to harmonize the manufacturing with all of the other great interests of the country, and bind the whole in mutual affection. But these are not all. Another advantage, of essential importance to the ultimate prosperity of our manufacturing industry will fol-

low. *It will cheapen production;* and, in that view, the loss of any one branch, will be nothing like in proportion to the reduction of duty on that particular branch. Every reduction will, in fact, operate as a bounty to every other branch, except the one reduced; and thus the effect of a general reduction will be to cheapen, universally, the price of production, by cheapening living, wages, and materials; so as to give, if not equal profits after the reduction, profits by no means reduced proportionally to the duties; an effect, which, as it regards the foreign market, is of the utmost importance. It must be apparent, on reflection, that the means adopted to secure the home market, for our manufacturers are precisely the opposite of those necessary to obtain the foreign. In the former, the increased expense of production in consequence of a system of protection may be more than compensated by the increased price at home of the article protected; but in the latter this advantage is lost, and as there is no other corresponding compensation, the increased cost of production must be a dead loss in the foreign market. But whether these advantages, and many others, that might be mentioned, will ultimately compensate to the full extent, or not, the loss to the manufacturers on the reduction of the duties, certain it is, that we have approached a point at which a great change cannot be much longer delayed; and that the more promptly it may be met, the less excitement there will be and the greater leisure and calmness for a cautious and skilful operation in making the translation; and which it becomes those more immediately interested duly to consider. Nor ought they to overlook, in considering the question, the different character of the claims of the two sides. The one asks from the government no advantage, but simply to be let alone in the undisturbed possession of their natural advantages, and to secure which, as far as was consistent with the other objects of the constitution, was one of their leading motives in entering into the union; while the other side claims, for the advancement of their prosperity, the positive interference of the government. In such cases, on every principle of fairness and justice, such interference ought to be restrained within limits strictly compatible with the natural advantages of the other. He who, looking to all of the causes in operation; the near approach of the final payment of the public debt, the growing disaffection and resistance to the system, in so large a section of the country, the deeper principles on which opposition to it is gradually turning, must be, indeed, infatuated, not to see a great change is unavoidable; and that the attempt to elude or much longer delay it, must finally but increase the shock and disastrous consequences which may follow.

In forming the opinions I have expressed, I have not been actuated by an unkind feeling towards our manufacturing interest. I now am, and ever have been, decidedly friendly to them, though I cannot concur in all of the measures which have been adopted to advance them. I believe considerations higher than any question of mere pecuniary interest forbids their use. But, subordinate to these higher views of policy, I regard the advancement of mechanical and chemical improvements in the arts with feelings little short of enthusiasm; not only as the prolific source of national and individual wealth, but as the great means of enlarging the domain of man over the material world; and, thereby, of laying the solid foundation of a highly improved condition of society, morally and politically. I fear not that we shall extend our power too far over the great agents of nature; but, on the contrary, I consider such enlargement of our power as tending more certainly and powerfully to better the condition of our race, than any one of the many powerful causes now operating to that result. With these impressions, I not only rejoice at the general progress of the arts in the world, but in their advancement in our own country; and, as far as protection can be incidentally afforded, in the fair and honest exercise of our constitutional powers, I think now, as I have always done, that sound policy connected with the security, independence, and peace of the country, requires them to be protected; but that we cannot go a single step beyond, without jeopardizing our peace, our harmony, and our liberty; considerations of infinitely more importance to us than any measure of mere policy can possibly be.

In thus placing my opinions before the public, I have not been actuated by the expectation of changing the public sentiment. Such a motive, on a question so long agitated, and so beset with feelings of prejudice and interest, would argue, on my part, an insufferable vanity, and a profound ignorance of the human heart. To avoid, as far as possible, the imputation of either, I have confined my statement, on the many and important points on which I have been compelled to touch, to a simple declaration of my opinion, without advancing any other reasons to sustain them, than what appeared to me to be indispensable to the full understanding of my views; and if they should, on any point, be thought to be not clearly and explicitly developed, it will, I trust, be attributed to solicitude to avoid the imputations to which I have alluded, and not from any desire to disguise my sentiments, nor the want of arguments and illustrations to maintain positions which so abound in both that it would require a volume to do them any thing like justice. I can only hope that truths, which I feel assured are essentially connected with all that we ought to hold most dear, may not be weakened in the public estimation by the imperfect manner in which I have been, by the object in view, compelled to present them.

With every caution on my part, I dare not hope in taking the step I have, to escape the imputation of improper motives; though I have, without reserve, freely expressed my opinions, not regarding whether they might or might not be popular, I have no reason to believe that they are such as will conciliate public favor, but the opposite; which I greatly regret, as I have ever placed a high estimate on the good opinion of my fellow citizens. But, be that as it may, I shall, at least, be sustained by feelings of conscious rectitude. I have formed my opinions after the most careful and deliberate examination, with all of the aids which my reason and experience could furnish; I have expressed them honestly and fearlessly, regardless of their effects personally; which, however interesting to me individually, are of too little importance to be taken into the estimate, where the liberty and happiness of our country are so vitally involved.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Fort Hill, July 26th, 1831.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

[☞The rule long since established must be adhered to. Strictures on col. Johnson's letter to Mr. Ingham will not be admitted, unless sanctioned by the name of a party involved in the matters at issue. It is meant that this rule shall apply in all cases, and to *all* subjects.]

From the National Intelligencer.

Blue Springs, 2d August, 1831.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton: After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23d ult. that Mr. *Ingham* had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will please, therefore, to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your ob't. servant,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Blue Springs, July 31, 1831.

Dear sir—Yours of the 16th instant was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems, you have prepared for the public, purporting to contain separate conversations, with the president and myself, relative to an allegation made in the public journals, that general *Jackson* had authorised a member of congress to require of Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with major Eaton, and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I had denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me. After the publication of this accusation against general Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, intimating that I was the member of congress to whom allusion was made, and requested to know if I had ever made such a communication. In my answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the president, and which is attributable to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that general Jackson ever made such a requisition through

me, and as positively denied having ever made such a statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each and every interview, that the president disclaimed any right or intention to interfere in any manner whatever with the regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of a delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public journals as a witness impeaching one of those friends, and ascribing to him declarations which he never made; and placed in that attitude by you, self-respect and self-defence called upon me to correct that erroneous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to come before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections. But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my correspondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood, provided I was the member of congress to whom reference was made, that you might have it in your power to correct your misapprehension of my communications.

I did not see how it could impeach your character or lessen your reputation to consider and acknowledge it a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood myself and that you could make the public believe so. My standard of confidence and friendship, arising from a personal and political intimacy of twenty years, would have dictated that course to me. Such a course could have been injurious to none, and less troublesome to all. But, so far as I am concerned, I felt perfectly willing to take the course adopted by yourself, of placing our views before the public. I do not, however, think that it will be much benefitted by our labors; and I am further induced to believe that the public will place a less value upon the controversy than you do. In denying the confidential character of our conversation, you urge, as one consideration, that the intimation to invite major Eaton and his family to your large parties was offensive, although you are *kind* enough to believe that I did not so intend it? If the nature of the suggestion changed in your mind the character of the conversation, and the relation of that perfect friendship which had so long existed, would it not have been magnanimous and generous in you to have advised me of it? I now come to the material point in controversy—whether general Jackson, through me, required of you to invite major Eaton and his family to your large parties. This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties. But gen. Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by gen. Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have major Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and thus drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the desired effect. He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly, that if such was the fact, he would dismiss them from office. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act; which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet. Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend, and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed that I would have misrepresented any of the parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view; I should have considered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which then existed between us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite major Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large or small parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the president mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I vindicated you against it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misinformed. To prevent a rupture, I requested the president to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday, that I might have the opportunity of two days to converse with them.

When I made my report to the president, I informed him that I was confirmed in my opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy. I informed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between us calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his *feelings and determination*—not *his ground*, as you have supposed; with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you that he had changed his ground. It is true that I informed you that the president was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of the excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private *memoranda*, when you say I compared him to a roaring lion.

You attribute to me another declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the president had informed me that he would invite Mr. Branch, Mr. Berrien, and yourself, to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea.

The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations, the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The president informed me that when the rumors against maj. Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Dr. Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Dr. Ely's name was mentioned. Again, you say I called at your house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The fact is that you called for me at my lodgings about that time, by a previous appointment. This is a mistake in a *matter of fact* of no great importance, except to show how easily we forget. If we thus differ in matters of fact, how much more liable to differ as to words; and still more as to the time, manner, and circumstances in which these words have been introduced, and still more the precise meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the hearer!

Having thought it important to memorandum our conversation, would it not have given additional proof of your friendship and confidence, and would it not have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished me with it, (so far as I was concerned), that I might have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon you? The witness in court is often misunderstood by lawyers and jury, and as often called upon to correct the mistake and to explain his meaning; and you have gained little in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memoranda; and if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction upon your own notes.

Again: you are incorrect in supposing that I informed you that the *president requested* me to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition; and in this you will find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your families had not returned the call of Mrs. Eaton; and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way the president would be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind, for I never did know the precise manner in which the social non-intercourse existed between your families, whether cards had ever passed from either or not; and sure I am that the president and myself, never had any conversation on the subject. From first to last my efforts were put forth to reconcile the parties

concerned; they were for the time being successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did: I felt happy, however, that I was in any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no agency, and which I deeply regretted. Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find myself dragged before the public to vindicate myself against sentiments and conversations imputed to me by a part of those friends, without the opportunity of explaining to them their misapprehension of what I did say.

Without adverting to any further inaccuracies of your letter and statement, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. Samuel D. Ingham.

From the National Intelligencer.

COL. JOHNSON TO MR. BERRIEN.

The following copy of a letter from col. *Johnson* to Mr. *Berrien* has been forwarded to us for publication by col. *Johnson:*

Oakland, [*Ky.*] *July 20th,* 1831.

Dear sir: Your favor of the 7th instant has been received. I find that you understood me to say, that the president would at least expect the invitation of Mrs. Eaton when you gave large and general parties. The president never did directly or indirectly express or intimate such an expectation. He informed me that he had been induced to believe that a part of his cabinet had entered into a combination to drive maj. Eaton from it, by excluding him and his family from society, that he had been also informed that the successive parties to which you allude was a link in the chain: that attempts had been made even upon foreign ministers to exclude maj. Eaton and his family from their parties; and such a state of things gave him great distress: that he was determined at all hazards to have harmony in his cabinet. He then read a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act. In my conversation with you, I referred to this paper. No doubt it is now in existence. It disclaimed all intentions, on the part of the president, to regulate, in any manner whatever, the private or social intercourse of the members of his cabinet. As a mutual friend I called upon you, and, as a peace maker, my object was to make the above communication in the most delicate manner possible. During our conversation, in the anxiety of my heart to serve my friend and my country, it was I alone, upon my own responsibility, who made the suggestion or proposition, or rather inquiry, whether you could not, at those large and promiscuous parties, invite maj. Eaton and his family. From the total social non-intercourse of the members of the cabinet, the want of harmony was inferred, more than from any other circumstance; and my desire was to remedy that evil by the suggestion or inquiry which I made. It would have been an absolute, unqualified, and total misrepresentation of his views, if I had represented the president as making any such demand. You will therefore perceive that you have fallen into the mistake of supposing that I attributed to him what was the spontaneous, sole, and independent suggestion of my own mind. I had no agency in bringing any part of our conversation before the public. I am happy in the recollection that my voluntary exertions to restore harmony to ancient friendship, for the time being, was not unavailing, by conversations and mutual explanations, between some of the parties, and that I have had no agency in producing the recent separation. Having now corrected your misapprehension of what I did say in my endeavors to prevent the disunion of my bosom friends, I feel as if I had performed another sacred duty. I have done it promptly, and in the same spirit of peace and friendship. I have confined my remarks to an explanation of what I said myself. This is done to avoid any unpleasant collision which too frequently arises among the best of friends and most honorable men when efforts are made to detail private conversations. I am, dear sir, yours respectfully.

R. M. JOHNSON.

Hon. J. Macpherson Berrien.

[The reply of Mr. Berrien to the preceding letter, dated on the 31st July, may be expected in course.]

From the United States Telegraph.

[Letter to the editor—from Mr. Desha, a member of congress from Tennessee, and published with his consent.]

Gallatin, Ten. July 20, 1831.

SIR: I was one of general Jackson's original, warm, personal, and political friends, who have been denounced for no other reason, as I believe, but that I could not say, major Eaton was one of the greatest men in the nation, and that Mrs. Eaton was a slandered woman.

I took occasion to wait on Mr. Eaton before he married Mrs. Eaton and informed him, as I thought I was bound to do, being his *personal friend*, of the rumors against the woman he intended to make his wife, and attempted to dissuade him from it. He informed me, in Tennessee, that as soon as he had heard of the death of Timberlake, he determined to go to Washington and marry his widow, and communicated this intention to gen. Jackson who approved of, and advised him to do so. I was in the city when it was rumored that major Eaton would be appointed in the cabinet, (a few days before the general was inaugurated.) I waited on the president, and gave him my opinion, honestly, that it would be an unfortunate appointment; that I could see disappointment and mortification in the countenances of his friends; that the country expected of him to select men for his cabinet of the first talents in the nation: that major Eaton was not one of that description. The president's answer was that Mr. Eaton was a talented man, and that he was well informed that it would be a very popular appointment in New York and Pennsylvania, and that * * * * had informed him that the appointment of Eaton would be well received in Pennsylvania.

I believe general Jackson to be honest, but he has been badly advised by Van Buren, Eaton, and *Billy Lewis*, I have no doubt; and notwithstanding I believe that the plan for Mr. Calhoun's destruction had been settled upon by those gentlemen, before general Jackson's inauguration, I do not believe he could have been induced to act the part he did, but for Mrs. Calhoun's refusal (who was in the city at the time of major Eaton's marriage, and for some time after), to give countenance to, and associate with, Mrs. Eaton. I am now in favor of gen. Jackson's re-election, in preference to H. Clay; but this is a time for the truth, to be spread before the nation: for that is what the people are in search of.

I have said that I have been a warm personal and political friend of the president, which will not be denied by his supporters, or his opposers. I have contributed my mite for his elevation; and am satisfied, nay, will say, I am pleased with most of the measures of his administration, and give to them my hearty support: but I am not, with his attack upon Mr. Calhoun, who had been, and I am satisfied, honestly so, his warm and decided supporter during Mr. Adams's administration. I do not say this from rumor, for I happened to be an eye witness for the two last years of Mr. Adams's administration, and had frequent conversation with him during that period. I am pleased with your course: and notwithstanding you will be denounced by the eleventh hour men, and will have to contend against the patronage of the administration, you will, in my opinion, be sustained by a majority of the democratic party in the union, for your boldness in exposing the *intrigues* of an unprincipled set of men: and will conclude by saying, go on, for there is honesty enough yet in the great mass of the people, and they will sustain you. Very respectfully,

ROBERT DESHA.

General Duff Green.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An address to the president of the United States, remonstrating against my appointment as secretary of the territory, has been published in the Journal of this morning; and it being the first opportunity I have had of knowing, distinctly, the grounds upon which I have been assailed, I take the earliest moment to reply to them. In doing this, I exercise a right and perform a duty, which no one can find fault with; and I shall endeavor to incur no censure by an exhibition of passion or excitement which I have been taught to consider unbecoming in youth, however it may be tolerated in maturer age.

On my arrival here from Washington, I found the annunciation of my appointment had preceded me by a day, and that an excitement had been gotten up on the instant, and proceedings had upon it before I could be seen or heard, or had been permitted to return home; although it was known, that I was expected

in the next boat. I mention this to show, that an immediate impulse was given to public feeling on momentary reflection, and that it has been kept in motion by a precipitancy in the whole proceeding, which seemed rather designed to overwhelm, than to treat me with fairness and candor. I mention it also to show that a decent respect for one, who formed a part of your society, and as far as he knew, altogether unoffending, should have called forth the exercise of liberal feeling rather than premature censure. His youth even claimed it of you, and as a member of a family resident among you, they had a right to expect from a community like this, at least kind and respectful sentiments.

I had supposed, at least, that there were some among you who knew me and my family, and the relations of their position here, who could have found something of extenuation for the offence, which it now seems I have committed, in accepting an appointment tendered to me by the president without consulting you. No one desires more the good feelings of others than myself, because I entertain kind feelings towards all. The asperities of party and the personalities of passion, form no part of my composition. To this those who know me will bear testimony.

That my appointment is so extraordinary (to use your own language) as to fill you with *astonishment and indignation*, is to me equally astonishing, without feeling a corresponding indignation. What were the facts upon which the minds of those informed on the subject, would naturally rest on this occasion? My father had moved to the territory, holding the office of secretary; had brought with him a numerous family, consisting of eight females, myself, his only son and oldest child. To their comfort, it was well known, that even the petty emoluments of this office were essential. High and important duties required him to go abroad, and be absent some length of time from the United States; forbidding him to hold the office, and his resignation, under such circumstances, was publicly called for by some of you. There was an incompatibility in his retaining the office, and he resigned.

About to undertake a long and hazardous journey, in a precarious climate, was there no consideration due to his family, thus left dependent on the single and youthful exertions of myself? Could you find no just motive in these considerations to say that my appointment was at least excusable, if not justifiable? Was he not rendering an adequate service to his country; and was there nothing in this obvious view of the case, which should have called forth the just and generous feelings of an enlightened and liberal public? If there is not, I have greatly mistaken the character of this community.

But it was not expected that this fostering care should be extended to the injury of any one, or to the detriment of the public. Nor did I imagine that my appointment would have called forth an expression of alarm, for the "*dearest rights and liberties of freemen.*" I could see nothing in it calculated to excite apprehension. Even my youth was a guarantee against usurpation, and a security that I should possess, in you, judicious and faithful counsellors. Without presuming on my capacity, I felt a confidence in my ability for the discharge of the duties of secretary, because I had performed them, and knew their character. And the insinuation, contained in your address, that my father had passed condemnation upon my capacity, by keeping an estimable and intelligent young man in the office, I am compelled to say, is both illiberal and unjust. To make a reproachful application of generous motives, is inexcusable. The impulses of youth teach me otherwise; and although I have much to learn, I can never be taught a different lesson in mature age. It is treating me unfairly, and there is not a man who knows me but would so pronounce it. This imputation manifests a spirit which I am sorry to see; because, whatever may be my demerits, I had a right to expect a manly and candid course from those who have become censors upon the occasion.

To all that has been said and done, I have hitherto opposed nothing. Subject to an inquisitorial examination, I have borne it calmly and without reproach, although the anathema had been fulminated before trial.

In the address is a formidable array of the duties, imposed by law on the governor of the territory, and an impassioned appeal is made, whether I am competent to the discharge of these duties. In other words, your statement of the case amounts to the inquiry, whether I would be a proper appointment for governor?—Is this a fair statement of the case?—I ask at least justice. And can it be considered just, thus to blend two offices which are peculiar and distinct in themselves, and having each the appropriate duties pointed out under the law, with the view of disparaging my pretensions of the office of secretary? The incidental and momentary duties which may, on certain contingencies, devolve on the secretary, you assume as primary duties, requiring the qualification of maturity of talent and age of a governor! The peculiar duties of secretary, under the law, are simple and easy of performance, he being little more than a registering clerk for the governor. The incidental duties of governor, which he may by possibility be called on to perform for a short period, are equally simple. Its simplicity consists in doing no harm; not to go beyond the mere routine of business in the office; such as the secretary does daily; changing only his style on the commission from "secretary" to "acting governor." Those momentous duties which are suggested as required to be performed by the secretary, he can hardly ever be called to exercise. The seat of the general government is too contiguous, to suffer a vacancy in the office of governor prejudicial to the public interest, and at an important time; and no governor would absent himself except at a convenient season, and after putting his office in an advanced condition. Suppose these high duties to occur for a momentary space? Is there any difficulty in getting the advice of wiser and abler men? The oldest ask advice; and no man, in that respect, is independent of the society in which he lives. The difference is, a youth yields to advice; but age seldom or never.

Does any one seriously contend, that my minority is a disqualification under the law? If so, it can only be done for effect. It forms no disqualification: and as to the requisite under the ordinance, of holding 500 acres of land, it is well known that subsequent enactments have dispensed with it. But should it be required, there is no difficulty in my compliance, for I am yet to learn what law forbids a minor being possessor of real and personal estate. That there are many in the territory of higher qualifications, on whom the appointment might have been conferred, is broadly and fully conceded; and it is only to the peculiar circumstances of my position here, and that of my family, to which an appeal can be made, for a selection, that would seem to pass wiser and abler men.

That my minority forms the only ground of serious objection, is gratifying to me. The fact, however, of my being under 21 years of age has been concealed from no one, and cannot be altered. That I did not come into the world some months sooner, is a subject of regret with me, so far as an earlier birth might have conciliated the good opinion of some of you.

Some gentlemen have had the candor to acknowledge, that their objections to me were not as great as towards gen. Jackson; and that they could even find it in their hearts to forgive me, but it was too good an opportunity to let slip for finding fault with the president. The modern tactics of party warfare, have produced a resort to every weapon of assailment. Neither age nor sex has been exempt from the ruthless attack of party violence. My youth cannot claim an exemption. But I would ask, if it be possible that honorable minds would delight in blighting the prospects of a young man on the threshhold of life, with peculiar and extraordinary cares on his hands, at a time when he requires to be sustained by the generous and manly sympathies of all good men? Would the prostration of him, and the attendant consequences to a numerous family, of which he becomes the guardian, gratify even the deepest and most uncompromising malignity? I answer for all of you in the negative. Then why not allow me to show what is my ability, before I am condemned? Why not let your censure or praise follow the conduct I shall observe, rather than by unfavorable anticipations, throw obstacles in my way? Is this doing as you would be done by? Can there be found in this the benevolent spirit of a christian community? It shall be no part of my plan to go round with a subscription paper. I am assured, that many valuable and influential men are prepared to give me support; and I rely on the calm and dispassionate sentiments of the public, without a begging of names, to which, I understand, my opponents have resorted, to my prejudice.

To me it has been unfortunate, that I have had to enter upon my office at a time when the present governor retires, and before his successor has arrived to take his place. This is unfortunate, because the temporary exercise of the office of governor gives an aspect of inappropriateness from my youth, which would not so appear in my position as secretary. This evil, however, will soon be remedied, and I trust that when the regular and appropriate functions of each officer are in exercise, the objections that now arise will be allayed; and that the mountain torrent which threatens to overwhelm me, will pass away with the storm that gave it birth, and be succeeded by a placid stream, enriching and fertilizing a soil in which every generous plant will take root.

S. T. MASON.

Thursday, July 28, 1831.

To the editor of the Democratic Free Press:

I have read a memorial from certain citizens of Detroit, remonstrating against the appointment of the present secretary of the territory, and have observed, with equal regret and surprize, that my position in the secretary's office, has been seized upon as an argument against the qualifications and capacity of the present incumbent. I deem it a duty I owe the late secretary, and an act of duty to the present incumbent to state, that the inferences drawn from my being employed in the office, are both erroneous and unjust.

My being employed was originally occasioned by the necessary absence of the late secretary on other public duties, and has since continued from the same cause. I had always understood that the present incumbent intended embracing different pursuits, and that it was uncertain at what moment he might commence a different business; so that there was neither motive nor inclination to take the place that I occupied in the office.

During the last session of the legislative council, besides acting as clerk in the secretary's office, I also acted as private secretary for the governor, and was consequently absent from the office a greater part of the time: and at such times *the duties of the office were discharged by Mr. S. T. Mason*, in a manner which certainly did not lead me or any other person in my knowledge, to a conclusion detrimental either to his industry or ability. At the end of the session, during the greatest press of business in the secretary's office, I was confined to my room by ill health for several weeks, and after my recovery, *I found that the present secretary* had succeeded in transacting *almost all* the accumulation of labor then incident to the office; and the impression which I then received, and still retain, was, that *it indicated an excellent capacity for business.*

Having been in the habit, for the greater part of the last year, of daily mixing in company with the present secretary, among the citizens of Detroit, and observing the universal kindness and respect which they apparently entertained for him, I am surprised that they should have drawn a comparison so much to his disparagement, and can only attribute it to a sudden and momentary excitement; and I cannot but believe that they will yet do justice to his abilities, however they may regard the propriety of his appointment.

ISAAC I. ROWLAND.

Detroit, July 27, 1831.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, AT $5 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞The present number closes the fortieth volume of the Register.

FLOUR AND COTTON. *Liverpool July* 13. There have been sales of the canal flour received by the Geo. Canning, at 26*s.* 6*d.* per bbl. in bond. This is certainly a most miserable price, but to which holders must submit if they sell at all, and we see no reason to expect improvement for some time, and think it better to close sales of all bonded grain and flour. The weather is still very propitious for the crops, and we fully expect an early and plentiful harvest.

The slight improvement in the demand for cotton has passed off, and we are now as dull as ever. The new duty has not yet taken effect. In other articles no change to notice.

☞The *duty* on flour is now about $3 a barrel.

ELECTIONS. *Joseph Duncan* has been re-elected to congress from Illinois, and *Spencer Pettis*, from Missouri, by large majorities.

Messrs. *Blair*,* *Polk*, *Isaacs** and *Johnson* have been re-elected from Tennessee; Mr. Arnold supplies the place of Mr. *Lea*, and Mr. *Fitzgerald* has beaten Mr. Crocket. *William Hall* is elected in the place of Mr. *Desha*, who declined a poll. General Carroll is re-elected governor without opposition.

We now have returns from Kentucky that, we think, may be fully relied on—Messrs. *Daniel*, *Johnson*, *Lecompte*, *Gaither*, *Wickliffe* and *Lyon* are re-elected, and Mr. *Adair* supercedes Mr. Kincaid—7 Jackson members. Messrs. Letcher and Chilton are re-elected, Mr. Marshall has beaten Mr. *Coleman*, Mr. Tompkins supercedes Mr. *Yancey*, and Mr. Allen comes in place of Mr. Clark, who declined a poll—5 Clay members. The senate consists of 21 Clay and 17 Jackson—two of the former are of the old "pledged men"—of the senators elected this year 6 are Clay and 3 Jackson. The house of representatives consists of 100 members—of these 56 are Clay and 44 Jackson—so that, it is said, a Clay senator will certainly be chosen, by a majority of at least 12. We expect to give some particulars hereafter, as the number of votes received by the adverse parties—shewing the strength of each. At the last election only two anti-Jackson members of congress were elected from Kentucky.

We have returns of votes for governor and lieutenant governor in Indiana. Mr. Noble is elected governor, and Mr. Wallace lieutenant governor. There were three candidates for governor, voted for as follows:

Mr. Noble	22,620 Clay.
Stapp	6,756 Clay.
	29,376
Reed	19,383 Jackson.

The vote of the state is decisive against the present administration—the returns as to members of congress are not full; but it seems that Mr. Law has beaten Mr. *Boon*, that Mr. Test is succeeded by Mr. *McCarty*, being also opposed by Mr. Smith, and Mr. *Carr* supplies the place of Mr. *Jennings*, by a small majority over Mr. Wick. In Mr. Test's late district a large majority of the votes were anti-Jackson—but their power was lost by the division of their strength. In losing Mr. Test, we lose one of the few *real business-men* of the last congress—a loss that will be much felt.

The election in Norfolk borough having resulted in giving a majority of only 31 votes against col. Newton, and the small county of Elizabeth City having yet only to vote, it is esteemed a moral certainty that he has beaten Mr. *Loyall*. Miles King is elected to the state legislature by 12 votes over *William Maxwell*. *Loyall* beat Newton 107 votes at the last election in Norfolk.

Gen. Charles F. Mercer is re-elected to congress in the Prince William district, Va. by a majority of 246 over his competitor col. *Gibson*.

☞The friends of gen. Jackson are designated by *italics*—those of Mr. Clay are printed in Roman characters.

BRITISH COLONIAL TRADE. The Canadians do not appear well pleased with the late arrangements concerning the colonial trade. The York, U. C. "Colonial Advocate" last received, under the head of "Montreal Prices," has the following remarks—

About ten days ago, as we learn from a commercial friend, the price of fine flour was nominally five dollars, but it would not fetch that price in any quantity. The very best superfine flour was very dull at five and a half dollars. American wheat and flour comes in *free*—that makes the chief difference between last year's prices and this. The credit price of wheat is 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* Perhaps wheat and flour equal to thirty thousand barrels flour have come into Canada from the States, within the last three months—as free as if they had been the produce of us Canadians who are freely importing and consuming those manufactures of England which the Americans contemn and despise. Are there those who doubt? Let them peruse carefully the following extracts from No. 1,033, volume 40, of Niles' Baltimore Register, one of the oldest and best circulated newspapers of the union.

[The editor then makes a very long extract from our "Politics for working men," and adds]—

And is it to enrich the northern states of the American union, a union which has a manufacturing interest sufficient to exclude British goods by a heavy protecting tariff in favor of its own domestic productions, that the Canadas are to be impoverished and our farmers ruined, and rendered unable to purchase English goods? Britain retains the power to regulate our foreign trade, and so regulates it as to prevent the growth of a manufacturing interest opposed to hers in these colonies. This we do not object to—we complain of the foolish policy which is sacrificing Canada to build up New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Now—all this may be very well—for Canada; but the *rule* which is good for her, is also good for us! It is true, that, by the late arrangements, American flour may pass *through Canada*, to the British West Indies, free of duty—but the value of the whole of our supply of these islands would hardly pay for the *Leghorn hats and bonnets* that we *used* to import! We are speaking seriously, and strictly regarding the truth. Still the free admission of this small amount of American flour into Canada, has a mighty effect upon the interests of the agriculturalists of that important colony—because that we can make wheat and flour *cheaper* than they; and thus powerfully reduce the profits of the Canadian farmers. Our readers will recollect, that when we first heard of the arrangement, we suggested that Great Britain, to keep Canada *in a state of subjection*, had admitted *our* flour free of duty—but to secure herself in her *navigating interests*, had provided that American vessels should be virtually excluded from her West India ports, by a heavy duty on flour, unless imported through her colonies. What we anticipated seems realized. What Britain did to keep her colonies (which now are the United States) in subjection, by efforts to prevent even the "*manufacture of a hob-nail*," she is doing towards Canada—which is consistent with her whole colonial policy, and extends to her possessions in

* Messrs. Blair and Isaacs are by some called anti-Jackson.

all parts of the world; and that she has monopolized the *navigation* of her West India Islands, we may observe, that though *seventeen* vessels cleared at Philadelphia in the month of July last, for the West Indies—only *one* of them departed for a British colony; and we see it stated in a Portland, *Maine*, paper, that only *one* vessel has loaded at that great navigating town for these islands ever since the arrangement, which was to accomplish such mighty things for MAINE! The fact just mentioned is admitted in the "Portland *Argus*," as good authority, in a case like this, as the Washington *Globe* would be.

The "Advocate" complains that *American* flour is admitted free of duty, though the people of Canada are compelled to consume *British* manufactures. May we not then, and on the same principle, resist the introduction of *British goods*, seeing that the British duty on *our flour* is prohibitory in its character?

The *Penobscot Journal* has the following highly interesting article which is well fitted to be added here:

The activity of trade in Bangor at the present time, is cheering to its citizens, and excites the admiration of strangers. A large share of our merchants are in the very comfortable condition of having as much as they can do. Our streets exhibit the bustle of a city, and a fleet of shipping is constantly in our harbor. Boats and rafts are passing on the river at all times, in all directions. A large number of buildings are in progress, including several blocks of stores. Six or seven brick-yards, within this village, are in constant operation. A spacious hotel, we believe the largest in the state, is well filled. Laboring men are in great demand, and at the highest wages. The country around finds a ready market for its productions.

What is the cause of the present activity of trade in this quarter?

The answer is plain and easy. The great staple of our market is lumber. This is carried out of our river in immense quantities. Where does it go? Does it go to the British West Indies? *Does any one believe that the opening of the British ports has had the slightest effect on our trade?* Does not every one know that we have not yet had any lumber of consequence that was fit for the West India market? *And have all the British ports in the world received half a dozen cargoes of our lumber from our market, this season, or in any other season?*

The demand for our staple product, comes from the *manufacturing towns and villages* of New England, and others in their vicinity—towns which have grown up, and are now living and thriving to the satisfaction of every body, under the influence of the *American System;* that system which sets all things in motion *at home*, which gives labor and a price for labor, to every man that will work. The influence of the American System is felt in every counting-room in our town; on every farm and on every stream in the whole region watered by the Penobscot.

WOOL AND WOOLLENS. The following articles possess considerable interest at the present time—

A London paper says—We are sorry to notice that the communications from the woollen-manufacturers show that considerable languor prevails in that branch of industry, and the market for the raw material is also dull. As regards the manufacture, the operation of the act of 1824 that repealed the old act of Elizabeth, which prohibited the export of raw wools, English growth, is now beginning to be felt. Seven years have elapsed since that act passed, and the Americans have been actively engaged during that period in preparing for the manufacture of woollens. During this course of preparation, they continued to purchase our manufactured goods. They are now in a condition to purchase the raw material, which they commenced to do freely last December, and thereby materially relieved the market, which was at that time very heavy. They have been large purchasers again within the last month, which has had a similar effect of lightening the raw market, but it has also had the effect of checking the manufacture of woollen goods. We are offering no opinion in this place as to the operation of the great principle connected with the free exportation of English wool—there were many, and cogent reasons, no doubt, for its adoption in this particular instance.

We are merely stating the dry fact, that the act in question is at this moment interfering with the woollen manufacture, insomuch as it has converted the Americans into the purchasers of English wool instead of English manufactured woollen articles. Notwithstanding the Americans have been large purchasers of the raw material within the last six months, still the market is very dull, and the price much lower than in the months of February and March. Foreign wool is also very dull of sale. The clip of the present year is short, owing to the extensive rot among the sheep; but as the foreign orders are limited, it is expected that the supply will be equal to the demand, according to present appearances. At a recent sale of 893 packs of foreign wool, not more than 40 were actually sold, notwithstanding the assertion of some of the evening papers of the same day that the sale went off at full prices.

From the Leeds Mercury.—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from the wool fairs of Breslau, Stettin, and Berlin, that the lower and middle qualities of wool have advanced in the German market.—Wools below 20*d.* per lb. have sold 10 per cent. higher this year than last; from 20*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. they have been sold 5 per cent. higher; and above that price there is no advance. The supply is smaller than usual, and the wool is not well washed. A great number of foreigners were in the market—some from the United States, which is a new thing; the Netherland buyers are also again making their appearance, though their woollen manufacture has received so violent a shock; the Prussian buyers are numerous, and give larger prices than the English thought it prudent to give—the woollen manufactures of Prussia being now very brisk and flourishing. The English did not buy more than two-thirds the quantity they had intended to buy.

Wool sale.—The public sales of wool yesterday, were rather thinly attended. Nearly all the wool offered was not of the most desirable kinds, and purchasers consequently manifested but little spirit in bidding. Of 181 bales Buenos Ayres, advertised by Whitwell, Bond & Co. only 14 of inferior quality were sold at 8¾ and 9½ cents, the residue was withdrawn; 5 bales English fleece, brought 46 cts. advertised, not offered; 56 bales German, were represented on the catalogue, 24 of which were withdrawn, having been sold at private sale; 5 of the other 32 remaining bales were offered and sold at 75 cts. residue of the lot withdrawn; 5 bags inferior unwashed fleeces assorted, from common to ¾ blood, 45 to 50 cts.; 4 bales fine fleeces, 60 cents; 1,200 lbs. called superfine pulled, 58 cents, cash. The sales by Warren, Barry & Park, consisted of 2,500 lbs. American fleeces averaging ¾ blood at 59 cents; 2,500 lbs. limed Smyrna, 26 cents; 2,700 lbs. inferior English pulled, 24½ cents, 6 months; 140 bales (21,000 lbs.) American fleeces, advertised by them, were withdrawn, having been previously sold at private sale. [*Boston Courier of Aug.* 12.

☞The growth of wool in the United States is not yet nearly equal to the wants of our country, and the policy of importing *wool* rather than woollen cloth is manifest in the new employment which it gives to American labor, and of course the new demand that it makes for other products of the farmer, amply protected in the growth of wool. On the lower grades of wool—say such as cost 20*d.* sterling or 40 cents per lb. in Europe, the duty is 24 cents per lb. and on those costing 50 cents per lb. the duty is 29 cents—on those costing 100 cents, 54 cents per lb. and these duties are not to be evaded like the duties on cloths. Thus a vast field of profit is *opened* and *secured* to our farmers, and we may hope for a large increase of sheep in the United States—provided frauds on the revenue, in the importation of *cloths*, shall be prevented—the *manufacture* of these being very nearly as cheap in the United States as in England, notwithstanding the hordes of paupers *hired out* in the latter country, because of our more extended machinery.

FRENCH WOOLLENS. The New York Advocate says—We learn that the French government has lately given a

bounty of 12½ per cent. on the exportation of the woollen manufactures of that country. If this measure is intended to be permanent, though it may give the French woollens some little advantage in foreign markets, it will be at the expense of the body of the people.

CALICOES. There has been a great turn-out among the English calico printers, because of a yet further proposed reduction of their wages—no doubt, in part *caused by the competition of the American print-works*, severely felt in the markets of the United States, of Mexico, South America, &c. In a little while, if the English shall be badly off for *calicoes*, we can supply them with 100,000 pieces a week, made out of *American* cotton, in lieu of their present supplies, made out of the weaker *East India* cotton!

ANTI-TARIFF CONVENTION. The scheme of an anti-tariff convention, to be held at Philadelphia, was a suggestion of the politicians, and does not seem to take well with the people. It is thus, even in the ancient dominion. The Richmond Whig thus describes the efforts made in that city to get up a meeting to appoint delegates, and the measure of success which attended those efforts:

The meeting—After five days notice, the meeting to depute delegates to the anti-tariff convention at Philadelphia, assembled yesterday, in the capitol. The Enquirer was eloquent in urging attendance, the celebrated Danforth looked important, the old bell at the barracks *was twice rung backwards;* but somehow, all these animated appliances failed to call out *the* people. It is a question of grave enquiry how many were present—the most liberal estimate reckons the number participating at 35—the most illiberal, at 22—a correspondent says 24 voted on some motion made by col. Rutherford! The meeting deputed seven delegates, but of these Messrs. Leigh, Robertson, Marx and Taylor, were not at it, and, however opposed to the tariff, will not, in all likelihood, (three of them), attend at Philadelphia.

☞Some of the high and honorable men appointed to this convention, we must needs believe, will not find themselves quite "comfortable," when seated beside a *fellow delegate* who is a subject of king William the 4th of *England*, and holds no allegiance to the United States—having also several pattern-card *British agents* in their company. One would think that these should be excused from acting on matters affecting the interests of the people of the United States—unless there is a "holy alliance" between our "free trade" folks and them, as, indeed, it would seem that there may be!

☞At a meeting held in Georgia, over which Mr. *Crawford* presided, for the purpose of sending delegates to the anti-tariff convention at Philadelphia, the following resolution was adopted among others:

Resolved, As this meeting entertains the most lively devotion to the union of the states, and to prevent a misunderstanding of its views, that our state delegates be instructed to confine their discussions and the result thereof, exclusively, to a removal of the oppression under which the country labors, in consequence of the system aforesaid, *and that they refrain from all deliberations tending either directly or remotely to the dismemberment of the union.*

NEW YORK AMERICAN ADVOCATE. This is the title of a new, high-spirited and beautifully printed newspaper, of the "first class," issued at New York, and edited by Mr. *Redwood Fisher*, well known as a faithful and able expounder of the "American System," to the support of which this paper will be, "*heart and soul*," devoted—being started for the very purpose of bearding the lion in his den; and the "royal beast," we trust, will quail before this "Advocate" for the rights and prosperity of the free laboring people of the United States. We heartily welcome Mr. Fisher into the "arena," and calculate upon much benefit from his exertions. A great interest is at stake, and we hope that he will be cheered by the *substantial approbation* of his countrymen, in performing the arduous duty that is imposed on him—which requires not only great industry and much talent, but no small degree of resolution and courage.

The Daily Advocate is 10 dollars a year—the semi-weekly, four dollars. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE BOND, AT CHARLESTON. The Southern Patriot of the 9th inst. says—"The statement has been going the rounds of the northern papers, that a merchant of this city has refused to pay his bond to the custom house, with the view of making a question before the federal court of the constitutionality of the tariff act of 1828. Such is not the fact. The gentleman who has refused payment of the bond in question *is not a merchant*, and has never engaged in mercantile concerns. We have been requested by respectable merchants to make this statement.

A BET. We meet with the following in the "Charleston Courier." We do not expect that any one will be rash enough to meet the proposition.—I will bet $1,000 play or pay—the money to be deposited in bank—with any cotton planter, that the tariff has not reduced the value of cotton *one cent* in the pound—and that if the duties were reduced to the rates of 1816, cotton would not thereby rise permanently, *one cent in the pound*—the decision to be made thus: two of the first merchants in London or Liverpool shall have the question submitted to them; if they agree, the decision to be final, if not, they shall refer their views to one of the most enlightened merchants of France, whose umpirage shall be final. Now let any of those who have so often deluded the people, by saying that the tariff has produced a ruinous fall in the prices of cotton, come forward, and try the sincerity of their assertions. NO GULL.

SCRAPS RELATING TO THE PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

It is well worthy of remark, that the proprietors of factories are always prompt to assist persons, of any religious persuasion, to erect places for public worship, and encourage that morality which is common to the principles of *every* Christian church. Several of the eastern manufacturing villages have Roman Catholic chapels—in the erection of which, perhaps, even Unitarians have liberally assisted. It is pleasant to notice such things.

Two or three factories have lately been destroyed by fire, in consequence of friction in some part of the machinery.

Beautiful articles, such as inkstands, sand boxes, &c. &c. are now manufactured out of anthracite coal. This material will be used for many ornamental things, as well as useful ones.

The design of making a rail road from Pittsburg to the great Ohio canal is maturing. It is important, as well to the city named, as to Philadelphia and Baltimore, that some such connection should be made.

The steam boat Enterprise made her passage through the late famous *raft* of the Red river, on the 16th June, and was the first vessel of her class that ever ascended the upper part of that great stream. The navigation was very difficult, because of the low stage of the water.

The Washington, North Carolina, Times says that a gentleman lately made his appearance in that place attired in a *complete suit of silk*, the whole produce of culture, spinning, weaving and making was performed on *his own farm, by his own family*. He wore a coat, vest, pantaloons and stockings—all the same;—resembling what is called *Angola*, but much softer, and a very superior description of goods. *That* man does not grumble about the tariff. He has too much practical good sense not to know, that domestic industry and household economy is the parent of wealth.

There is a comb manufactory in Philadelphia sufficiently extensive to manufacture combs to the amount of *one hundred thousand dollars* per annum. The *British* system would say "send this $100,000 out of the country and buy of foreign manufacturers, for manufactories corrupt the people!"

There were 42 arrivals from foreign ports more, at Boston, in the month of July this year, than in the month of July last year.

A traveller through Massachusetts thus describes the process and the results of the manufacture of the "Dunstables:" I stopped by the way to examine the manufacture of straw bonnets. The platting of straw is done in all the houses you see by the way side, and by all the females you meet. It is a beautiful employment for women, affording them good wages, with scarcely any exertion. They get 25 cents a yard for platting the present fashion. Some can earn $2 a day, but generally they make about $1. When platted, the straw is sold to other women, who sew it together and fashion the bonnets. The straw is cut from the field in its green state, about the time it is heading; when it is steeped in boiling water, and spread upon the green to dry and bleach. In this way it forms an important branch of household industry. The boys cut down the rye, steep it, and prepare it for bleaching, when it passes into the hands of the girls, who prepare it for sale, when the fathers of the family carry it to market and return with the money. [*Nat. Int.*

[Such proceedings in South Carolina would *nullificate* all discontent about the protection of the industry of the people.]

A project is on foot to run a steam boat on the Winnipiseogee lake in New Hampshire. This lake is about 20 miles long, its out-let is not navigable—but a canal has been talked of to connect its waters with those of Piscataqua river. It is thought that 75,000 dollars are annually paid for transportation from the "lake region." It is indented with many deep bays.

The Edgefield (*South Carolina*) cotton factory was lately destroyed by fire. The loss estimated at 20,000 dollars.

A southern paper says—Blankets of excellent quality, of cotton warp, filled with wool, are made at the cotton factory near Pendleton, S. C. This is the true remedy for hard times in the south; and will make the tariff policy a blessing to us on this side of Mason's and Dixon's line, as it has already been to our northern brethren, who, wiser than ourselves, have taken advantage of its provisions, instead of quarrelling about their coincidence with the doctrines laid down by certain writers who are enamored of a "free trade system" that never did, and we fear never will exist. [*Lynchburg Virg.*

A project is on foot to build a large cotton factory at Nashville, Tennessee.

About four years have elapsed since we first visited Lowell. It then contained, we think, about 3,000 inhabitants. Its population now is not far from 8,000, having increased more rapidly the last year than ever before. As frequent statements have been made in the public prints respecting the factories, &c. we shall only state a few things which have not been noticed.

The amount of manufacturing carried on here is immense—and yet the demand for goods cannot at present be supplied. There are five incorporated companies for manufacturing. In one of them, the Hamilton, were manufactured in six months, ending July 1, 1831, 1,800,000 yards of cotton goods. This corporation gives employment to about 900 males and females. The names of the other companies are Merrimack, Appleton and Lowell companies, and the proprietors of locks and canals. The Lowell company manufactures carpets exclusively. It gives employment to not far from 100 hands. They manufacture elegant rugs, and imitation Brussels, which we could not distinguish from the imported. In the calico works they print about twenty-four different figures of only one color to a piece. In all the establishments there are now manufactured per year from 12 to 14 millions of yards of various cotton cloths; about 44,000 per day—3,000 per hour—60 per minute—or a *yard every second!*

In the suburbs of Lowell, within a few rods of the canals, is a settlement called by some *New Dublin*, which occupies rather more than an acre of ground. It contains a population of not far from 500 Irish, who dwell in about 100 cabins, from 7 to 10 feet in height, built of slabs and rough boards, a fire place made of stones in one end, topped out with two or three flour barrels or lime casks. In a central situation is the school house, built in the same style of the dwelling houses, turfed up to the eaves, with a window in one end, and small holes in two sides for the admission of air and light. In this room are collected together perhaps 150 children.

[*Portsmouth Journal.*

A Pennsylvania paper states that a bed of bituminous coal has recently been discovered in Tioga county of that state. The stratum is said to be seven feet in thickness, and entirely free from slate.

Wheat, which 12 years since was worth but 31 cents per bushel on Lake Erie, now brings 75 cents, owing to the Erie and Welland canals. Other produce, land, &c. have similarly advanced. [Will some "free trade" and anti internal improvement man, give us *his reason* for these advances in price?]

The Rockland flour mill, eight miles from Baltimore, has been converted into an extensive calico printing establishment, by Mr. Mellier, and is already printing 250 pieces, or between 7 and 8,000 yards of calico, *daily.*

The Sodus canal from Big Sodus to Montezuma, N. Y. will soon be commenced. It will be 24 miles long, and afford an *immense* water-power, derived from the adjacent lakes. The fall to be overcome is 130 feet. Big Sodus harbor is said to be the best on lake Ontario. When this canal is finished, we believe that an entire voyage may be made from Quebec to Norfolk, Va. by water, descending the Susquehannah.

Mr. James P. Allaire, Cherry street, New York, employs two hundred hands, in the manufacture of steam engines and other heavy works of iron, the product of which, since the 1st January last, amounts to $140,000! He disburses 5,000 dollars in monthly wages! The same gentleman has also certain other factories of hollow ware, sad irons, "wood screws," &c. in which about 400 additional hands are employed!

The tenth sale of the N. E. society (says the Boston Patriot) was well attended, and the goods went off at high prices and with great spirit. The sales will amount to upwards of $400,000. We observed many southern purchasers present, more than at any previous sale. We understand that a very large lot of prints was offered for sale, amounting to nearly 220,000 dollars.

Speaking of the famous manufacturing town of *Lowell*, Massachusetts, the Salem Mercury says—Speculations in land, in this flourishing town, have been carried within a few weeks beyond all former example—Numbers who but recently were in moderate pecuniary circumstances, have amassed independent fortunes by this means. Real estate has risen within the last eighteen months, nearly *one hundred per cent.* Some lots of land well situated for business, which were sold within six months for two shillings per foot, have been sold within a few weeks for 75 cents a foot! Last Wednesday a lot of land was purchased by two gentlemen for twenty-five thousand dollars; and on the same day they sold one half of it at *an advance of forty thousand dollars.* Buildings, it is said, rent for a greater profit in Lowell than in any other town in New England, averaging fifteen or twenty per cent. per annum on the capital invested.

The population of Macon, one of the most flourishing inland towns in Georgia, by a late census, is 2,609. In all this population, there was said, a few months ago, not to have been a single schoolmaster.

There is a *daily* line of steam boats now running between Buffalo and Detroit!—seven valuable vessels being employed in it. The boat that leaves Buffalo starts on her return-voyage the 4th day after, from Detroit.

ANOTHER RIOT took place on the rail road, near New Market, Frederick county, on Sunday evening the 14th, by an altercation between the white and colored laborers. It was quelled for the time, without much injury to either party—but renewed, with great violence, on Monday afternoon, and the people of New Market were compelled to interfere—they succeeded in making prisoners of about 20 of the ringleaders, and dispersed the rest. But the Irish laborers rallied to the amount of 400 men, to rescue the prisoners of their party—threatening the town, and a dreadful affray appeared at hand—but the presence of the rev. Mr. McElroy, and C. W. Wever, esq. superintendent of the road, sup-

ported by the high-sheriff of the county and the military from the city of Frederick, succeeded in quieting the angry passions of the people, who marched off to their shantees, headed by the reverend gentlemen—and resumed their labor on the following day. He also gave bail for the persons arrested, and they were released.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE—1831. The season is now somewhat more than half advanced, and the quantity of coal sent to market from the several places of shipment, is 99,550 tons, viz:

From the Schuylkill region		38,304 tons.
Lehigh	do.	37,816
Lackawana	do. about	23,430
		99,550 tons.

The shipments in 1830, up to the present time, were:

Schuylkill	40,418 tons.
Lehigh	35,198
Lackawana about	23,000
	98,616 tons.

[*Pottsville Journal.*

[The supplies from the Susquehannah region are considerable.]

COPY-RIGHTS. The "National Intelligencer" says—An extraordinary suggestion is made in the Boston Gazette of looking to us for damages, for publishing Mr. *Adams's* anniversary oration! The author of it came into the world more than a century too late. We did not look to see whether the publisher had taken out a copy-right or not. But if he has done so, he will hardly subject himself to the ridicule of sueing us for a violation of his copy-right. What would be said if we were to take out a copy-right for each successive number of the National Intelligencer, and prosecute every one who dared to copy from it? Such a proceeding would be every bit as rational as to commence a law-suit against any one for copying a speech delivered before an assembly of the people.

☞We observed with regret, that a *copy-right* had been taken for this chaste and beautiful and patriotic production. We are sure that its author never contemplated such a proceding—any more than Mr. Wirt, whose masterly oration, at the celebration of the late French revolution in Baltimore, fell as if "still-born from the press" from the same cause.

RICHARD RUSH. This gentleman was addressed on the 9th instant, by a committee of gentlemen, acting in behalf of the anti-masons, in the vicinity of Lancaster, Pa. who desired to know whether he would allow himself to be considered among those from whom the candidate for the presidency is to be selected at the convention to be held in this city, in September: In Mr. Rush's reply, he says he "must unequivocally be considered as out of view for either the nomination for the presidency or that of the vice presidency, lest a doubt should be thrown upon *his motives.*"

[*Baltimore Chronicle.*

MR. DAVIS, who conducted with so much ability the Winchester Republican, has retired from the editorial chair. Mr. J. G. BROOKS, late of New York, is his successor. All we could wish the new editor is, that he may continue his paper with the same success which marked the course of Mr. Davis; and, like him, be able, after a season, to leave the cares of public life, with a competency earned from honest industry and perseverance. [*Alex. Gaz.*

[There are few men in the United States whose retirement from the editorial chair we should more regret than that of our valued friend, Mr. Davis. We have but few such men to redeem the press of the very general and too just censure that is now heaped upon it. But we wish him the fullest enjoyment of that honorable reputation, and easy competency, which he has so faithfully earned.]

GOVERNOR RAY. Of all the men in the world that ever was elected by the people to be governor of a state, we have thought that Mr. Ray, of Indiana, was the *queerest*—though *another* choice was almost as queer a one. The Danville, Kentucky, Olive Branch thus *hits off* gov. Ray—who was one of the candidates for congress from Indiana, and obtained a good many votes!

Governor Ray, of Indiana, addressed the people the other day at Salem. In the course of his speech he informed them that his enemies had resorted to every fabrication that ingenuity could invent, or calumny circulate, to injure his standing.

"Only think, fellow citizens, they have had the temerity to assert and publish to the world that I was ignorant of the appropriate functions either of a carpet or spit box. I have been informed that it has been asserted, that, at the time I visited Jeffersonville for the purpose of receiving general Lafayette, on being invited into the house of a respectable citizen, and seeing a carpet spread on the floor, I insisted on walking round it, and when the owner of the house pressed me to walk over it, I declared I would not for the world injure his quilt by treading on it—that I spit my tobacco juice on the floor outside of the carpet, and when a negro servant stared at me, and kept fixing his gaze first on me and then on the spit box—that I sung out, you black rascal, take that box away, or, by the powers, I'll spit in it! Now, fellow citizens, I can assure you that this is untrue—that, tho' I was roughly raised, I know now, and knew then, what was a carpet and what was a spit box."

"THE PENNSYLVANIA WHIG." This is the title of a new semi-weekly paper which has made its appearance in Philadelphia, edited and published by Mr. Stephen Simpson, at 5 dollars a year.

Mr. Simpson is, certainly, one of the keenest writers in the United States, and the following extract from the leading article in his first number is offered as a fine specimen of his *manner:*

"It will be said in order to divert the argument from things to persons, and from generals to particulars, that *I am disappointed of an office from* president Jackson. This is not true; but if it were, it could not invalidate the force of reason, or destroy the existence of facts. If I am disappointed, I have been *disappointed by the friends of Mr. Clay, who rejected my appointment in the senate.* The president did all that one man could do for another. He labored *personally* to procure my confirmation. It engrossed his waking thoughts, and disturbed his slumbers by dreams; so anxious, was he, that I might be confirmed! Surely personal feelings of evil are not compatible with such excess of friendship. Nay, he went further. Even after the rejection of the senate, he pursued means to commission me as a *navy agent, by writing to the senators throughout the union,* to procure their promises in anticipation, that, if nominated by him, they would yield their support. The affirmative answers of some of these senators I have seen, but in this laudable attempt to serve *a friend,* at the peril even of his constitutional functions—he failed. He could not command success, but surely he *deserved* to succeed!—I will not pause to ask, how he could venture to shake off his *executive responsibility!* Nay, he even went further than this. Judging that he could not procure a senatorial confirmation, the president proposed, through major Lewis, that I should receive an appointment in the custom house of $1,500 per annum for the time being, with a pledge of being appointed a *commissioner under the treaty to adjust claims on France,* so soon as that should be concluded and ratified. As far, then, as *personal interest* is concerned, every consideration led me to support gen. Jackson; and permit me to remark, that such offers are not often made by presidents now a days, *to their friends!*"

THE FRENCH CLAIMS, it may, we believe, now be stated with confidence, have been settled, or rather compromised, by our minister in France, Mr. Rives,—subject to the approbation of the president and senate.

The arrangement of these long outstanding claims has been effected mainly, we are disposed to think, by the untiring assiduity, perseverance and zeal of Mr. Rives; and though the sum secured falls much short of the just demands of the country against France, it goes far beyond what the French government expected, or intended originally to pay. Without saying, therefore, that

under no possible future circumstance more might not be obtained from France, we think it only just to Mr. Rives to express the opinion, that, in the actual condition of things, he has done well in obtaining thus much.

The arrangement, as we understand it—and, as the French bureaux are sometimes leaky, we imagine our impressions are well founded—has taken the form of a treaty, which was expected to be executed and forwarded to Washington by the packet of July 10, now daily looked for. The sum stipulated to be paid is *twenty-five millions of francs*, with a supplement of interest which will make the whole sum *twenty-eight and a half millions*—payable in six years. The claims of France upon the United States, including that of Beaumarchais, which has been estimated at five millions, are brought down to, and are to be liquidated for, *one and a half millions of francs*. France, likewise, gives up her claim under the Louisiana treaty. A mutual reduction of duties upon certain articles of export from each country, is stipulated. On our sea island cotton, the present duty in France is to be reduced one half—from 40 to 20 fr. the 100 killograms. We in like manner are to reduce the duties upon French wines,—to six cents per gallon for red wine in casks, to 10 cents for white wine in casks, and to 22 cents on both kinds in bottles.

Such we believe to be substantially the arrangement negotiated by Mr. Rives—and closing as it does all points in dispute between this country and France, we cannot but look upon it as a satisfactory one. With how much reason it is thus to be looked upon may be gathered from the fact, that the commission appointed by the French government, of which M Laine was president, composed of six members, undertook to justify, on principle, the whole system of measures of the imperial government towards the United States, by the aggressions of Great Britain on the one hand, and the conduct of the United States themselves on the other. They said, that where this system was regularly applied, we are entitled to no redress, and that it is only in cases of *abusive* or *irregular* application, that indemnity is due; that but three classes of our claims are admissible, to wit: for vessels burnt at sea, captures made before notice of the existence of the decrees, and such as were made after the 1st of November, 1810, (the period fixed for their repeal), and they indicated the sum of ten millions of francs as the full extent of what we were entitled to claim. They decided *unanimously* the Louisiana question against us. Such was the state of the negotiation as late as last April. [*N. Y. Amer.*

Claims. The Newburyport Herald states that the amount of claims, in that vicinity, supposed to be included in the late adjustment with France, is $778,640. On Denwark they amounted to $655,700; or more than the whole amount allowed.

Population of Liverpool. The population of the borough of Liverpool, materially exceeds the estimate which had been formed of its probable increase since 1821. It amounts to 162,300, viz:—75,300 males and 87,000 females, being an increase of nearly 37 per cent. upon the census of 1821. The following table shows the increase during the last thirty years:

Years.	*Houses.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Incr. per ct.*
1801	11,784	34,367	43,286	77,653	
1811	16,162	41,296	53,080	94,376	21½
1821	20,322	54,340	64,632	118,972	26
1831		75,309	87,009	162,318	36¾

This statement shows that the increase in twenty years was 53 per cent. and in thirty years is 100 per cent. If, to the population within the borough, be added the population of the suburbs, namely, Kirkdale, Everton, Low and Edgehills, and Toxtethpark, the total will exceed 200,000 souls.

The American census for 1830 has been completed and the result published. The population of the U. States, which was 9,637,000 in 1820, was last year 12,976,000, or, in round numbers, *thirteen millions*. What a prodigy is the growth of this republic! When the revolution commenced in 1776, it had less than three millions of inhabitants, and now it has thirteen! Then it was on a level with Switzerland or Denmark in political consideration; now it is the second naval power in the world! We rejoice in its progress, for its strength and its glory belong to the people, and to the cause of truth, justice and freedom all over the world. It is pleasant to observe that the states in which there are no slaves are advancing so much more rapidly than the others. The fact renders the evils of slavery more palpable, and holds out the prospect of its diminishing every year in relative importance. The population of Scotland and England, in 1811, was 12,353,000, or 600,000 less than the United States last year; and New York alone has very nearly as many inhabitants as Scotland had in 1821.

[*London Morning Chronicle.*

The Cherokee annuity. *From the Cherokee Phœnix of July 30.* We understand from good authority that but a small amount of the annuity (not more than $200 we presume) has been drawn by individuals, and that the agent is not likely to receive any more customers. We understand also this mode of paying the nation's money is quite profitable to whiskey dealers.

We should like to know, from the agent or from some other person who is capable of enlightening us on the subject, what will be done with the money when it is ascertained fully that the Cherokees will *not* receive it in the manner proposed? Congress has appropriated it for the use of the Cherokees, not as a boon, but as an instalment due to the Cherokee nation. The Cherokees have designated the manner in which they will receive this money. The agent has refused to comply. Now what will be done with the money? In what way will the design of Congress be complied with? A question to be answered.

Terrible death. *Chambersburg, Pa. Aug.* 16. We hear with shuddering, that at Mount Alto rolling mills, belonging to H. & S. Hughes, in this county, on Friday the 4th inst. a fine little boy about eight years old, the son of a man by the name of Evans, who a few days before had moved to the works, having strolled into the mill unobserved by the workmen, who were busily engaged, stretched his hand to the rolls when in full motion, which, dreadful to relate, caught hold of his fingers, and in a single instant, with one shriek, he passed through the rolls, and came out on the other side one mass of jelly, being literally crushed to pieces! His death was instantaneous. His fond mother, standing by, fainted at the shriek, and whilst in that situation was covered with the blood and bespattered brains of her unfortunate child!

There is some consolation in the reflection, that his sufferings were but momentary. No blame can be attached to any of the workmen. He was a stranger to the mill, and unnoticed until the accident occurred. The distress of the mother and family can readily be conceived. His shattered remains collected together were decently interred the next day, amidst a large assemblage of the workmen and neighbors, whose sighs and tears bore ample testimony of their feelings on the occasion, and their sympathy with the distressed family.

Revolutionary soldiers. *From the New York Commercial Advertiser.* There are still some veterans who fought and bled, and endured toil and privation, during the war for independence, whom the gratitude or rather the justice of the country has not reached, in the shape of pensions or allowances of any description. At the celebration of the late national anniversary, at Walden, Orange county, their claims were alluded to by the president of the festive board, Dr. Seth Capron, who is himself one of this neglected band of grey-headed patriots, in the following terms:

The chairman being called upon for a toast, rose and stated, that he regretted extremely the necessity he was under of staying for a few moments the festivities of the table; but he must repeat a sentiment he had felt it his duty to offer on a similar occasion, several years gone by, and which he then promised to repeat as often as this auspicious day should return, while time to him should remain, or until his country should redeem her pledge. He would explain: there yet remains, said he, a *distinct and distinguished remnant* of the army of the revolution, who, by repeated enlistments, saw much

service, say (as ascertained) from 3 to 7 years, in our war for freedom; among them are to be found those who fought in all the most decisive battles, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. Valley forge, prison ships, and sugar houses bear record of their sufferings; and they hold in their hands George Washington's certificates for faithful services. At the expense of the blood and sufferings of these aged veterans, this extended republic was purchased, and now teems with blessings innumerable, and our *treasury* filled to overflowing; but *foul injustice* has guarded the avenues to that treasury with a vigilance that to them has never slumbered, and to this day they have been left with but a *pittance* of their monthly pay. He would now drop the painful subject, and offer the following sentiment:

Those officers and soldiers of the army of the revolution, who were deprived of their pay by the poverty of their country, and of subsequent remuneration for more than 47 years of national prosperity, by the ingratitude of the republic. *Music. Washington's march.*

British reform bill. By a statement in the London Courier, it appears that the number of £10 voters in Scotland would be 58,219; in England 372,235, of which 116,047 are in the county of Middlesex; in Wales 7,970. The present number of voters in Scotland is, according to the same statement, 4,722 only. The number of £10 voters in Ireland is not given, but may be estimated at about 25,000, making the number of £10 votes in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland 463,414. Add to these, persons having a right to vote by the new bill, on the old franchise, and the copyholders or the whole constituency of Great Britain would be about 600,000, about one-third of that of the United States. [*Boston Pat.*

Ireland. We have an account of a dreadful affray near Castlebar, because of the attempt of many famishing people near Westport, to seize upon certain cart-loads of provisions intended for distribution among the yet more distressed people at Castlebar. The mob most violently attacked the police, that the oatmeal might be appropriated to their own use—the police, and the military escort, appear to have shewn a great degree of forbearance, but assailed with showers of stones and many of them badly wounded, they at last fired on the crowd and killed two women and one man, who were at the head of the mob—after which it dispersed. What a state of things is here presented!

Poland. A very able and interesting writer in the "National Intelligencer" on the affairs of Poland—presents us with the following melancholy picture of the state of society in that country, as dependent upon information obtained through periodical publications:

"We give here, after the most recent documents, the population of the different parts of Poland, such as modern policy has left them, with a comparative view of the number of journals to that of the inhabitants, as correct as our document admits.

Section.	*Population.*	*Journals.*	*One journal for*
I. Independent Poland, or the republic of Cracow	107,934	5	21,586
II. Russian Poland, containing the governments of Wilna, Grodno, (1.) Minsk, Bialystock, Vitepsk, Mohilow, Volhynia, Podolia, Ukraine and Courland	11,289,100	2	5,644,550
(2.) Kingdom of Poland, also Russian	4,088,289	37	110,000
III. Prussian Poland	1,984,124	1	1,984,124
IV. Austrian Poland	4,226,969	4	1,056,742
Total	21,696,416	49	442,784

[*Rev. Enc.* vol. 46, pages 783–4.

The Siamese twins. A correspondent of the Boston Sentinel gives a detailed account of the fray into which the Siamese twins were lately driven at Lynnfield. The particulars, if true, are equally disgraceful to the Lynnfield people, and creditable to the Siamese. Upon the legal investigation which followed, an argument offered by one of the twins afforded much amusement to the court. It was nearly in this form, and was addressed to Mr. Prescott, the complainant: "You swear you fraid o'me; you fraid I kill you, shoot you—at same time you know I have guns—you see I shoot you if I choose—and you keep round me, following me about—I ask you civilly not to follow me—you wont let me go away—you call me and my brother hard name—and yet you swear you fraid I kill you. Now suppose I see a man in my country, in Siam—he goes out into woods, and sees a lion asleep—he say 'Oh! I fraid that lion kill me'—what I think of that man if he go up and give that lion a kick, and say 'get out you ugly beast!' I wish you'd answer me that."

Insurrection of the blacks.

We are indebted to the kindness of our friend *Lyford* for the following extract of a letter from the editors of the Norfolk Herald, containing the particulars of a most murderous insurrection among the blacks of Southampton county,* Virginia. [*Gazette.*

Norfolk, 24th Aug. 1831.

I have a horrible, a heart-rending tale to relate, and lest even its worst features might be distorted by rumor and exaggeration, I have thought it proper to give you all and the worst information, that has as yet reached us through the best sources of intelligence which the nature of the case will admit.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday express from Suffolk, with intelligence from the upper part of Southampton county, stating that a band of insurgent slaves (some of them believed to be runaways from the neighboring swamps), had turned out on Sunday night last, and murdered several whole families, amounting to 40 or 50 individuals. Some of the families were named, and among them was that of Mrs. Catharine Whitehead, sister of our worthy townsman, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, who, with her son and five daughters, fell a sacrifice to the savage ferocity of these demons in human shape.

The insurrection was represented as one of a most alarming character, though it is believed to have originated only in a design to plunder, and not with a view to a more important object—as Mrs. Whitehead, being a wealthy lady, was supposed to have had a large sum of money in her house. Unfortunately a large number of the effective male population was absent at camp meeting in Gates county, some miles off, a circumstance which gave a temporary security to the brigands in the perpetration of their butcheries; and the panic which they struck at the moment prevented the assembling of a force sufficient to check their career.

As soon as this intelligence was received, our authorities met, and decided on making an immediate application to col. *Hoose*, commanding at Fortress Monroe, who at 6 o'clock this morning embarked on board the steam boat Hampton, with three companies and a piece of artillery for Suffolk. These troops were re-inforced in the roads by detachments from the U. S. ships Warren and Natchez, the whole amounting to nearly 300 men.

To-day another express arrived from Suffolk; confirming the disastrous news of the preceding one, and adding still more to the number of the slain. The insurgents are believed to have from 100 to 150 mounted men, and about the same number on foot. They are armed with fowling pieces, clubs, &c. and have had a rencontre with a small number of the militia, who killed six and took eight of them prisoners. They are said to be on their way to South Quay, probably making their way for the Dismal Swamp, in which they will be able to remain for a short time in security. For my part, I have no fears of their doing much further mischief. There is very little disaffection in the slaves generally, and they cannot muster a force sufficient to effect any object of importance. The few who have thus rushed headlong into the arena, will be shot down like crows or captured and made examples of. The militia are col-

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**Southampton* is bounded by the counties of Isle-of-Wight on the north, and Northampton, in North Carolina, on the south.

lecting in all the neighboring counties, and the utmost vigilance prevails. I subjoin a list of the victims of their savage vengeance.

Mrs. *Waters* and family,.....14
Mrs. *Whitehead*,.....7
Mrs. *Vaughan*,.....5
Jacob Williams,.....5
Mr. *Travis*,.....5
Wm. Reese,.....4
Mr. *Williams*,.....3
Mr. *Baines*,.....2
Mrs. *Turner*,.....3
Unknown,.....10

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Besides these, a private letter adds the families of Mr. *Barrow* and Mr. *Henry Bryant*—numbers not mentioned.

Muskets, pistols, swords and ammunition have been forwarded to Suffolk to-day, by com. Warrington, at the request of our civil authorities and a number of our citizens have accoutred and formed themselves as a troop of cavalry, and set off to assist their fellow-citizens in Southampton. I trust the next news you hear will be that all is quiet again, In haste, yours.

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Extract of another letter to the same gentleman, dated at Norfolk, 5 o'clock, P. M. "It is now 5 o'clock—Thompson's stage has just arrived—the above statement is confirmed; and in addition states, that 300 negroes, well mounted and armed, and headed by one or two white men, is the amount of the insurgent force."

Office of the Richmond Whig,
Tuesday, August 23,—10 *A. M.*

Disagreeable rumors having reached this city of an insurrection of the slaves in Southampton county, with loss of life; in order to correct exaggeration, and at the same time to induce all salutary caution, we state the following particulars:

An express from the hon. James Trezvant to the executive, states that an insurrection had broken out, that several families had been murdered, and that the negroes were embodied, requiring a considerable military force to reduce them. The names and precise numbers of the families are not mentioned. A letter to the postmaster corroborates the intelligence. Prompt and efficient measures are being taken by the governor, to call out a sufficient force to put down the insurrection, and place lower Virginia on its guard.

Serious danger of course, there is none. The deluded wretches have rushed on assured destruction.

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in Baltimore, dated Richmond, August 23d. An express reached the governor this morning, informing him that an insurrection had broken out in Southampton, and that, by the last accounts, there were seventy whites massacred and the militia retreating. Another express to Petersburg says that the blacks were continuing their destruction; that three hundred militia were retreating in a body, before six or eight hundred blacks. A shower of rain coming up as the militia were making an attack, wet the powder so much that they were compelled to retreat, being armed only with shot-guns. The negroes are armed with muskets, scythes, axes, &c. &c. Our volunteers are marching to the scene of action. A troop of cavalry left at four o'clock, P. M. The artillery, with four field pieces, start in the steamboat Norfolk at six o'clock, to land at Smithfield.—Southampton county lies 80 miles south of us below Petersburg.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Hydrophobia. A boy about 10 years old, bitten by a mad dog six or seven weeks since, died in New York a few days ago, with all the horrid and excruciating agonies of the hydrophobia. There was also one death from the same disease in Baltimore last week. Powerful efforts should be made every where to destroy at least nine-tenths of the dogs, for so many, at least, are perfect nuisances in our cities.

Small pox. People in the neighborhood of Fort Mitchell, Alabama, are much alarmed about the small pox—but a general vaccination was going on—the Indians earnestly seeking this safety against the disease—and a hope was entertained that its ravages would be speedily checked.

The late Alfred H. Powell. The public authorities of Frederick county, Virginia, and of the town of Winchester, have rendered public honors to the memory of Mr. Powell, and no man ever better deserved them, for he was a richly gifted and most amiable man. The suddenness of his death, happened as it were, in the moment when he seemed in the full possession of his health and the vigor of his intellect, has added much to the intensity of the public feeling which must have been entertained for his loss, had it happened in a much less awful manner.

A Mrs. Skinner lately died at Torringford, Conn. in the 100th year of his age; she lived at *Wyoming*, at the time of the massacre, but escaped with six children; two of her sons were slain.

Paganini, the great violinist, was lately invited to perform before the king and royal family of Great Britain, being *graciously* offered fifty guineas for his evening's work; but he demanded one hundred and fifty guineas, which being refused, in the *most gracious* manner, Paganini performed on his own account the same evening; and, probably, obtained more money for the exercise of his talents than the *value* which he had placed upon them, when tendering them to the use of the king.

Many robberies have lately been committed in New York—and the principal actors in them were persons *pardoned* for crimes which they had previously committed. It is hard, indeed, that this delicate and interesting power vested in the executive, should be thus made the agent of new offences against society.

Progress of Literature. By command of the pasha of Egypt, a periodical journal either has been published in the Isle of Candia, or is about to appear there. It is to be written in Turkish and Greek.

Population of Russia. By the official census, made up to the year 1829, it would seem that the human resources of this gigantic empire have been greatly overrated. The whole amount of this population is 49,000,000, including 17,558,898 serfs and free laborers, and 243,548 clergy; and, in that amount, Poland, Finland, the tribes beyond the Caucasus, the civil and military services, and some Siberian hordes are comprised. There are 315,809 families, and 18,771,812 individuals, who pay taxes to the state. Independently of the regular troops, we find 747,557 males liable to do duty in the field, namely 180, 870 peasants, attached to the military colonies, or regimental settlements, 262,105 Cossacks, 167,269 Bashkirks, 31,159 Metsherjacks, 28,344 Numadic Kalmuks, and 68,810 Kirghises.

Mr. Jefferson's celebrated mansion at Monticello, with 500 acres of land, has been sold for only seven thousand dollars! We presume it must have cost at least ten times as much.

John Murray Forbes, esq. charge d' affairs of the U. States at Buenos Ayres, died there on the 14th June last, aged about 60 years. He was a faithful public agent and a worthy man.

Price of North Carolina tobacco in Richmond. The following communication, appears in the last N. C. Oxford Examiner. A purchaser of this description will be the means of raising the character of our market, and inviting more of the North Carolina tobacco to Richmond.
[*Richmond Compiler.*

"If you think it would be any encouragement to tobacco growers, you may state in your paper the sale of a hogshead of tobacco, made in this county by Allen Williams, which was sold in Richmond, Va. the 23d ult. for $21 75 per 100 lbs. The tobacco was very fine, and sold privately to a manufacturer. It weighed 1,473, and brought $320 37. I think Granville cannot be beaten by the state."

Nicety of the law. At the Lancaster assizes in England, on the trial of three prisoners, who had obtained

£100 upon a forged check, alleged in the indictment to be made in the name of *Townend*, because the name appeared to the jury to be written *Tewnena*, the judge decided the variance to be fatal, and the felons were acquitted.

A still more singular instance of legal nicety is reported, if we mistake not, in Leach's case of criminal law. A man was indicted for stealing a *cow*. It appeared in evidence that the animal had never had a calf, and several witnesses testified that until such an event should take place, the creature was a *heifer* and not a *cow*. The court considering this a fatal variance, directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, and he was accordingly discharged.

Boston auctioneers. Payments into the treasury for the last six months—by Coolidge and Haskell $4,501 42; John Tyler, 3,012 08; Whitwell, Bond, & Co. 2,506 99; E. F. White 763 19; Warren, Barry and Park 543 32. There were 13 other auctioneers—all returning less than 500 dollars—9 of them less than 100.

Female knights of the garter. There have been three female knights of this "most illustrious order." Lady Harcourt in the time of Edward III—Lady Gray, in the time of Henry V—and lady Suffolk in the time of Henry VI. The ladies wore the *garter* on their left arm.

Munificence. The treasurer of the Massachusetts general hospital has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of five thousand dollars, as a donation from a merchant, with a request that it "may be accepted for the benefit of that most useful and excellent institution."

A fatal mistake! A gentleman mistook a lady's arm for her waist, and in dancing a waltz seized the former instead of the latter. But he got well punished for so gross a blunder, for the lady, from that day forth, never forgave him for supposing her waist could possibly be as thick as her arm.

A sturgeon, weighing 186lbs. lately jumped into a small boat near Middletown, Con. to the great alarm of the boatman—who, however, soon made a good prize of his unceremonious visiter.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An arrival at Providence, R. I. brings Liverpool papers to the 9th July.

ENGLAND.

The weather in England had been intensely hot for ten days prior to the 9th July. The thermometer, in London, July 5, stood as high as 91 in the shade.

It is said that the majority in the house of lords against the reform bill, will be 8—the bishops constituting that majority.

The unsettled state of France, an expected explosion at Brussels, and the excitement consequent on the discussion of the reform bill, had caused a depression in the price of stocks.

Two vessels were loading in England with 25,000 stand of arms and 48 pieces of cannon, on account of the Poles. The Russians had entered a protest against the above cargoes, but the British government declined interfering.

The calico printers at Manchester and its vicinity have quit work, their employers having attempted to reduce their wages.

Ministers, it is said, will impose a tax upon steam-power, fixing it at the ratio of horse-power, and thus make up the deficiency of revenue. The tax on candles is to be taken off, that on beer, leather, cider and printed goods had already been repealed.

Cobbett was undergoing a trial for an alleged libel, tending to excite the farming laborers to destroy thrashing machines. He has summoned a great many witnesses, and among the rest the cabinet ministers. He conducts his own defence.

BELGIUM.

The national congress at Brussels, have not yet decided on the conditions of prince Leopold's accepting the throne. It is thought that a majority is in favor of them.

FRANCE.

The funds had fallen. The elections would not result favorably to the ministers unless they made certain concessions, which it was supposed they would do. Several persons had been arrested in the south of France, charged with being concerned in a conspiracy favorable to the ex-royal family.

POLAND.

The Russian army had dwindled down from 150,000 men to about 88,000, but the patriots in Lithuania were placed in a very critical situation, being pressed on all sides by the Russians.

LISBON.

A French squadron of 13 sail was in the Tagus and had captured 30 sail of Portuguese merchantmen, a corvette and a gun brig. It was said on the 7th July that Don Miguel had dismissed all his ministers but one, appointed new ones, and was preparing to defend the city of Lisbon. A French brig was going into the harbor, supposed to make new demands. Lisbon was in a great ferment and all the prisons full. Another account states that no one would accept the ministerial appointments, and that count de Barsto had charge of all the departments. The soldiers were murmuring and in an ill humor to fight.

BUENOS AYRES.

The value of goods exported from Buenos Ayres during the first quarter of the present year, was $3,088,365 of that currency, equal to about $500,000 in specie. The export of hides were: cattle hides 125,000, horse hides 1,020, nutria skins 7,178 dozen, Chinchilla, 2 doz. sheep skins 4,044.

Another arrival at New York brings Liverpool papers to the 12th ultimo, inclusive.

ENGLAND.

The jury which tried Cobbett being unable to agree on a verdict, were discharged, so that he was virtually acquitted. The duty on steam power had been abandoned. The reform bill is to be gone through previously to any other business.

FRANCE.

The affair of the duchess of Berri created no alarm in France. The elections thus far are favorable to the ministry. They have gained by manifesting a disposition to grant concessions, and, having thus far succeeded, it is supposed that the "glorious days" will pass over quietly.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

Several persons had been arrested at Warsaw, charged with a conspiracy. The conspirators numbered among their ranks several generals of distinction, to the treachery of some of whom it is supposed the Russian army, under Rudiga, were enabled to make its escape. Three millions of florins were discovered at the house of one of the traitors, named Lessel. The papers discovered disclose a deep laid plot. The whole of general Skrzynecki's plans of operation had been put into the possession of the Russians, and it was intended also to deliver Warsaw into their hands. Generals Hartig, Satacki, Jackowski, and several others were implicated in these treacherous schemes, also a Russian lady by the name of madame Bazanon. This detection must prove highly advantageous to the cause of the brave and patriotic Poles. There are at Warsaw about 13,000 Russian prisoners, and a part of the arrangement was, that they were to have been provided with arms and to have risen in all parts of the town. General Janchowski communicated the facts to the authorities at Warsaw, in time to save that city from the horrid consequences of massacre and bloodshed.

The Poles under Chlapowski and Guilgud were defeated by the Russians, who took 600 prisoners.

The arch duke Constantine (late viceroy of Poland), is dead, and is supposed to have died by his own hands. The Russians are making a new levy, which will increase their force to 600,000 men.

BELGIUM.

The terms prescribed by the congress of the five powers have been acceded to by the national congress of Belgium, by a vote of 126 to 70, being a majority of 50, and a deputation appointed to inform prince Leopold thereof. His arrival in Brussels was impatiently looked for, and many of those who opposed him during the nine days' discussion in the congress, had since given in their adhesion.

"REGULARITY IN THE MARKET."

The old readers of this work cannot fail to have a thousand times observed, that one of our chief purposes in supporting the "American System" was to bring about "regularity in the market"——repeatedly saying that it was of less consequence to the people whether a capitalist made 6 or 16 per cent. on his money, than that some rate of profit might be reasonably calculated on, to induce or forbid investments, and so add to the general prosperity, or keep in check disastrous measures—for the diversion of persons from their usual employments, *in a general diminution either of the quantity or value of labour performed, is always injurious, because of the time wasted in obtaining that degree of judgment and skill which is indispensable to build up and sustain a successful industry.* The best and most intelligent farmer would cut a "sorry" figure among the types of our printing office—and, though we happen to know which end of the plough goes foremost, we are as ignorant of the *management* of it as any farmer can be of our types. And having thus reasoned for many years on the subject, we were prepared to give much consideration to some of the points made below—as well in the letter, as in the pertinent remarks upon it.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a South Carolinian travelling in the north.

"I was suprised to find that among good society here (in Boston), the politics and leading men of South Carolina are so well understood. That our propensity against commercial restrictions is fully known and appreciated, and the old merchants of Boston most heartily unite with us.

"A large manufacturer said that he was ready to make one more compromise with the south. I asked him with some solicitude what it was. He replied—*that the south should be permitted to arrange the tariff of duties entirely herself*, but upon this condition, that she would agree *not to change* an item for thirty years, without the consent of the north. I was startled at this proposal, and at once said it would be accepted. My friend reminded me, not to accept it too hastily. We, said he, must work; it is our destiny: and we can conform our industry to any system, but a system of *perpetual change.* He reminded me of the speeches of our leading men—their entire tergiversation, and I confess I fear, that if the people should give *us* the right to fix the tariff, and to our brethren the right alone to permit *a change*, that we should soon be tired of our own work. You would be astonished at the accuracy of the information of the intelligent people of the place, as to the politics and men of our state. They read our papers, and know the characters of our leading men, as well as we ourselves. They rely greatly on the firmness and good sense of our state, now that her *really great men* have undertaken to disabuse the people of the idle and pernicious notions of nullification and disunion."

Remarks by the editors of the National Intelligencer.

Whoever has visited Boston, will bear witness to the fidelity with which this intelligent southerner sketches off the leading traits in the character of the people of that city. The politics and leading men of the south are no where better understood—no where more highly estimated, than by the intelligent "Yankees." The prejudice of the elder merchants against commercial restrictions, is quite as great as among rational Carolinians. They yet remember the embargoes of 1807—9, and they try to forgive the southern states for the pertinacity with which they persisted in it, against the almost unanimous voice of New England. The men of the present generation of Boston act in all things as if they had not only forgiven, but forgotten those things.

The "large manufacturer" referred to, expressed, we have no doubt, the general sentiment not of the manufacturers only, but of the merchants also, of the eastern states, when he said he was willing that the south should arrange the tariff of duties herself, if she would only agree to be satisfied with her own work after it was done. It is hardly so important to the industry of the country *what* the regulations of commerce by the general government are, as that they should be stable. The long embargo, and subsequent non-intercourse, followed by war, the whole filling up a space of more than seven consecutive years, forced the employment of the capital and industry of New England in manufactures: the return of peace broke down most of the manufacturers and staggered the rest. Recovering slowly from their prostrate condition, they are now doing well. A reduction of duties such as the South Carolinians appear to desire, and such as some of them demand as the alternative of revolution, would cut up manufactures by the roots, to the ruin of the interests of the south as well as of the north. But a moderate reduction of such duties as bear heaviest on the south would, we have no doubt, meet the ready assent of all the eastern states, if there could be an assurance of the stability of the duties after such modification. But this is what eastern statesmen and manufacturers and merchants doubt. In 1816, and up to 1824, the South Carolinians, who are now the "free trade" men, were the tariffites. What assurance can we have that in seven years more the views of the "free trade" party will not have undergone another revolution?

HEALTH OF SEAMEN.

U. S. ship Erie, at sea, June 30, 1831.

SIR: I have the satisfaction to make my quarterly return of the sick of the U. S. ship Erie, without recording a single death, and with only one instance of serious disease (a case of tetanus) which was the result of accident. The whole number of patients for the balance of the quarter, from the 14th of April, the time when I took charge of the medical department, has amounted to but fifty-nine, and chiefly trifling cases, originating in the unavoidable exposure of the service.

When it is considered that we have been actively employed during the whole of the time embraced by this report, under a tropical heat, and in that part of the Gulph of Mexico where disease is as much to be apprehended as in any part of the world, this ship will afford an example of exemption from disease which may challenge a parallel: and I trust it will not be viewed by the department as supererogatory in me to notice the causes which have combined to produce so desirable a result.

The grand object has been prevention; and the officers, under two successive commanders, have not only been impressed with its importance, but have actively and cordially entered into all measures necessaay to effectuate it.

The first and most essential operation, with this view, was that of *breaking out, cleansing and purifying the hold*, which was performed in March last, under the direction and superintendence of the then first lieutenant, now the commander, and my enlightened predecessor Dr. Sproston; and it is almost unnecessary for me to say, it was thoroughly executed. Every species of filth was exposed and removed, and, after a variety of fumigations, the crew were sent ashore, and the ship was subjected to the powerful effects of *chlorine gas.* In re-stowing the hold, spirit room, &c. care was taken to exclude filth in every article that came on board.

This vessel had thus the advantage of containing a pure atmosphere, and being without any materials for generating foul air; and this state of things has been preserved by the internal regulations and police to which the officers have been unremittingly devoted. The apartment of the men has been kept in a high state of cleanliness, and regularly and freely ventilated.—Their clothes and hammocks have been kept constantly clean, and their bodies frequently inspected to ensure the removal of dirt and secretion from the skin by bathing.

The *chloride of lime* has been used as often as twice or three times a week, in the quantity of 1½ to 2 lbs. each time, either sprinkled between the water casks, or dissolved and poured about the hold and spirit room, or thrown into the pump-well in solution. The most appreciable effect of this article, to correct the odor or bilge water (which is the only perceptible odor abroad), is that which follows its exhibition by sprinkling, in the form of the powder, about the main hold. It has been observed to remove all smell in a few minutes—an ef-

fect readily explained, I think, upon philosophical principles. It is here exposed, under circumstances favorable to its decomposition, by contact with those gases for which chlorine has so strong an affinity. Whereas, when thrown into the pump-well, it is immediately embodied in a state of mixture with the mass of water, containing various salts, and while its prevention of the disengagement of deleterious effluvia, from that source, is questionable, it is not left free to come in contact with those which emanate from other sources. Its agency in decomposing putrid miasmata has been sensibly and happily felt in the West India station, which will, I have no doubt, recommend it to the continued attention of the navy department.

I have had but little experience in its efficacy in restoring deteriorated water, and those who have experimented with it do not report favorably of its properties for this purpose. I would respectfully suggest the impropriety of too secure a reliance upon this justly celebrated and truly valuable article, the tendency of it would be to occasion a relaxation in the employment of other means for the preservation of health in the navy.

This ship has a bellows fitted on the birth deck with an exhausting tube terminating under the timbers, which is worked several times a day; its efficiency in exchanging the air of the lower parts of the vessel for a superincumbent and purer portion is proved, so far as it discharges offensive air, only at the commencement of its operations.

The last, though not the least source of health, is to be found in moral agency. An accurate discipline has been maintained by vigilance rather than coercion; occupation has prevented the commission of offences, and punishments are scarcely known. An air of contentment and happiness is visible in every countenance, the utmost good will prevails, and duty and exposure are on all occasions encountered with alacrity.

In conclusion, I will take the liberty to express my conviction, that with such precautions as those I have enumerated, the tropical climates may be disarmed of their horrors. No malignant diseases, under any exposure of heat, would originate on board—and if introduced from the shore, in the persons of some of the ship's company, they would be confined to their original subjects. It is therefore apparent, that the preventive system is consistent with sound policy as well as humanity, and the officers of the navy, who, upon such enlightened principles, guard the health of those who devote themselves to their country, render more essential service than those who combat disease with most consummate skill. I have the honor, &c.

ISAAC HULSE, *surgeon.*

To the hon. Levi Woodbury, secretary of the navy, Washington.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The following article has been specially forwarded, that we might give it a place in the "REGISTER." With the facts stated, as to the benefits derivable from the operations of capt. Shreve—we cannot be held accountable: the article was copied as presenting some interesting information to the public, who would determine the merits of the matters stated—and elicit light and knowledge on a very important subject, of which we have one instance now about to be presented—and we think that the facts stated by "N" deserve the very serious consideration of the people of lower Louisiana—and of all who wish prosperity to them, among whom we beg leave to include ourselves.

From the Florida Gazette.

Mr. *Editor*—Permit me through the columns of your valuable Gazette, to call the attention of the public to a subject of deep interest to a large portion of the state. The effect of the changes which have been made, and of those which seem to be still in contemplation, in the current of the Mississippi. I have very recently seen in Niles' Register, 28th May, an article headed—"The Mississippi," transferred from the Louisville Public Advertiser; which contains an extravagant estimate of the advantages to result from the operations of captain Shreve, in cutting off two bends in this river, and thereby shortening the distance between New Orleans and Louisville, by forty-two miles. The high respect which I entertain for the REGISTER, and the weight deservedly attached to its opinions, caused me to regret that it should be the vehicle (unintentionally I am sure), of partial and mistaken views, of a subject so vitally important to an interesting portion of our country. The facts contained in the statement to which I refer, as well as the arithmetical calculations deduced from them, are I believe correct. But do not these operations instead of promising advantage, menace us with ruin? I shall attempt to shew sir, that they do.

From the mouth of Red river to the ocean, the country traversed by the Mississippi, is, with a very few exceptions, on the east bank of the river, uniformly low and flat, with a descent of 4¼ inches along the margin of the stream, for every league of its course. It is a well known peculiarity of this river, that its banks are higher than the surrounding country; a consequence I believe of the alluvial origin of the soil. This majestic stream, at certain periods, becomes an object of anxiety and terror to the country, and our only security against inundation, is found in the length of its course, and its serpentine meanderings.

The average current of the Mississippi, is four miles an hour; the distance saved by capt. Shreve's cut-off, at the mouth of Red river, is eighteen miles—the distance across is ninety-two feet: consequently there is a difference in the height of the bank in that short distance, of twenty-five and an half inches; and the mass of water, which before passed in four and an half hours, now passes in about as many minutes. Is it not then evident, that there must be a correspondent rise in the water at the lower part of the cut-off? Actual observation has proved this to be the fact. If the cut-off at the point Rascourci is made, by which twenty-eight miles will be saved, the rise of the river at the lower point will be about three feet nine inches, and the levee at New Orleans must be raised five feet higher. The river rises at New Orleans, fourteen feet during high water; twenty-eight feet at point Coupee, and fifty-two feet at Natchez. By shortening the river twenty leagues between fort Adams and New Orleans, you increase the rise of the water at New Orleans by seven feet and one inch. Capt. Shreve has therefore been tampering with a dangerous subject: and however laudable his enterprise and patriotic his intentions, it is to be hoped that no more such experiments will be tried. It is well known that the levee is a heavy burthen in lower Louisiana; in 1828, there was not, on an average, six inches of levee above the level of the river, from point Coupee to New Orleans. Another disadvantage of straightening the river, would be found in the increased velocity of its current. Before the application of steam in its navigation, its force could scarcely be resisted, and if much additional impetus is given to it, even this agent will become comparatively powerless.

There is one field in which the enterprise and ingenuity of capt. Shreve, might be exerted with great utility to our state and might be serviceable also, in a national point of view. I mean in removing the rafts and obstructions in the Atchalalaya, and thereby opening a fine navigation from the Mississippi through Opelousas and Attakapas, to the sea. This to capt. Shreve, would be a work of two months. It would reduce the Mississippi at Natchez two feet, and at New Orleans, four inches. It would open to market hundreds of thousands of acres of the most valuable lands belonging to the public domain—now only known to a few surveyors and hunters; and by facilitating the transportation of troops and munitions of war, would enable the government to defend with greater ease, an extensive and interesting frontier, which now utterly defenceless, may at no distant day, be peculiarly liable to attack. N.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

General account of an attack of cholera on board his majesty's ship Liffey, at Madras, in the year 1823.

We had been lying at anchor off Madras for, I think, between two and three weeks, when for several successive days there was no sea-breeze, the wind coming off from the land, parched with excessive heat, and apparently bearing with it minute particles of sand, the effect of which was to relax the animal system. When this had continued for some days, perhaps three or four,

the weather changed, but not the wind, which still came from the land, accompanied by drizzling rain, cold, damp, and deadly, such as may occasionally have been felt or experienced amongst vaults or tombs. With this change came the cholera.

Its first operation was one evening about sunset, when a man, whose health had previously been injured by a fall from the main rigging, was attacked and died during the night. It happened that there had that day been a promotion on board, one of the midshipmen having received an acting order as lieutenant, and a supper was given on the occasion. Amongst those invited was a young man who had been on the African station, and was sent thence to England in the last stage of an African fever. Having apparently recovered, and being sent out to India on promotion, it was generally supposed he would receive the next appointment, and was congratulated accordingly; but the supper being somewhat later than the usual hours of a man-of-war, and no boat passing, he slept on board the *Liffey*. At daylight he returned to his own ship—at 8 A. M. he was dead.

The attack now proceeded in earnest, several men were knocked down—for it was literal knocking down—and the commodore, who, as commander-in-chief, had a house on shore, being informed of what was going on, ordered the ship to sea. We got under weigh, ran out a few leagues from the land, and cruised under easy sail.

It is not possible, and perhaps not desirable, for me to attempt a description of each particular case, but the general impression of such an occurrence is not likely soon to be forgotten. The attack generally came on about daylight and sunset, when there was probably the greatest change in the state of the atmosphere. Fortunately, we had three medical men, a surgeon and two assistants, who kept regular watch; and I have no doubt, from what I saw, that the promptness with which remedies were applied, added to the precautions taken to guard against attack, saved many lives.

The system adopted was, the instant a man was seized, the number of his mess was called, the hot bath, for which water was kept constantly boiling, got, and the man put in, when his veins were opened. If he bled, there was hope; but the blood frequently coagulated and would not flow, lumps or swellings, apparently produced by cramp, rising suddenly in different parts of the body, and again as suddenly disappearing from the part where they had first risen, and rising in some other part.

After the hot-bath and bleeding, the man was put into his hammock, and his messmates kept rubbing him with bottles filled with hot water. In about three or four hours the patient generally either died or the attack abated. There were, I believe, one or two cases in which patients died from a relapse, one of which was said to have been occasioned by neglect on the part of the man, and his messmates giving him spirits.

During the attack the pain appeared to be excessive: in a few moments the features become haggard and distorted, as of a person who had been long in a consumption. The men were all made to wear thick flannel, especially round the waist, and towards sunset the officers used to collect on the forecastle to smoke, as a preventive. When daylight was some time gone, and the attacks appeared to have abated, we used to congratulate each other on the blow being apparently struck for the night, and turn in; yet, on turning out in the morning, and coming up on the gun-deck, half asleep and half awake, the union jack spread over some body ready for burial, not untrequently told that some person was dead whom you had seen or spoken to just before going to sleep. Perhaps the worst part was the effect it produced on the minds of the men. In action, courage and excitement, added perhaps to the desire of distinction, tend to elevate the spirits, but in this case active courage was of no avail, and no one knew who was next to drop. The men herded together in knots, and when work was to be done, it was frequently necessary to penetrate these knots, and shake sensation into the person wanted, when others would follow almost mechanically.

To give an idea of the attack. One evening one of my messmates and myself were smoking on the break of the forecastle, when a man, who was sitting on the cable-bits immediately below us, dropped with a shriek, and was carried aft to the surgeon; we inquired who it was, and were told McCan. We finished the segars we were smoking, and went down to see him; he was in his hammock apparently in great pain, and he died in about three hours.

The morning after we were ordered to sea, shortly after daylight, two men were awoke out of their sleep by an attack of cholera. The first, who was an active and healthy man, was immediately put into the hot-bath, bled, and saved. The second, who was not so healthy a person, and who was awoke whilst the first man was in the bath, and therefore could not be put in so quickly, died.

I think it was the same morning, another man being attacked, his messmates were called to get the bath, and whilst doing so one of them who was assisting was attacked, put in, and his life saved; whilst the man, for whom the bath was originally ordered, died.

When we came in to the anchorage, and were furling sails, a man was seized whilst on the fore-top-sail-yard; I happened to be near him on duty, and at first thought he was drunk. It proved to be cholera; he was immediately lowered out of the top by a rope's end, and died.

On the whole, we lost about ten men in three or four days, which considering the vehemence of the attack, were not many out of a fifty-gun frigate ship's company, though quite enough. Had not great exertions been made by the medical men, and precautions taken to prevent attacks, we should in all probability have lost more.

When the weather cleared, and the sea breeze again blew regularly, the cholera disappeared.

This disease certainly did not appear to be infectious, though it appeared that those whose constitutions were previously had, were the soonest attacked, and had the least chance of recovery. Besides wearing flannel and smoking, in case of any apparent inclination to attack, brandy was recommended, with, sometimes, opium; but when an attack had passed, spirits were said to be bad. Without pretending to medical skill, I should say the desirable object was to prevent as much as possible the influence of the atmosphere, by keeping up a regular action in the blood and general system.

H. LISTER MAW.

GEORGIA MARTIAL LAW.

The following statement is taken from the quarterly report, published in the New York Christian Advocate, of the rev. Mr. McLeod, a missionary of the Methodist church, among the Cherokee Indians. Mr. McLeod, it will be observed, did not reside within the limits of the state of Georgia, and consequently was not liable to arrest, even by the laws of that state. It was upon this ground, doubtless that he was released when he arrived at head quarters.

Athens, E. Tenn. July 16, 1831.

DEAR BROTHER:—The present state of affairs in the bounds of the Cherokee mission makes it necessary to hasten on this my third quarterly report. Receiving the painful intelligence, while on a visit in East Tennessee, of the arrest and shameful treatment of the rev. J. J. Trott, the assistant preacher on Conasauga circuit, I hastened to the nation, in order, if possible, to make some efforts for his release from prison, and to adopt such measures as were in my power for the support of the mission in these perilous times. When I got into the nation, brother Trott had given bail, and returned home to attend to the duties of his charge. I then hurried on to Creek Path, to attend my quarterly meeting there, which was held on the 2d and 3d inst.

On the 7th inst. myself and the rev. Martin Wells, from the Chattooga station, reached the residence of brother Trott, when we were informed that he was again arrested by a detachment of the guards on the preceding day for the same offence, and had left word for me to come and see him. Early in the morning of the 8th, I and brother Wells started in quest of our captured brother, and about ten o'clock we met the guard, with the prisoner, on a line of march for head quarters, having in company with brother Trott the rev. Mr. Worcester, a Presbyterian missionary, arrested also for residing within the charter of the state, and dragged off from a sick fami-

ly. These two brethren and an Indian, chained by the neck to the baggage wagon, were driven on foot before the mounted horsemen, as a part of their punishment inflicted on them for what the guard call their obstinacy. I rode up to col. Nelson, sub-commander of the Georgia guard, and politely asked permission to speak to the prisoners. He told me I could do so as they advanced, provided I talked loud enough to be heard by the guard.

In our conversation I asked brother Trott if he had been *chained* the preceding night. He answered in the affirmative. Said I, "Have they any law to chain a prisoner when they have sufficient reason to believe that he would not run away?" He said, "I suppose they have no law for it; but such are their orders," adding that the guard were more inclined to lenity than even their orders would allow them. I told him I had no doubt of that, but remarked, "It seems they act more from *orders* than from *law*, or that when they want a law they can make one," quoting in the last expression what I am informed was the language used by col. Sanford, the chief commander. Some of the guard then began to threaten me with an arrest, if I did not mind how I talked. I told them I had simply expressed my opinion as a freeman, without any design to reflect on the present guard, who were executing their orders; but that if I had said any thing criminal, I was in their power—they could arrest me. Col. Nelson and sergeant Brooks, hearing the guard talking largely galloped up from the rear with much apparent rage, and inquired what was the matter. On being informed what I had said, col. Nelson bitterly cursed me, and ordered me off immediately. I told him that I had said nothing but what I believed to be true, but had not designed to insult the guard. He in a more angry tone, ordered me "to flank off quickly," and backed his order with a severe threat. I then turned off, and told the colonel at his command I would go; but observed, as I rode off, (perhaps rather hastily), that he would "hear from me again," meaning that the public should have a statement of facts in relation to his conduct. Col. Nelson and Brooks then followed me up with much abusive language, and ordered me to stop. Nelson asked me where I lived. I told him, "in West Tennessee." I was then made to dismount—brother Wells was ordered off—Nelson and Brooks swearing that I was "the very fellow they had been wanting to get hold of." After going a few steps, my horse was taken from me, and sent back to brother Wells, while I was made to run on foot to get up with the other prisoners. A furious storm of human vengeance was beating upon me in all the violence of infuriate oaths and horrid imprecations. I was told if I opened my mouth, I should be run through with the bayonet; and Brooks urged that I should receive a hundred lashes! I was driven through mud holes and branches for some distance; but when their anger cooled a little, I was suffered to have equal privileges with the other prisoners.

Brother Wells met the rev. Mr. Thompson, a Presbyterian missionary, and turned back with him, leading my horse along. When col. Nelson saw them following, he ordered Wells to keep out of sight. He then fell back seventy or one hundred yards, but still kept moving on slowly. Nelson then got down, cut a large club, remounted, rode up to Wells, and asked him why he did not obey his orders, giving him a severe stroke on the head with the stick. Brother Wells then told him he was travelling on a public road as a freeman, which he should continue to do, and went on after the guard until he got as far as he designed to go that day. The colonel was armed with sword, pistols and a club, and thus displayed his bravery in striking a defenceless and unoffending man merely because he showed signs of friendship to me.

On the preceding day, Dr. Butler, another Presbyterian missionary, was arrested by the guards, chained around the neck, and made to walk by the side of a mounted soldier until it became so dark his life was in imminent danger every moment. He was then placed behind the soldier, the chain fastened around his neck with a padlock, and the other end locked to a rope around the horse's neck. In this situation the horse fell backwards on both his riders into a gully, which came very near killing them both. Two or three of the soldier's ribs were broken. On Friday night, the 8th, Dr. Butler joined us at Hightower; and he, Mr. Worcester and I were chained together for the night, and brother Trott was chained to the Indian prisoner. On Sunday evening, the 10th, after much abuse from Brooks, hard marching on foot until I and brother Trott both entirely failed, we were marched into head quarters, with drum and fife, in quite martial style, and immediately shut up in prison. As we were entering the miserable and filthy prison, Brooks followed us with his curses, saying, "into that place and into hell all the enemies of Georgia shall go!" On that holy evening we joined and held a prayer meeting in the prison, and felt that the God of Paul and Silas was with us.

On Tuesday, the 12th, I was called to appear before the haughty colonel, when he laid many heavy things to my charge, none of which he could prove. He used strong and sharp words to alarm me. He said if he had known that he could not have made "a case of me," he would have made the soldiers strip me, tie me to a tree, and give me fifty lashes! He even seemed to regret that he had not pursued this course with me. I was told by him that I should not preach within the charter of the state, and ordered to leave it as quickly as possible.

I left my brother prisoners in jail, without having the privilege of bidding them farewell. I have omitted many particulars which will yet be made public. I am prepared to prove, that in the present hostile measures of the state towards the missionaries in this nation and other white citizens, *policy* prevails over *law*. Colonel Nelson told me that their orders from the governor were to let the missionaries feel the heaviest weight of the law, and that they did not intend to show them any mercy. What will be the result of these measures is hard to foretel. Liberty of speech and of conscience, and religious toleration, are but empty names in the Cherokee country within "*the sovereign limits*" of Georgia. May the Lord sustain us until the storm blows over!

Your brother in the bonds of a persecuted gospel,
D. C. McLEOD.

GEORGIA AND THE MISSIONARIES.

From the Cherokee Phœnix.

In our last we had barely time to notice the arrest of the rev. John Thompson by the Georgia guard. A few particulars relating to this affair may be interesting.

It appears Mr. Thompson had removed his family to Brainerd previously, before the expiration of the ten days allowed him by col. Sanford, upon the authority of a letter from the governor of Georgia, which we published some time since. The health of Mrs. Thompson, and other circumstances made a change of residence, in the view of Mr. T. necessary; while at the same time he intended to pursue his missionary labors, in preaching from place to place. He had commenced his tour for that purpose, and had just arrived at the station in Hightower with an interpreter, to preach to the people there on the following day, when he was arrested. In relating the circumstances of his arrest, we cannot do better than to publish an extract of a letter from Miss Fuller, the teacher of the school at that station, to Mr. Worcester.

Hightower, June 23, 1831.

Rev. S. A. Worcester, New Echota.

Dear sir,—It falls to my lot to communicate to you a notice of Mr. Thompson's *second* arrest, together with the circumstances which led to it, so far as they have come under my observation. Last evening about 6 o'clock, col. Nelson called on me, inquired for Mr. Thompson, and also respecting my situation, and made a single remark respecting the loneliness of it. Mr. Thompson was absent, of course, I told him so. He then remarked that, as he found me here, situated as I am, he should not occupy this house last night, but with much assurance added, we shall occupy it to-morrow night. He further said, "You can go or stay as you please, if you stay you shall be protected." My reply was, "I *must stay*." "Very well," said he, and again repeated his promise of protection. He then remarked that they considered it their privilege to occupy these places, spoke of being somewhat troubled for forage for their horses, and intimated that what was *now growing* on these places belonged to them—that nothing of last year's growth would be required, but *only* the present; for, said he, we consider them as intrusions upon *our state*. However, much I might have felt disposed to remonstrate, I had not sufficient command of my feelings at the moment to permit me to do it. Supposing it must be so if Mr. Thompson did not return before the appointed time, and not being certain that he would, I asked col. Nelson what part of the house he should occupy? "One room will be sufficient, there are only ten of us, was the answer." Providentially, however, Mr. Thompson arrived in about an hour after col. Nelson's call. He felt it to be his plain duty, not positively to yield the possession of this house into col. Nelson's hand, and accordingly despatched a messenger to him, early this morning; with a letter of which the following is a copy:

Hightower Mission, June 23.

Col. Charles H. Nelson,

Sir—I have been informed that you design to occupy the mission house this evening with a detachment of the Georgia guard.

In regard to this subject, I can only say, that we have not the accommodation desirable for the entertainment of yourself and company, and for this, and other reasons, you will excuse me in saying that if your design is effected, it will be without my consent.

Permit me to add, that if an interview with me on this or any other subject is desired, it may be obtained at this place, at any time during the course of this day. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN THOMPSON.

Both Mr. Thompson and myself were expecting that it would result in his arrest, therefore, we were prepared to see armed men, (which we did), and to hear one of them say, "you may consider yourself a prisoner, sir." Mr. Thompson was all ready, and did not detain them five minutes. They told him he would have no use for his horse, so, of course, he walked. They have spent the day at major Dawson's about two miles distant. Mr. Sanders, who returned with him from Carmel last evening, has been to see him this afternoon. The company are to leave for head quarters tomorrow. This is all I can tell you respecting this affair.

They spent the day, as the letter states, at Dawson's and there that night. On the morning Mr. Thompson was marched off in company with five of the guard, and two other prisoners, one a white man and the other a Cherokee who had been arrested on the charge of digging gold. Mr. Thompson had begged of the colonel the favor of riding his horse, and gave as the reason of asking that favor his indisposition. The colonel refused and said he would not depart from his rule, and that if Mr. Thompson was not able to walk, he could have the privilege of riding in the baggage wagon. After walking a few miles, therefore, he was permitted to get into the wagon, in which he rode most of the way except when approaching or leaving their stopping places, when he was required to walk. Having but partly recovered from a recent indisposition, the severe exercise of walking and riding in a rough and uncomfortable wagon brought on an acute head ache, and otherwise rendered him very weak. In this condition he was brought to Mr. Lay's for the night. His indisposition increased. After a while one of the guard came with three chains for the purpose of fastening the prisoners for the night. Mr. Thompson requested that as he was unwell he might be permitted to lie down before the chain was put on him. This request was granted, after which a chain was put around one of his ancles. A short time after this the colonel who had taken a different route, arrived, through whose orders, we presume, the chains were taken off. The following morning they pursued their journey, and on that day arrived at camp Gilmer. The prisoners were conducted to the jail in which they were snugly lodged. Mr. Thompson had remained in jail but a few minutes, when the commander of the place, col. Sanford, went for him and after a short interview told him he was discharged, and that he could go wherever he pleased.

Thus was Mr. Thompson taken forty or fifty miles from the place where he intended to preach the gospel to the Cherokees, locked up in a jail, and then discharged with the privilege of walking home, and without an apology from those who had him in captivity. We have been thus particular because we think the public and the honor of the state of Georgia are concerned. We have endeavored to relate the material facts as we obtained them in conversation from Mr. Thompson himself.

NULLIFICATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Having published the letter of the union party to the president of the United States, and his reply—the following succeeds, of course.

At a meeting of the state rights party at Edingsville, held on the 12th July, 1831, col. Jas. E. Jenkins was appointed chairman, Geo. W. Seabrook, secretary. The following preamble and resolutions, offered by the hon. W. B. Seabrook, were unanimously adopted:

In the letter from the union party of Charleston, to the president of the United States, allegations of no equivocal character are introduced, designed, it would seem, to disparage, if not to vilify the principles and acts of their political opponents: The obvious intent of that communication was, by eliciting the views of gen. Jackson on certain moot points, to array his name not merely against a party, but in opposition to the recorded opinion of the constituted authorities of the state. To the accusation thus gravely alleged against the people of South Carolina, the federal executive has responded, in a manner as unexpected, as it is revolting to the elevated feelings of freemen Proceeding on the assumption that the union is in peril, he has ventured, like his predecessor, to threaten the interposition of the national arm, to crush the supposed "plan of disorganization." At this solemn denunciation, levelled at a sovereign member of the confederacy, for daring to defend from pollution the sacred bequest of our fathers—the advocate of consolidation—the satellite of Clay and Webster—the modern unionist—the manufacturer—the disciple of Wilberforce—all may rejoice; but to the faithful supporter of the rights of the states, it arouses sensations only of deep and painful indignation. As a constituent portion of the body politic, it behooves this meeting to declare, and they do it in the spirit which becomes the solemnity of the occasion, that "by whatever patriotic name it may be decorated, or whatever high feelings may be arrayed for its support," any attempt to assail the sanctuary of state sovereignty, or to browbeat the citizens of South Carolina into submission to the lawless edicts of the general government, "must and will, at all hazards be resisted." That the representations of the union party have induced gen. Jackson to infer the correctness of the charge of disloyalty to our federal institutions, as applicable to the good people of South Carolina, is no longer questionable. To sustain that allegation, the agents of the manufacturers throughout the union, but especially in Charleston, have exhausted every device which human ingenuity could invent. They have succeeded—to us we regard it not. In defence of our alters, onward we will move, until hope shall be extinguished by the steel of hired soldiery. Influenced by these considerations, and with a view to repel the gross and unwarrantable imputation of a portion of our fellow-citizens.

Be it resolved, 1st. That in support of the constitution of the United States, on the condition ratified by South Carolina in 1788, "we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

2d. That the only practicable mode of perpetuating the union of these states, is promptly and unceasingly to resist every encroachment on the federative principle of the government, however specious the guise under which it may appear.

3d. That the attempt by the union party of Charleston, to create an impression abroad, that their fellow citizens who differ with them on principle are conspiring against the liberties of their common country is derogatory to the chivalrous character of Carolinians, and bears in its every feature the impress of conculdation.

4th. That as much of the letter of the federal executive as was designed to intimidate our state councils, or to awe the people in the execution of their most sacred duty, has engendered feelings, which, from respect for his elevated station, we would desire to repress.

From the Macon, (Geo.) Telegraph, July 16.

"A rattle snake was, (says the Columbus Democrat), killed in the vicinity of Columbus a few evenings since, which measured in length, ten feet eight inches, and twenty-one inches in circumference."

This is the largest snake of the kind of which we have ever read an account, except one that is familiarly known by the name of *nullification:* its jaws hang over the Pedee, and the tip of its tail is laved by the Alabama, at Montgomery; one of its buttons, sometimes divides the air at Columbus, another sings in under tones at Macon, a third sounds like thunder at Milledgeville, a stout fold of its body is in Laurens county, and another at Athens, while a quantity of its slime pollutes the air in and about Augusta which Dr. McWhorter is endeavoring to correct by the chloride of lemon. Its coil covers almost every part of South Carolina, but presses most heavily on Barnwell, Colleton and Columbia. Several doughty blades are at work on its carcase—the Charleston Courier with his dressing knife, the Irishman with his shelalah, the Georgetown union with his rice-flail, the Camden Journal with his devil's claws, and the Greenville Mountaineer with his rifle, but the greatest tormentor that the reptile, has, is Dr. Landrum of Columbia. This gentleman has set every bee in his hive to sting the monster; and the effect is such, it is now writhing in agony, and trying to drink up the Pedee to soothe its sufferings. So certain is its dissolution, that Dr. Cooper is writing its elegy; and Hayne, Hamilton and McDuffie have suits of mourning at the tailor's. It is hinted that the Georgia Journal is shortly to order crape on the left arm for seven years.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist.

"We see that many of the papers express satisfaction at *the pacific* termination of the festivities of the late 4th July in Charleston. Fears of *civil strife* were evidently entertained by some; but the day passed without other conflicts than those of the rostrum and convivial oratory.—Nevertheless, the existence of bitter party resentments at home, giving rise abroad, to serious apprehensions of internal discord should, it seems to us, furnish an impressive lesson to South Carolina. *Can* the nullifying party succeed in its designs? Will they not be met at the threshold by their fellow-citizens muttering strongly in opposition to their views? They would contend against the general government—must not their first battle be with their own people? Considering the strength of parties in our sister state it is clear enough, that if ever the theories of the nullifiers be acted upon, the state will be shaken to its own centre by *a civil war*—a consequence much more terrible than the rigors of the tariff—Now—we do not expect at any time, to witness such a deplorable calamity—but what we mean to say is, the incessant cry of "nullification!" is mere *vanity*, so long as a strong party in South Carolina is equally vociferous for "union"—and so long as with that strong party, *the whole south*—saving and excepting the aforesaid nullifiers—is most strongly sympathising."

"It is said Mr. *Adams* delivered a very fine oration—in the course of which he pointed the arrows of his satire against South Carolina *nullification*. Surely that *creed* cannot be right, which Andrew Jackson—Henry Clay, James Madison, Wm. H. Crawford and John Q. Adams unite in condemning."

Nullification, flourishing. The Columbia Telescope, (the bell wether of nullification), has been discontinued, and the establishment offered at auction!

NOMINATION OF JOHN C. CALHOUN,

For the presidency of the United States.

The meeting of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, at the Broadway House on the evening of the 9th August, was numerous and highly respectable. The room was filled. The chair was taken by *John Woodward*, esq. one of the delegates to the last Herkimer convention, assisted by col. *Alexander Hamilton*. *David Brush* and *George Bruce*, esquires, were appointed secretaries. The subjoined resolutions, with the exception of the two last, were presented by col. Alexander Hamilton, and unanimously adopted. The two last, which were offered by other persons present, were also adopted unanimously.

It was unanimously resolved, in consideration of the commanding talents, the unblemished reputation, the consistent republicanism and the enlightened patriotism of *John C. Calhoun*, to nominate him as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the United States, and to invite the earnest co-operation of our fellow-citizens to promote and ensure the election of this distinguished individual.

It was further resolved, to bestow our best efforts and exert every honorable means to advance the political influence of John C. Calhoun, as essentially important, to give permanency to our republican institutions, and *dignity and intelligence* to the administration of our public affairs, which most desirable results we confidently anticipate from his profound and extensive knowledge of our general interests, his tried worth and long experience in our national councils, and his uniform and able support of every energetic measure, calculated to elevate and sustain the true honor and permanent prosperity of the American confederation.

It was further resolved, that we contemplate with deep regret the unfortunate entanglements and discreditable embarrassments in which the presidential independence and dignity have become involved and degraded; the more especially, that, as the early friends of gen. Jackson, we imagined there was substantial reason to hope, that his elevation would secure to the national cabinet, undoubted talents, purity of motive, enlarged political views, to the entire exclusion of every species of favoritism, temporising expedients, and proscriptive changes in official stations.

It was further resolved, that we have contemplated with serious alarm, the recent efforts of the executive to procure the repeal of the 25th section of the judiciary act, as a dangerous and impolitic attempt to subvert the supervisory usefulness of the supreme court of the United States, in effect, tending to produce an entire annihilation of this important chain of judicial decisions on constitutional questions, thus rendering *all* acts of state legislation independent of a salutary federal control, essential to an intelligent understanding of state rights and the prerogatives and powers of the union.

It was further resolved, that we consider the prosperity of commerce, the improvement of agriculture, and the encouragement of manufactures, as inseparably blended in one common cause, extended and contributing the means of success reciprocally to each other.

It was further resolved, that every attempt to produce sectional distinctions, *or the exclusive advancement of any particular interest*, ought to be deprecated, as creative of paralyzing and baneful influences in the national councils; and inasmuch as our confederative government was established on principles of mutual concessions and general compromise, it ought, consequently, to be administered in a spirit of conciliation, ever mindful of the general welfare, and never regardless of the feelings and prejudices of any essential portion of the American people.

It was further resolved, that we duly appreciate the honorable and victorious achievements of the hero of New Orleans, and sincerely hope that he may weather the present storm, and enjoy in retirement the pleasing contemplation of his unfading military laurels, free from the contamination of a jaundiced civic wreath, unwisely aspired to, and for meritorious distinction, most unhappily acquired.

Resolved, That the practice adopted by gen. Andrew Jackson, of removing from office, efficient and honorable men during the recess of the senate, and filling the vacancies thus created, without the advice and consent of that body, is a dangerous exercise of the appointing power.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended, that a person elected president for one term, should not be again eligible; and that the practice of appointing members of congress to offices under the control of the president, interferes with the expressed will of the people, creates an executive influence of corrupting tendency, and ought therefore to be abandoned.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published.

JOHN WOODWARD, } *chairmen.*
ALXR. HAMILTON, }

David Brush, } *secretaries.*
Geo. Bruce, }

RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

The following extract of a letter, received at this department from Vienna, contains information that may possibly be of use to the commerce of the United States, and is published with that view. [*Globe.*

Department of state, July 19th, 1831.

"The political affairs have been too precarious and uncertain for the merchants to direct their attention to new points of foreign commerce. It would therefore, be desirable for American citizens, to lay hold of the sea trade on our Mediterranean coast, and bring colonial produce from the West Indies and South America, for which they will find a good market at Trieste. Great quantities of cotton, coffee, and sugar were last year bought in this port, under the expectation that not only the Austrian dominions, but also many parts of Germany and Poland would supply themselves from thence.

"It would be advisable to pay some attention to improve by fine seeds some of the United States' cottons, as the sale of them has been affected by the new produce of the pacha of Egypt. His cotton was preferred to several qualities produced in the union, and he begins to supply our wants on a larger scale than hitherto, and may eventually considerably injure this trade with the United States and the countries on the Mediterranean sea.

"It would be, also, of some interest to the United States, I conceive, to take into consideration the metallic produce of Austria—particularly the article of quicksilver, for which Idria is known to be the most productive in the world. In the beginning, I think, one vessel, annually, might be tried to take it to China, and bring in return some produce from thence. The Austrian government once made the experiment, but failed in it, owing to the expensive way in which the outfit was made, and the entire want of knowledge of the China market. The manufacturers in the Austrian empire being quite ignorant of the foreign trade, it would be necessary for the Americans, to bring samples with them, by which they should give their orders. The wages being very low in the Austrian empire, the manufacturers are enabled to compete with those of other countries with much advantage as to price, and it is only their want of knowledge of the sea trade that prevents their productions being better known."

NEW DANISH CONSTITUTION.

The following is the plan of the constitution which we lately stated to have been granted by the king of Denmark to his subjects:—

We, Frederick the sixth, by the grace of God king of Denmark, &c. make known that we, in order to enable us and our successors on the throne, always to obtain the most certain information respecting every thing that may promote our dear and faithful people's welfare, and, at the same time, to knit those ties the closer, which unite the royal house with the people, and give animation to the public spirit, we have resolved to establish deliberative provincial states in our kingdom of Denmark, as well as in our duchies of Sleswig and Holstein. In order to prepare the fulfilment of this our paternal determination, we have previously had the case examined, and although it has not yet attained that degree of perfection which is necessary previous to its being passed into a complete law, we have still found it proper now to notify the general bases, which will be the foundation of the organization on which we are about to confer on the provincial states in our kingdom of Denmark.

With respect to the above, we have most graciously ordained as follows:—

1. There are to be in our kingdom of Denmark two assemblies of provincial consultative states, one for the district of Z aland Funen and Lolland Falster, together with Iceland, and another for the provinces in Jutland Jutland.

2. In each of these assemblies are admitted such a number of members elected by their fellow burghers as we further shall determine. The right of election is to be exercised on the condition and in the manner which we shall prescribe by a separate ordinance, by the proprietors in towns and in the country: in consideration also of the established right of possession which our laws grant to lease-holders, we will likewise give them access to a participation in the elections. In like manner the possession of landed property is to be a requisite condition to eligibility; and although, generally speaking, we are not willing to preclude those of our subjects holding official situations, who are at the same time landed proprietors, from having a seat in the assemblies of the states, when they are elected thereto, no person in office who is provided with a commission, or charge, or confirmation subscribed by us, is allowed to accept of such appointment, without having first obtained our supreme sanction.

3. It is our determination to appoint members of the university and of the clergy to a seat in the assemblies of provincial states, and, according to circumstances, some few others whom we, in consideration of their situations and merits, might consider particularly adapt d for it.

4. Before we give out any law to alter either the personal or possessive rights of our subjects, or the taxes and public imposts, we will cause the plan of such a law to be laid before the assemblies of both states, or, if it should only relate to one or more of the provinces, then before the provisional states to which it belongs, that the states may be enabled to take the law into consideration, and submissively communicate the result of their deliberations.

5. If the provincial states should find occasion to wish for any change in the general laws or institutions of the country, or those immediately affecting the province, or if they should find it requisite to bring forward any complaint of the manner in which the laws are conducted, they may represent the same to us and make their proposals: whereupon we will take such proposition into consideration, and then make known our determination.

6. As we consider it useful to allow the provincial states to take a part in the affairs of the parishes (*communes*), we will take into consideration how this may be executed, and then further determine respecting it.

7. The provincial states will assemble when we summon them. This will take place every second year, but when it may be found necessary, we will also appoint extraordinary meetings of the states. With respect to the duration of the sittings, we will each time, according to circumstances, determine how long they are to last, after which we will have the dissolution of the meeting proclaimed.

8. We will make known the necessary further determinations, not only respecting the number of those persons who are to be elected as members of each of the provincial assemblies, but also the distribution of the number in each of the districts, and of the further stipulations for the right of election and eligibility, together with the manner of proceeding at the elections, and in the assemblies of the states. But previously to the plan for these legal arrangements being laid before us, we will assemble some enlightened men, from different parts of the kingdom, for the purpose of taking into consideration those objects which will be laid before them and acquaint us with their opinions, founded upon knowledge of place and legal circumstances. If it in time should be found requisite to make any change in these ultimate decisions, such will, however, not take place until we, in accordance with paragraph four, have obtained the opinions of the states.

"Given at our royal residence, Copenhagen, the 28th of May, 1831, under the royal hand and seal.

[Signed] FREDERICK R. }
STEMANN, MONRAD,
ORSTED, LASSEN,
KJERULFF. LANGE.
HANSEN,

CLAIMS ON DENMARK.

Office of the commissioners under the convention with Denmark.
Washington, 16th July, 1831.

Ordered, That all persons having claims to be decided upon, by this commission, memorials of which claims have not yet been presented, or which, having been presented, have not been received by this board, do file original, or supplemental memorials as the case may be, in their several claims on or before the 1st Monday in October next, and that each of the said memorials shall be prepared and verified in conformity with the rules prescribed in the order of this board of the 8th of April last.

Ordered, That all cases, in which memorials have been received by this board, be set down for examination after the expiration of six months from the date hereof; if, however, after the lapse of said term, any claimant shall show good cause for not then entering upon the examination, a further time may be allowed.

Ordered, That in all cases where the claimants shall deem it necessary to take testimony in support of their claims, the said testimony, if taken within a district where commissioners have been appointed by the circuit court of the United States to take affidavits, shall be taken before such commissioners, if no such commissioners, then before any other person qualified by law to administer an oath.

Ordered, That all persons, having claims under the convention between the United States and his majesty the king of Denmark, be permitted to support their respective claims by arguments of counsel, but that every such argument shall be reduced to writing and filed in the secretary's office.

Ordered, That the several claimants under the said convention be permitted, under the direction of the secretary of this board, and in his office, to examine the memorials and documents in the several cases before this board, and to file objections accompanied by arguments in such cases as in the opinion of the respective claimants, ought not to be favorably received; such objections and arguments, in cases, in which memorials have been received, to be filed prior to the first Monday in January, 1832. And that time may be allowed to claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned, it is further

Ordered, That when this board adjourns it will adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 3d of October next, at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the secretary, prior to the said 3d of October, in pursuance of the above order, shall be received for examination.

By order of the board of commissioners:

ROBERT FULTON, *secretary*.

PROGRESS OF CRIME.

[*From the London Morning Herald.*]

There is just printed, for the house of lords, an interesting "summary statement of the number of criminal offenders committed to the several goals in England and Wales during the last seven years"—namely, from 1824 to 1830 inclusive.

The number of commitments in England and Wales was as follows:—

In 1824 number of persons (amongst them being 2,223 females)	13,698
1825 (females 2,548)	14,487
1826 (females 2,692)	16,164
1827 (females 2,770)	17,924
1828 (females 2,732)	16,564
1829 (females 3,119)	18,675
1830 (females 2,972)	18,107

[The prisoners for trial at the special assizes, commencing in December, upon the home circuit, and under the special commission, are *not* included in this return for 1830.]

By the above returns, making allowance for the special commission omissions of 1830, the *increase* of crime in seven years, if not one-third, is as 13 to 18!!

The next division classes the convictions and sentences. Thus those sentenced to death were as follows:

In 1824 sentences of death		1,066
1825	do.	1,036
1826	do.	1,203
1827	do.	1,529
1828	do.	1,165
1829	do.	1,385
1830	do.	1,397

Their crimes and the number executed are given in subsequent returns. Here again is a frightful increase in the number sentenced, namely, nearly one-fourth in seven years! The total number on whom sentence of death was passed in the seven years is 8,781.

According to the enumeration of the crimes for which those persons were sentenced to die, it appears that the greatest increase has been in "*breaking into dwelling houses and larceny*," the number in 1824 being 128, and having gradually advanced till 1830, when the numbers were 527; and next for "*sheep stealing*, and killing with intent to steal," the number in 1824 being 105, and in 1830 it being 243—more than doubled; total for seven years, 977.

[The executions which took place on Wednesday were for offences under these heads.]

In other convictions there are increases, but not so considerable. The number for "horse stealing" in 1824 was 104, in 1830 it was 139. "Murders" seem to have maintained their average: in 1824 there were 17; in 1830 there were 16—the total in the seven years being 103—"Shooting at, stabbing, wounding, and administering poison with intent to murder, &c." have increased: in 1824, the number was 21; in 1827, 35; in 1829, 65; and in 1830, 28; the total being 200.

The number executed in the seven years was 407; the number sentenced to die having been 8,781: so that on 8,374, the sentence of the law was not carried into effect. Further, of the 407 executed, 117 were for "murders," and "shooting at," &c. Now, there were convicted of "murder," and sentenced to die, 103; there were executed 90—*thirteen* murderers having had their sentences commuted. There were *two hundred* convicted of "shooting at, administering poison, stabbing, &c. *with intent to murder*," *twenty-seven* executed—*one hundred and seventy-three* escaping with commutations of their sentences.

Then as to the executions for the crime of "burglary," and that of "breaking into a dwelling house, and larceny," the conviction under the first head of crime diminished amazingly, for, in 1824 the number was 302, in 1830 it was 104, being a diminution of two thirds; but the executions were, for the first four years, 13, 12, and 10 a year; while for those same four years, although the second head of crime was yearly increasing, there was *not one* execution. When, however, the executions for "burglary" in 1828 dwindled down to three (and in 1830 to two) the executions for "breaking into a dwelling house and larceny" rose from none to eleven. As to the executions for "sheep stealing," they have averaged between two and three each year; the convictions being on the average one hundred and forty each year.

The sentences to die, and the executions for "forgeries," display remarkable contrasts, especially as compared with former severities. In the seven years there were 205 convictions and sentences, but only twenty executions; or, about one was executed out of every twenty sentenced to be hanged. Of those sentences 72 were for forging and uttering bank notes:—out of the 72 there were six executed, but none last year.

The number executed in the seven years, as already stated, was 406 (out of 8,781 sentences of death), which gives an average of upwards of *fifty-eight* executions in England and Wales in each year.

These interesting returns (of which, as they occupy nearly twenty pages, we can only give the results), also state the convictions, acquittals, and the *ignorings* of bills, or non-prosecutions, without detailing each year, we shall notice the results on the seven years; which stand thus:—

Total convicted from 1824 to 1830 inclusive,	80,852
Total acquitted,	22,330
No bills found, and not prosecuted,	12,387
Total commitments in those seven years,	115,569

It hence appears, after all the examinations before magistrates and grand juries, after all the expenses incurred by parties and counties; and after, in many instances, *several months imprisonment*, with felons, and in felons' gaols—of those actually tried one *out of every four or five* were presumed to be innocent: but adding the number where there were *not even bills found*, notwithstanding the magistrates' commitments, which were *twelve thousand three hundred and eighty-seven*, to the number of acquittals, there were 33,717 individuals thrown back upon society, after the associations and imprisonments already adverted to!

Taking another, and a last view, for the present, of these materials for most serious reflection and investigation, it is found that, out of the *one hundred and fifteen thousand* persons *committed* to felons' gaols charged with crimes, nearly *thirty-five thousand* of the number were wholly cleared and acquitted of all crime, or, almost *one-third* of the number committed; and that, out of *eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one sentenced to death* both by the laws and the judges, *four hundred and seven* (or one selected out of every *twenty-two!*) were *executed!*

The object here has been to give the results of afflictingly interesting and important official returns and documents; and they cannot fail, we should think, to startle and to grieve the public.

A PROCLAMATION.

We copy from the Nashville Banner the following genuine proclamation of ex-governor Houston of Tennessee. The editor of that paper says that it is published "as a matter of business."

A proclamation!!!

Whereas, I have recently seen a publication originating in the Cherokee nation, east of the Mississippi, dated "18th May, 1831," and signed 'I. S." which said publication, or letter, has been republished in several newspapers, such as the Kentucky Reporter, United States Telegraph, &c. and as I presume it will find a general circulation, notwithstanding the absord personalities which it contains; and as it is not the first which has found its way into the public prints, containing ridiculous and unfounded abuse of me:—Now know all men by these presents, that I, Sam. Houston, "late governor of the state of Tennessee," do hereby declare to all *scoundrels whomsoever*, that they are authorised to accuse, defame, calumniate, traduce, slander, or vilify and libel me, to any extent in *personal or private abuse*. And I do further proclaim to whomsoever it may concern, that they are hereby *permitted* and *authorised* to write, indite, print, publish and circulate the same, and that I will in *nowise* hold them responsible to me in law, nor honor, for either the use of the "*raw material*," or the *fabrication* of *any* or *all*, of the above named articles, connected with the "American System," nor will I have recourse to *nullification*, in any case whatsoever, where a conviction would secure to the culprit the dignity of a penitentiary residence. And as some ingenuity has already been displayed in the exhibition of specimens, and others may be induced to invest a small *capital* in the business, from feelings of emulation and an itching after experiment: be it known for the *especial* encouragement of all scoundrels hereafter, as well as those who have already been engaged, that I do solemnly propose on the first day of April next, to give to the author of the most elegant, refined ingenious lie or calumny, a handsome gilt copy, (bound in sheep), of the Kentucky Reporter, or a snug plain copy of the United States Telegraph, (bound in *dog*), since its commencement.

Given under my hand and private seal, (having no seal of office), at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, 13th July, 1831. SAM. HOUSTON, (L. S.)

END OF VOLUME FORTY.